

A
GUIDE TO PĀNINI

**AN ENGLISH SUMMARY OF PĀNINI'S
APHORISMS**

ON

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR

A
GUIDE TO PÁNINI

**AN ENGLISH SUMMARY OF PÁNINI'S
APHORISMS**

ON

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR

S. VENCATAVARADIENGAR



ASIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
NEW DELHI ★ MADRAS ★ 1998

ASIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

- * 31, HAUZ KHAS VILLAGE, NEW DELHI - 110016.
PH. : 660187, 668594 FAX : 011-6852805, 6855499
E mail : asianeds@nda.vsnl.net.in
- * 5, SRIPURAM FIRST STREET, MADRAS - 600014.
PH. : 044-8265040 FAX : 044-8211291

Price : Rs. 995

First Published : Bangalore, 1887

AES Reprint : New Delhi, 1998

ISBN : 81-206-0372-9

Published by J. Jetley

for ASIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

31, Hauz Khas Village, New Delhi - 110016

Printed at Jay Print Pack Pvt. Ltd., Delhi - 110015

GUIDE TO PÁNINI,

AN ENGLISH SUMMARY OF PÁNINI'S APHORISMS,

ON

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR,

BY

S. VENCATAVARADIENGAR B. A., M. L.

BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE CAXTON PRESS,
10, SOUTH PARADE.

1887.

All Rights Reserved.

TO
ALL STUDENTS OF SANSKRIT,
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED,
AS AN HUMBLE ATTEMPT
TO FACILITATE
THEIR LABOURS,

By

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

This is a rough draft of a book in which it is intended to offer the essence of *Pāṇini's* aphorisms on SANSKRIT GRAMMAR. The claims of this language are now universally acknowledged. Though its grammatical intricacies seem at first sight formidable, there can be no doubt that they can be thoroughly mastered by a critical study of *Pāṇini's* excellent system. But his work called *Ashtādhyāyī* seems rather an index for reference than a treatise from which one not familiar with his system can hope easily to learn it. Nor does the *Siddhānta koumudi* of *Bhattoji Dīkshit*, valuable as it is in its own way, appear to help us better to a connected and clear view of the system. Nay, our difficulties become greater in the latter. The aphorisms which we find given together in one place in the former, and which collectively contribute to furnish a clear idea of the scope of a rule with its exceptions and limitations are found in the latter scattered about in different places and thus we often meet not only with rules without their exceptions but also with the exceptions before the rules, while there is nothing to show that they are exceptions to rules, not rules themselves. Owing to these difficulties, when I studied *Pāṇini*, I thought it would be useful to make notes of his aphorisms with reference to the several subjects treated of, arranging the subjects in what seemed a more natural order of sequence than that followed in both the *Ashtādhyāyī* and the *Siddhānta koumudi*. These notes, condensed in compliance with the wishes of my friends, some of whom are preparing for the higher examinations in Sanskrit, appear in this book. But as I have said it is only as a first draft that I venture to present it to my fellow students. This course I have considered necessary, on account of the nature of my attempt, the more so, as I have not been able to get from my *Pandit* friends the assistance I expected; and not only for the filling in of many minor details in the work but also for the more important task of conducting it through the press, my other duties have compelled me to depend almost entirely upon the kindness of some of my young friends possessed of little experience

in this line. The typographical and other errors that have crept into the book from all these causes have however been, though partially, as I apprehend, pointed out in a list appended. In this list, I have also inserted some points omitted at first but which since have appeared to me likely to add to the completeness of the work. By supplying these omissions in the form of separate additional notes the bulk of the list could perhaps have been considerably reduced; but I have desired to point out the exact place where the omitted parts should have occurred in the body of the book. There are doubtless many other errors and defects in the book. But as regards these I look forward to the good-will of my fellow students whom I would ask kindly to favour me with a notice of the same. For though I crave their forbearance for myself personally for all the shortcomings of the book, yet I entreat them to subject the book itself to a searching criticism. Facilities for this examination exist in the indexes which for this purpose have been made fuller than they should otherwise have been. Aided by the light which the scrutiny of my fellow students will thus throw upon the defects of the book, I shall hereafter, if from its reception I find that they approve the general plan of it, endeavour to revise it thoroughly so as to make it more worthy of their patronage, and to extend its usefulness shall have it printed with the Sanskrit portion in the *Devanāgarī* character instead of in *Kanarese* as it is now. Perhaps this may be a day-dream. But whatever may be the actual fate of the book, I would fain indulge the hope that at all events it will awaken among the students a genuine interest in *Pāṇini's* system which appears to contain the only efficient clue to the apparent labyrinthine intricacies of SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

As I have already said, the arrangement of the subjects in this work is entirely new. But I have endeavoured carefully to adhere to *Pāṇini's* system and to preserve his technical phraseology which is the most essential part of his system. In one or two places where I have deemed it convenient to limit somewhat the signification of his technical terms, I have given my reasons for so doing, and have distinctly pointed out their modified meaning. I have also quoted my authority for every rule and important statement contained in the book. Here

besides the works of DR. BALLANTYNE and Professors MAX MULLER and MONIER WILLIAMS, to which I have had occasion to refer here and there, I have made use not only of the *Ashtādhyāyi* and the *Siddhānta koumudi* but also of the *Kāsikā*, an excellent original commentary upon the *Ashtādhyāyi*, a study of which I particularly recommend to my fellow students as being calculated to give a more intelligent grasp of the precise effect of *Pāṇini's* aphorisms than that of the *Siddhānta koumudi*. But I have omitted not only all the grammatical rules relating specially to the language of the Vedas and to "svara" or accentuation, but also those referring to the derivation of irregularly formed primitive and secondary nouns. These rules I have reserved for a separate volume which I contemplate bringing out after ascertaining the destiny of the one now placed at the service of my fellow students.

The work is divided into six parts. The first, after treating of the alphabet, gives an idea of the way in which the words occurring in Sanskrit have been resolved and arranged for grammatical purposes and of the general character of the processes through which the elements after their resolution are held to pass before the words attain their actual form. And *Pāṇini*, after giving the rules according to which the elements undergo the processes in question, requires certain general principles to be understood in the interpretation of his rules. These principles, however, it is very difficult to apply in practice in many cases. For this reason, I have generally tried to avoid the necessity of a recourse to these principles of interpretation by giving the rules themselves more fully than otherwise would have been necessary. Still, some of the principles so obviate the necessity of repetition and otherwise simplify language that I have considered it useful to explain them all in one place, so that they may be borne in mind in the construction of the rules not so fully dealt with. And I have thought it well to explain also some others not absolutely necessary to be known so far as the present work is concerned, because a knowledge of them may give facilities for an independent study of *Pāṇini's* original aphorisms.

The second part treats of *Sandhi*. Here I have first adverted to certain rules whose object seems to be the simplification

of conjunct consonants which, occurring in certain groups and situations, are apt to produce a more or less undesirable harshness of sound. On the other hand, there are some rules which not only require the doubling of certain consonants but allow an option of doubling others, though the doubling in the latter case must necessarily be useless. These rules also I have dealt with first. For when the rules on both the above subjects are disposed of, the task with regard to the other rules of *Sandhi* becomes comparatively easy, whether they relate to the concurrence of vowels with vowels, of vowels with consonants, or of consonants with consonants. These latter rules have been next referred to. Then, having noticed the changes caused by the concurrence of certain letters though more or less apart, this section ends with an enumeration of the changes peculiar to some particular kinds of expressions, and of some others which take place irregularly, that is, in a manner not sanctioned by the rules already adverted to. Explanatory tables and examples illustrating them as fully as possible have been given. The benefit of these tables will, I trust, be great to beginners.

Part III is devoted to verbs and Part IV to nouns. Whether verbs as held by the followers of *Páṇini*, or nouns as held by those who follow the school of *Kaṇváda*, are naturally entitled to occupy the first place in human thought, there can be little doubt that for grammatical purposes it is highly convenient to advert to the *Sanskrit* verbs before the nouns. As for the former, so for the latter, with a few, if any, exceptions, the original material consists of roots, and many of the rules regulating the application of the affixes by which verbs are formed are generally applicable also to other affixes which, operating upon the roots, produce nouns. There are about 2,000 such roots; but from them other roots can be derived by the help of certain affixes which may be called the *derivation* affixes. From these derivative roots as well as the rest, verbs are formed by the application to them of certain affixes which indicate their voices and tenses and then of certain other affixes which determine their number and person. The former I have called the *tense affixes*, and the latter the *personal affixes*. By applying to the roots certain other affixes, participles and gerunds as well as the infinitive are formed,

the affixes in the case of the present and future participles being applied after the roots have received their proper tense affixes. In Sanskrit, the infinitive, participles, and gerunds are all classed as primitive nouns. Other primitive nouns are formed likewise from the roots by the use of certain affixes. Here the function of affixes operating upon roots, which I have termed the *verbal affixes*, end. Though the general rules according to which these affixes produce verbs and primitive nouns are similar, the affixes themselves are distinguishable into two broad classes technically called *Sárvadhátuka* and *A'rdhadhátuka*. According as the affixes belong to the one class or the other, are determined the changes which they themselves undergo and which they produce upon the bases to which they are attached. Now, another class of affixes which operate not upon roots but upon nouns, and which therefore have been called the *noun affixes*, come into play. Some of them are employed to designate the feminine gender of nouns and some others to turn them into secondary nouns, while a third set of affixes determine their number and case. Whether the affixes are verbal affixes or noun affixes, the rules relating to them are found to require either the augmentation of the affixes or the change of the bases receiving them, by transformation, reduplication, or other augmentation or alteration. These different changes and other matters incidental to them have been separately discussed in their natural sequence. In order that the practical result produced by all the rules in the formation of the verbs and nouns may clearly appear in one view, I have tried to give complete models after which roots can be turned into verbs and crude nouns, and crude nouns into nouns. And I may add that to these models it will be enough for learners to confine their attention in the early stage of their studies; for these, together with the tables of *Sandhi* already alluded to, will enable them to understand the forms of the words they may meet with and to decline and conjugate the nouns and verbs with tolerable ease and accuracy.

In Part V, compound and irregular nouns and noun-roots are considered. In no other language does the power of composition appear to exist to such an extent as in Sanskrit. This, made use of with good taste and discrimination, adds

considerably to the vigour and beauty of the language. But it is liable to be often abused as the servant of pedantry. Indeed, in the more modern writers it is not difficult to point out instances in which the length of their compound words appears to have been assumed as the standard of beauty. Great care is therefore required in this respect. But when rightly used the power of composition existing in the language confers upon it an elasticity exceedingly useful and conducive to harmony and elegance without detriment to perspicuity. The mistake often made in some quarters in imagining that words can be compounded just as one likes, should also be avoided. Here, as elsewhere, the requirements of grammar are not a few and should be strictly conformed to. Equally valuable is the liberty allowed in Sanskrit for turning nouns into roots and using them as verbs. The rules bearing upon both these subjects as well as those which refer to irregular nouns have been given in detail in this part.

Part VI treats of syntax. Being an inflective language, Sanskrit has very little to do with the arrangement of words. The order of words in a sentence is not important and may be changed without interfering with the meaning. The connection between the words which in languages not inflective is indicated by their position is, in Sanskrit, shown by similarity of inflections. Elegance and clearness may recommend a certain arrangement as being more natural than another, but as a matter of grammatical propriety there can be no more objection to the one than to the other. The rules of syntax accordingly refer generally to the government of words. These therefore find a place in this part together with some others which regulate the use of the tenses of verbs or the reiteration of words, all of which also may be regarded as belonging rather to syntax than to any other part.

My acknowledgments are due to REV. J. A. VANES, B. A., Principal of the Wesleyan Mission High School for his kindness in perusing almost the whole of the manuscript and making some valuable suggestions which I have thankfully adopted.

BANGALORE: }
1st September, 1857. }

CONTENTS.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE.
The Alphabet	1
The Letters	”
Pronunciation	2
Open and close consonants	”
Monophthongs and diphthongs	”
The use of the expression <i>Kāra</i>	”
Cipher and double cipher	”
Emission and half emission	”
Tongue-root letter, letter to be breathed upon, thunderbolt-shaped letter, and elephant- front-bone shaped letter	3
Classification of consonants	”
The fourteen aphorisms relating to the grouping of letters	”
The manner in which groups are made from the above	”
Signification of <i>pratyāhāra</i>	4
The forty two classes thus formed	”
Time or prosodial length of vowels	5
Short, long, and prolated vowels	”
Acute, grave, and circumflex vowels...	”
Nasal vowels	”
Eighteen different modifications of vowels	”
Vowels having only twelve modifications	”
Remark as to (२, long)	”
Shortening of diphthongs	”
Time of consonants.	”
<i>Mātrī</i> of consonants.	6
Organ or place of origin of letters.	”
Effort of utterance.	”
<i>Homogeneous</i> letters	”
Natural and artificial nasals	”
The organ of <i>anusvāra</i> and <i>visarga</i>	”

	PAGE.
Two-fold division of effort in utterance	6
Five kinds of internal effort	7
Letters formed by complete contact of the tongue	,,
Letters formed by slight contact of the tongue ...	,,
Semi-vowels	,,
Letters formed by slight opening of the organs of speech	,,
The sibilants... ..	,,
Letters formed by complete opening of the organs	,,
Letters formed by contraction of the organs ...	,,
The eleven kinds of external effort	,,
Expansion of the throat producing hard articu- lation	,,
Contraction of the throat producing soft articu- lation	,,
Sighing, sounding and low preparatory mur- mur	,,
Slight and strong aspirations	,,
Hard or surd letters, and soft or sonant letters ...	8
Unaspirated or aspirated letters	,,
Exceptionally <i>homogeneous</i> letters	,,
Rules regulating a reference to letters	,,
Examples illustrating the above rules	9
Table showing the classification of letters	,,
Letters in conjunction and letters in contact ...	10
Method of writing consonants when preceded by vowels	,,
Signification of <i>virámah</i> and <i>arasínám</i>	,,
Method of writing consonants when followed by vowels	,,
Method of writing consonants in conjunction ...	12
Method of writing conjunct consonants preced- ed or followed by vowels	14
Method of writing <i>anusvára</i> and <i>visarga</i> in con- junction with other letters	,,
Practice as to writing or printing conjunct con- sonants	15
Numerical figures	,,

CHAPTER II.

Classification of words	,,
Division into crude nouns, roots, and affixes ...	,,

Bases	...	...	...	...	15
Position of affixes	...	...	...	...	"
Meaning of the sign of the infinitive when used in connection with roots	...	...	...	...	16
Division of roots into original and derivative	...	...	...	...	"
Verbal derivation affixes	...	...	...	...	"
Transitive and intransitive roots	...	...	...	...	"
The four voices <i>viz.</i> , active, passive, reflective and impersonal	...	...	...	...	"
Meaning of the passive voice as used in this work	...	...	...	...	"
The ten grammatical tenses	..	...	...	...	"
The tense (exceptionally) used only in the <i>Védas</i>	..	...	...	...	17
Tense affixes	...	...	...	...	"
<i>Krit</i> and <i>tiñ</i> affixes	...	...	...	...	"
Primitive affixes	...	...	...	...	"
Primitive crude nouns	...	...	...	...	"
Primitive nouns	...	...	...	...	"
<i>Kṛitya</i> and <i>Unādi</i> affixes	...	...	...	...	"
Active, passive, and miscellaneous primitive affixes	...	...	...	...	"
Personal affixes	...	...	...	...	"
Three numbers and three persons	...	...	...	...	"
Two modes of conjugation	...	...	...	...	18
The mode of conjugation for the active and passive voices	...	...	...	...	"
Verbal secondary affixes	...	...	...	...	"
Meaning of the word <i>nipāta</i>	...	...	...	...	"
Particles	...	...	...	...	"
Meaning of the expression <i>ákṛitigaṇah</i>	...	...	...	...	19
Anomalous crude nouns not termed particles	...	...	...	...	20
Noun affixes	...	...	...	...	21
Feminine affixes, secondary affixes, case affixes, and noun root affixes	...	...	...	...	"
The three genders	...	...	...	...	"
Rule relating to a reference to crude nouns	...	...	...	...	22
Exception to the rule	...	...	...	...	"
Nominal secondary affixes	...	...	...	...	"
Secondary crude nouns	...	...	...	...	"
Case affixes and the numbers and cases expressed by them	...	...	...	...	"
Meaning of the term <i>Sambuddhi</i>	...	...	...	...	23
Inflective affixes, verbs, and substantives	...	...	...	...	"
Noun roots and noun affixes	...	...	...	...	"
Compound crude nouns and compound endings	...	...	...	...	"

	PAGE.
Indeclinables...	24
Two classes of prefixes to verbs and primitive words	”
Meanings of the words <i>gati</i> and <i>karmapravachaniyūh</i>	”
List of one kind of prefixes above referred to	”
Use of more than one prefix along with verbs and primitive words	25
Meaning of the term <i>upasarga</i>	”
Particles called <i>upasarga</i> as well as <i>gati</i>	”
The second of the two kinds of prefixes referred to	”
Prefixes which are called <i>gati</i> only and not <i>upasarga</i>	”
Occurrence of these prefixes only singly	”
Where these prefixes are given in this work	”
When prefixes are to be attached to verbs and primitive words	26
Composition of <i>gati</i> prefixes with primitive words but not with verbs	”
Complex verbs and complex primitive words	”
Distinction between English and Sanskrit as to grammatical classification of words	”

CHAPTER III.

General grammatical processes and principles	27
The preliminary process of preparation and the subsidiary process of euphonization	”
Three principal operations, viz elision, addition, and substitution	”
Augment and substitute	”
Meaning of the expression “the former occupant”	”
Meaning of the terms, <i>lopa</i> , <i>luk</i> , <i>ṣlu</i> , and <i>lup</i>	”
Use of indicatory letters	”
Meaning of the term “the original enunciation”	28
Rules for distinguishing indicatory letters in the case of original enunciation	”
Rules for distinguishing indicatory letters in the case of roots	”
Rules for distinguishing indicatory letters in the case of affixes	”
No visible signs of the nasality of a vowel in <i>Pāṇini</i> 's work	”

CONTENTS.

Importance of the accent of final indicatory vowels	28
Examples illustrating the above rules	”
Meaning of the terms <i>Guṇa</i> , <i>Vriḍḍhi</i> , and <i>Samprasāraṇa</i>	”
Meaning of the terms <i>Upadhá</i> , <i>apṛiktah</i> , and <i>ṭi</i>	30
Indicatory letters to be disregarded in judging of expressions as consisting of one or more letters	”
Meaning of the verbs <i>guṇate</i> , <i>vriḍḍhiate</i> , <i>sámprasāraṇate</i> , <i>lopate</i> , <i>lupate</i> , <i>lukate</i> , and <i>ṣluate</i> as used in this work	”
The meaning of the statement that an expression stands for itself and for another preceding or following it	31
General principles for grammatical operations	”
An operation enjoined for an expression affects that expression with all that has been introduced into the middle of it	”
When one operation has been enjoined if the carrying out of any other prescribed operation would render the rule relating to the former operation entirely abortive the latter operation should not take place	”
When the cause for an operation is to cease to exist subsequently that operation should not be made	32
Exceptions stronger than the general rule	33
An operation affecting an individual case or a lower species is stronger than one affecting a species, or higher species, or genus	”
An operation affecting the subject always is stronger than one affecting it only sometimes	”
Subsequent rule generally stronger than a prior rule	”
Prior principles stronger than the subsequent principles so far as the above four principles are concerned	”
The effect of the superior strength of a rule sometimes gives to it only a priority and sometimes debars the other rules	”
As between an operation affecting an individual case or lower species and an operation affecting a species &c., the former should be performed first	”

	PAGE.
Some exceptional rules in the last three chapters of the eighth Lecture of <i>Pāṇini's</i> work	34
An operation prescribed in respect of an affix refers to a word formed by that affix &c.	
A word having a feminine affix to be taken in the form in which it was before taking the feminine affix	”
Exception in the case of a compound word	”
Rule does not apply to a mere technical name	35
Rule as to an operation enjoined in respect of a <i>pada</i> or <i>anga</i>	36
Peculiarity as to bases ending in अन्, इन्, एन्, or मन्	”
General principles for operations relating to augments	”
Augments having an indicatory ङ or क	”
Augments having an indicatory म्	37
General principles for operations relating to substitution	”
Rule as to the actual substitute to be used when a common term is given	”
Rule when there is an equal number of substitutes and of expressions	”
Substitute generally affects only the final letter	”
Substitute enjoined for a preceding expression affects only the final letter of that expression	”
Substitute enjoined for a following expression affects only the first letter of that expression	”
Rules as to an expression containing only a single letter	38
Exception to the general rule in the case of a non-significant expression	39
Exception in the case of an expression having more than one letter without an indicatory ञ	”
Exception in the case of an expression having a single letter with an indicatory क	40
Exception in the case of a substitute enjoined for an affix	”
Substitute takes the place of that which is specifically exhibited	”

	PAGE.
Rules as to substitution by <i>samprasáranation</i> ...	41
Effect of elision of an affix by the substitution of <i>luk</i> , <i>slu</i> , or <i>lup</i>	”
Effect of elision of an affix by the substitution of <i>lopa</i>	”
A substitute is like its former occupant ...	42
Exception in the case of a rule relating to the letters of the original expression ...	”
The above exception does not hold good as to a substitute coming in the room of a vowel ...	”
Difference of opinion as to the above rule ...	44
The general restriction enjoined prevails as to a vowel <i>lopated</i> in certain cases	”
Some other cases of the same kind	47
Peculiarities in certain other cases	”

PART II.

CHAPTER.

<i>Sandhi</i>	1
Internal and external <i>sandhi</i>	”
Concurrence of consonants in groups of three or more	”
Concurrence of <i>σ</i> with <i>σ</i> and of <i>ϑ</i> with <i>ϑ</i>	”
Concurrence of <i>ϑ</i> or <i>ω</i> with other <i>σϑ</i> letters ...	2
Concurrence of compound consonants in words...	”
Consonants at the end of words	3
Table for the same	4
Examples for the same	5
Doubling of consonants	”
Table for the same	6
Example for the same	7
<i>Sandhi</i> of vowels	8
Table for this <i>sandhi</i>	10
Examples for the same	13
No <i>sandhi</i> generally between vowels and con- sonants	17
Exceptions	18
<i>Sandhi</i> of consonants	19
Table shewing this <i>sandhi</i>	22

	PAGE.
Examples for this <i>sandhi</i>	35
<i>Sandhi</i> between letters not in close contact ...	43
Substitution of ಣ for ಣ in the same <i>pada</i>	”
Exception when the ಣ is at the end of a <i>pada</i> ...	44
Special rule as to compounds	”
Change of ಣ in roots though not at the end of a <i>pada</i>	46
Roots given with an initial ಣ in the list of roots...	46
Roots not given with an initial ಣ in the list of roots	”
Change of ಣ in primitive affixes	”
Exceptions to the rule in this respect ...	47
Change of ಣ in ಣನಿ of the imperative ...	”
Cases in which the rules as to the change of ಣ into ಣ do not apply	”
Peculiarities as to the words ಅಂತರ and ದೂರ ...	48
Change of ಣ in the prefix ನಿ	”
Change of ಣ into ಣ in the case of affixes ...	49
Rule does not apply to the augment of an affix or to the secondary affix ಣನಿ	50
Change of ಣ into ಣ in the case of roots	”
Roots beginning with ಣ and given in the list of roots with initial ಣ and without such a change	”
Rules prohibiting the change of ಣ in desidera- tive roots	”
Rules prohibiting the change in the reduplicate of roots	51
Rules prohibiting the change in the case of roots preceded by <i>upasarga</i>	”
Specialities as to the root ಅನ	”
<i>Sandhi</i> peculiar to verbal affixes	”
<i>Lopation</i> of ಣ of ಣನಿ	52
<i>Sandhi</i> peculiar to the substitutes ಣನಿ and ಣನಿ... ..	”
<i>Sandhi</i> peculiar to words derived from roots ...	”
<i>Sandhi</i> thus peculiar to vowels	53
Lengthening of short vowels	”
Initial vowel of roots beginning with ಣ or ಣನಿ... ..	54
<i>Sandhi</i> thus peculiar to consonants	”
Substitution of ಣನಿ for ಣನಿ	55
Substitution of ಣ for ಣ	56

	PAGE.
<i>Sandhi</i> peculiar to nouns... ..	56
<i>Sandhi</i> thus peculiar as to the change of σ final in a <i>pada</i>	57
Other changes	60
Absence of <i>sandhi</i> in the case of some vowels ...	62
<i>Sandhi</i> peculiar to compound words ...	64
Irregular <i>sandhi</i>	64 b.
Miscellaneous	65
As to σ final	70
As to σ final	"
As to σ final	"
As to the change of σ into σ	"
As to the change of σ into σ	"

PART III.

CHAPTER I.

Verbal affixes	1
General classification	"
Special indicatory letters	2
Notation regarding them	"
The meaning of <i>lukated</i> , <i>sluated</i> , <i>lupated</i> , and <i>lopated</i> affixes	"
Allixes having the condition of other affixes ...	3
Classification of original roots	"
Division of grouped roots	4
Classification of derivative roots	"
Periphrastic derivative roots	"
Sub-divisions of roots	5
Roots belonging to more than one class	6
Causative roots	7
Frequentative roots	"
Desiderative roots	"
Roots involving in their own meaning the force of derivation affixes	"
No fixed rule as to the person or thing to be taken as the immediate agent of an action and as the causer thereof	"
Peculiar way of using the causative form	"

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Use of the desiderative form	8
Use of the desiderative form to express probability	"
No desiderative root from a root already desiderative	"
Set, anit and vet roots	"
Parasmaipadi and átmanepadi modes of conjugation	9
The mode proper for the passive voice	"
The mode generally proper for the active voice	"
Exceptional use of the átmanepadi in the active voice	"
Such use as to original roots	"
Roots distinguished by gravely accented indicative vowels or by indicative ञ	"
Roots distinguished by indicative vowels circumflexly accented or by indicative ञ	"
The distinction obtaining in the case of the above roots according as the direct fruit of the action accrues to the agent or otherwise	"
Effect of this fact being indicated expressly	"
Use of the átmanepadi to express interchange of action	10
Exception to the rule relating to interchange of action	"
Roots meaning 'to go' or 'to injure'	"
The effect of the use of the expressions अतश्चेत्, असञ्ज्ञेत्, and अतश्चेत्,	"
Derivative roots	11
Use of the átmanepadi as to roots formed by affixes having indicative ञ	"
Desiderative roots	"
Roots of the tenth class	"
Causative roots	"
Exceptions to the rule relating to causative roots	"
Original roots meaning "to eat" or "to swallow" and to "tremble" "shake" or "move"	12
Non-causative intransitive roots that have had an agent endowed with a will	"
Causative roots formed from non-causative original roots that governed an object by making the object the agent	13

Roots meaning 'to remember' or 'to recollect' ...	13
How roots distinguished by indicatory α or α' in the modern lists are to be taken ...	14
Difference between reflective roots and causative roots formed by making the object an agent	"
Rare exceptions relating to the rule about roots with gravely accented indicatory vowels ...	"
License in the usage of authors as to mode of conjugation	"
Regular and irregular roots	"
Letters and signs used in this work to designate the several classes of roots	15
Derivation affixes	"
Affixes attached to the roots without altering their sense	"
Affixes making causative roots	16
Affixes making frequentative roots	"
Affixes making desiderative roots	"
Tense affixes	"
Tense affixes for the active voice in the present, imperfect, imperative, and optative tenses ...	"
For roots of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th classes	"
For roots of the 7th, 8th, and 9th classes ...	17
Tense affixes for the passive voice in the present, imperfect, imperative, and optative tenses ...	"
Tense affixes for the aorist	"
Tense affixes for the 1st future	"
Tense affixes for the 2nd future and the con- ditional	"
Personal affixes	18
Personal affixes for the present	"
Personal affixes for the perfect... ..	"
Personal affixes for the 1st future	"
Personal affixes for the 2nd future	"
Personal affixes for the imperative	"
Personal affixes for the imperfect	19
Personal affixes for the optative	"
Personal affixes for the benedictive	"
Personal affixes for the aorist	"
Personal affixes for the conditional	"
Participle affixes	20
Affixes for gerunds... ..	"
The infinitive affix	"

	PAGE.
Special tenses and general tenses	20
Roots designated as F P and F A roots explained...	”
F P roots are in certain particulars not liable to the rules relating to original roots though they may be similar in form	”
Operations which are expressed as referring to the original roots by reason of their belonging to a group	”
Operations which are expressed as referring to the original roots on account of their indicatory letters	21
Operations which are prescribed expressly for the original roots as being monosyllabic roots	”
Operations prescribed for the original roots by quoting them along with their indicatory letters	”
Operations prescribed for the original roots by quoting them in forms caused by attaching to them the affixes ಕಪ್ or ಕ್ರಿಪ್	”
Distinction in this respect between original roots quoted merely with an additional ಾ attached to them... ..	22
The general name of the affixes of the aorist	”
The theory about the original forms of personal affixes	”
Meaning of <i>nishṭha</i>	”
Meaning of <i>sat</i>	”

CHAPTER II.

Augmentation of verbal affixes	23
ಯಾಕುಬ್, ಸೀಯುಬ್, ಸೀಯುಬ್-ಕೆಫ್ and ಸುಬ್	”
The augments ಇಬ್ and ಕಬ್	24
First exception to the general rule regarding the above augments... ..	”
Second exception	”
Third exception	25
Roots ending in consonants to which the third exception refers	”
General classification of the above roots	28
Roots which have ಉ as their vowel	”
Other roots	”

Roots ending in vowels to which the third exception refers	29
Classification of roots ending in consonants to which the third exception does not generally extend	"
Roots having indicative ल and medial ञक् ...	"
Roots having indicative ल and not having medial ञक्	"
Roots having indicative ल and ending in ञन् ...	30
Roots having indicative ल and not ending in ञन्	"
Roots not having indicative ल or ल and ending in ञन्	"
Roots not having indicative ल or ल and not ending in ञन् but distinguished by indicative ञ	"
Roots not having indicative ल or ल and not ending in ञन् but distinguished by indicative ञ	"
Other roots not having indicative ल or ल and not ending in ञन्	"
Notation applied to designate the roots with reference to the third exception	"
<i>Vibhāsha</i>	"
Roots which allow the option of <i>vibhāsha</i>	"
Roots having indicative ल	31
Roots ending in य	"
Notation applied to roots coming within the rules of <i>vibhāsha</i>	"
Special rules applicable to desiderative roots as to <i>vibhāsha</i>	"
Roots having indicative ल with medial ञक्	"
Roots ending in ञन्	"
Roots ending in य	"
Special rules applicable to gerunds	32
Special rules applicable to the affixes of the aorist and the benedictive <i>ātmanepadi</i> (see list of corrections and additions)	"
Rejection of the augment by certain <i>set</i> roots	"
Admission of the augment by certain <i>anī</i> roots... ..	"
Special rules relating to the affixes of the perfect.	"
Special rules relating to <i>nishṭha</i>	33

	PAGE.
The fifteen classes of roots with reference to the augmentation of verbal affixes by ಇಟ್ and ಏಟ್.	35
Affixes which have the same efficient letters take the augment when without an indicatory ಕ, rejecting it when they have such an indicatory letter as they may optionally have even after the same roots	36
Augmentation of <i>sárvadhátuka</i> affixes by ಏಟ್	37

CHAPTER III.

Transformation and preliminary augmentation of verbal bases	"
Two kinds of augmentation of verbal bases	"
Augments of the first kind	38

CHAPTER IV.

Alteration of verbal bases otherwise than by transformation and augmentation	40
<i>Deletion</i> of the final ಅ before an affix augmented with ಇಟ್	"
Change of final ಅ before <i>sárvadhátuka</i> affixes	"
Change of final ಅ before <i>úrldhadhátuka</i> affixes	41
Change of final ಅ before <i>sácvadhátuka</i> and <i>úrldhadhátuka</i> affixes	"
<i>Guna</i> tion of final ಇತ್	42
Special changes of final ಉ	"
Special changes of final ಇತ್ in the aorist of the <i>parasmaipadi</i>	"
<i>Vridh</i> ition of final ಇತ್	"
Shortening of vowels made long by <i>vridh</i> iation in some cases	"
Prohibition of <i>guna</i> tion before the affixes ಕ್ಷಃ, and ಅತ್	43
Prohibition of <i>guna</i> tion and <i>vridh</i> iation in the case of affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ	"
Exception in the case of ಐನ್ coming without the augment ಯಾನ್	"
Change of final ಇ and ಉ into ಇಯ್ and ಯು	"

	PAGE.
Change of final ಉ and ಊ into ಉವಜ್ಞ ...	44
Change of final ಇ and ಈ into ಇಯಜ್ಞ and of final ಉ and ಊ into ಉವಜ್ಞ in F P bases ...	,,
Special change of ಇ, ಉ and ಋ before ಸನ್ ...	,,
Special <i>gunation</i> of final ಋ before certain affix- es having indicatory ಕ or ಙ ...	,,
Change of final ಋ into ರಿಯ್ಜ್ಞ ...	,,
Change of final ಋ into ಇರ್ಜ್ಞ and ಉರ್ಜ್ಞ (see list of corrections and additions) ...	45
Lengthening of final ಇ and ಉ before <i>árdhadhá-</i> <i>tuka</i> affixes beginning with ಯ ...	,,
Exception in the case of primitive affixes ..	,,
Change of final ಉ and ಊ into ಅಽ and ಉಽ be- fore affixes beginning with ಯ (see list of corrections and additions) ..	,,
Change of final ಋ into ರಿಜ್ಞ and ರೀಜ್ಞ before affixes beginning with ಯ ...	,,
Lengthening of penultimate ಅ ...	46
Substitution of ವಿ for penultimate ಅ ...	,,
Prohibition of the lengthening of the penulti- mate ಅ before ಜಿಜ್ಞ and primitive affixes having indicatory ಜ and ಣ ...	,,
Shortening of penultimate ಅ after being lengthened in certain cases ...	47
Lengthening of ante-penultimate ಅ ...	,,
<i>Vriddhi</i> of penultimate ಅ and ante-penulti- mate ಅ in the aorist (<i>parasmaipadi</i>) before ಸಿಜ್ಞ without the augment ಇಟ್ಜ್ಞ ...	,,
<i>Vriddhi</i> of penultimate ಅ even before ಸಿಜ್ಞ augmented with ಇಟ್ಜ್ಞ in certain cases ...	,,
Shortening of penultimate ಅ ...	48
Change of penultimate ಇಕ್ before ಸಿಜ್ಞ ...	,,
<i>Vriddhi</i> of ante-penultimate ಇಕ್ before ಸಿಜ್ಞ ..	,,
<i>Gunation</i> of penultimate ಇಕ್ ...	49
Exceptions to the rules relating to penultimate ಇಕ್ ...	,,
Lengthening of short penultimate vowels ...	,,
Change of penultimate ಯೂ ...	,,
Shortening of long penultimate vowels ...	50
Special optional change of penultimate ಋ or	

	PAGE.
ಯೂ in certain cases	50
Prohibition of the shortening of vowels before ಚ್ಚ in certain cases... ..	”
Change of final ಚ or ಜ	51
Change of final nasal	”
Change of final ಸ (see list of corrections and additions)	”
Change of final ತ, ಥ, ಧ, and ಧ (see list of corrections and additions)	52
Change of final ವ	”
Change of final ಃ	”
Change of penultimate ನೆ	53
Change of penultimate nasals	”

CHAPTER V.

Final augmentation of verbal bases	54
The augments ಅಟ್ and ಆಟ್	”
Reduplication	”
Affixes which cause reduplication	”
No reduplication of a reduplicated base	”
Meaning of the terms “reduplicated” and “reduplicate”	55
Reduplication prior to augmentation by ಅಟ್ and ಆಟ್	”
The form in which <i>ni</i> root formed by $\bar{4}$ ಃ should be taken for reduplication	”
The portion to be reduplicated	”
Reduplication is sometimes before, but some- times after substitution of a vowel	56
Form in which ನೆ changed into ಣೆ should be taken in reduplication	58
The form in which a <i>ni</i> root should be taken for reduplication	”
Special rules in the above respect as to redupli- cation on account of ಚ್ಚ (see list of cor- rections and additions)	”
Shortening of the vowels in the reduplicate	60
Substitution of ಇಯಾಜ್ and ಉವಾಜ್ in the redupli- cate	”
<i>Lop tion</i> of consonants in the reduplicate	”
Substitution of consonants for other consonants in the reduplicate	61

	PAGE.
Special changes of the vowels in the reduplicate	61
In the case of desiderative roots	"
In the case of <i>अज् - सज्</i>	"
In the case of <i>आज्</i> and <i>अ</i> <i>आज्</i>	62
In the case of <i>gluata</i> <i>अज्</i>	63
In the case of the affixes of the perfect	"
<i>Iotation</i> of reduplicates in the perfect	"
Tables explaining the rules relating to reduplication	64
Conjugation of verbs	67
Formation of roots of the 10th class	68
Use of the three different forms given in the models	72
Formation of causative roots	"
Models applicable to causative roots in addition to those given for roots of the 10th class	75
<i>Sakatâyana's</i> rule as to the formation of the causative roots as well as roots of the 10th class from roots ending in <i>अ</i>	76
Formation of F A roots	"
Formation of F P roots	77
Formation of D roots	78
Models of the first division	79
Models of the second, third, and fourth divisions... ..	80
Models of the fifth division	81
Explanation of the models	82
Rule as to the use of the different desiderative affixes	83
Formation of bases by tense affixes	"
Bases for special tenses	84
Roots of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes	"
Roots of the 5th, 6th and 7th classes	85
Roots of the 8th and 9th classes	86
Explanation of the different models referring to roots of the fifth class	87
Explanation of the different models referring to roots of the seventh, eighth, and ninth classes	88
Formation of bases for the passive voice in the tenses similar to the special tenses	89
No classification of roots in the case of the passive voice	90
Formation of bases for the 2nd future and the conditional	"

Special models applicable only to the passive voice	95
Use of the different models of the 1st future ...	96
Formation of bases of the aorist	97
Models of the first division	"
Models of the second and third divisions ...	100
Special models applicable to the passive voice except in the third person singular of the passive voice, not being reflective ...	105
Special models applicable in the third person singular to the passive voice	"
Some other special models of the same description	106
Bases in which अस्-कस् is used	107
Treatment of <i>ni</i> roots for the purpose of the rules in the above cases	108
Special remarks of some grammarians on the subject	"
The reason for the model (4) being divided into three sections	"
Distinction between FP roots and the original roots from which they have been formed as to the application of the above rules ...	"
Use of the different forms of model (1) in sec- tion 1 of the third division	109
No tense affixes for the perfect and the benedictive.	110
Rules as to special indicatory letters of the per- sonal affixes	"
Rules as the use of the different personal affixes ..	111
Paradigms	115
Active voice <i>parasmaipadi</i> Present	116
Do do Imperative	136
Do do Imperfect	162
Do <i>ātmanepadi</i> Present	186
Do do Imperative	190
Do do Imperfect	194
Do <i>parasmaipadi</i> Optative	198
Do <i>ātmanepadi</i> Optative	204
Passive voice do Present	208
Do do Imperative	"
Do do Imperfect	"
Do do Optative	"
Active voice <i>parasmaipadi</i> 2nd Future	210
Do <i>ātmanepadi</i> do	"
Passive voice do do	"
Active voice <i>parasmaipadi</i> Conditional	212
Do <i>ātmanepadi</i> do	214

Passive voice <i>átmanepadi</i> Conditional	...	214
Active voice <i>parasmaipadi</i> 1st Future	... ..	216
Do <i>átmanepadi</i> do	... ..	218
Passive voice do do	... ..	"
Active voice <i>parasmaipadi</i> Aorist	... ..	220
Do <i>átmanepadi</i> do	... ..	221
Passive voice do do	... ..	224
Active voice <i>parasmaipadi</i> Perfect	... ..	230
Active and passive voice <i>átmanepadi</i> Perfect	... ..	238
Active voice <i>parasmaipadi</i> Benedictive	... ..	248
Active and passive voice <i>átmanepadi</i> Benedictive	...	256
Verbal secondary affixes	... ..	272
Participles	... ..	273
Special use of the <i>nishtha</i> affixes	... ..	274
Words formed by क् which are specially used without the sense of the passive voice and of the past time	... ..	275
Formation of words by क्त and क्तवत्	... ..	"
Formation of words by क्तुः and क्तवः	... ..	277
Use of the several <i>nishtha</i> affixes	... ..	278
Formation of words by <i>nishtha</i> affixes	... ..	"
The Gerundial affixes	... ..	284
Formation of words by क्तवत्	... ..	285
Formation of words by क्तुः	... ..	"
Formation of words by क्तुः and क्तुः	... ..	286
Remarks as to the meaning of gerundial affixes	... ..	"
The Infinitive	... ..	288
Irregular verbs	... ..	"
Roots which irregularly take self-descriptive affixes	... ..	289
Roots which are irregular as to their mode of conjugation	... ..	290
Use of the bases of the active voice in the re- flective voice also in the case of some roots which are irregular as to their mode of conjugation	... ..	301
Roots which change their mode of conjugation only when they take certain verbal affixes	... ..	302
Classification of roots otherwise irregular	... ..	"
Enumeration of the irregular roots and their irregularities	... ..	304



PART IV.

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE.
Formation of primitive nouns	1
<i>Unádi</i> affixes	„
The most common primitive affixes	3
Active primitive affixes	„
Passive primitive affixes	6
Use of the primitive affixes	7
Formation of nouns by affixes which may be employed after all roots except ङ्ङ and those beginning with ञ	„
Formation of nouns by ङ्ङ	10
Formation of nouns by affixes beginning with ञ	11
Use of affixes employed only after some particular kinds of roots	12
Formation of nouns by affixes of the above description except a few	15
Formation of nouns by the remaining affixes	18

CHAPTER II.

The noun affixes	20
Classification of these affixes	„
<i>Sarvanámasthána</i> affixes	„
<i>Suṣ</i> case affixes	„
<i>Bha</i> affixes	21
<i>Pada</i> affixes	„
Others	„
Meaning attached to the term <i>pada</i> by ancient grammarians	„
Restriction of the meaning in this work	„
The reason why <i>pada</i> affixes are called so	„
Exceptions	22
As to <i>lopation</i> of ष	„
As to change of ष	„
As to other changes	„
How bases ending in ष after the <i>lopation</i> of their final letter are to be treated	„
Feminine affixes	23
Technical terms applied to them	„
List of the most important secondary affixes	„

Some of these affixes when actually used should be taken as equivalent to some other expressions	26
Peculiarity in regard to bases ending in ಇಸ್ or ಉಸ್ in the above respect	”
Words which have the sense of ಚಿತ್ರ by implication .	27
Explanation of the expression ವತುಪಃ-ವತುಪಃ ..	”
Case affixes	28
The theory as regards the case affixes ...	29
<i>Sambuddhi</i>	30
<i>Ap</i> case affixes	”

CHAPTER III.

Classification of noun bases	”
Technical names applied to noun bases	31
<i>Bhūshītapumskūh</i>	”
<i>Ghī</i>	”
<i>Nādī</i>	”
Numerals called <i>sankhyāh</i>	32
Non-numerals called by the above name ..	”
<i>Shaṭ</i>	33
<i>Sarvanāminī</i>	34
<i>Vṛiddhaḥ</i>	35
<i>Amantritam</i>	”
<i>Svāngavāchakāh</i>	36
<i>Jāti</i> nouns	37
<i>Gūṇavachanāni</i>	”
Use of the different numerals expressing the same number	”
Numbers which can be expressed only by the composition of numerals	39
Numbers which can be expressed by phrases ...	41
The words ಪದ and ಅರ್ಥ	43
When <i>sarvanāma</i> words cease to be such	44
Words which are both <i>sankhya</i> and <i>sarvanāma</i> ...	”
Use of the third personal pronouns	”
Use of the relative pronouns	”
Use of the proximate demonstrative pronouns ...	”
Use of the indefinite demonstrative pronouns ...	45
Use of the remote demonstrative pronouns ...	”
Use of the first and the second personal pronouns ..	”
Use of the interrogative pronouns	”

	PAGE.
Use of the third personal pronoun as remote demonstrative pronoun	45

CHAPTER IV.

Augmentation of noun affixes	46
-------------------------------------	----

CHAPTER V.

Augmentation of noun bases	47
Contraction of noun bases	49
Reduction to masculine form before <i>bha</i> affixes	51
Exception	51
Reduction to masculine form before <i>pada</i> affixes	51
Treatment of bases ending in <i>ञ</i> after taking the augment <i>ञञ्</i>	52
Treatment of bases after contraction	53

CHAPTER VI.

Alteration of noun bases	53
The first vowel of bases before certain secondary affixes	53
The final vowels of bases before certain secondary affixes	53
Bases ending in <i>अ</i>	53, 59
Bases ending in <i>इ</i>	53, 54
Bases ending in <i>उ</i>	55, 59
Bases ending in <i>ए</i>	55, to 56
Bases ending in <i>ऐ</i>	55, 59
Bases ending in <i>ः</i>	55, to 57
Bases ending in <i>ऌ</i>	57, to 59
Bases ending in <i>ॡ</i>	58, 59
Bases ending in <i>ॢ</i>	59
Bases ending in <i>ॣ</i>	59
Bases ending in <i>अत्</i>	59
Bases ending in <i>अन्</i>	59, 60
Bases ending in <i>वन्</i>	59, 60
Bases ending in <i>श्चन्</i>	59, 60
Bases ending in <i>अन्</i>	60
Bases ending in <i>ञञ्</i>	61

	PAGE.
Bases formed by the affix दङ्	61
Penultimate ऌ of a base	"
Bases having ऌ before the affix दङ्	"

CHAPTER VII.

Formation of feminine bases	63
Explanation of the models	64
Summary	66

CHAPTER VIII.

Formation of secondary nouns	70
Affixes which do not belong to the <i>bha</i> and <i>pada</i> classes	"
Signs for affixes	72
Signs for bases	73
How <i>bha</i> affixes are attached to indeclinables	"
Formation of words from declinable nouns by <i>bha</i> affixes	74
Formation of words by <i>pada</i> affixes	79
From <i>sarranāna</i> nouns	"
From other nouns	"
General rule as to feminine affixes after second- ary words	83
Exceptions	"
Formation of secondary nouns from secondary nouns	84
Special rules relating to secondary nouns as to contraction and alteration of bases before noun affixes	85
Reduction to masculine form	"
Alteration	"

CHAPTER IX.

Meanings of secondary affixes	"
Affixes of the A class	87
Affixes of the B class	93
<i>Vibhakti</i> affixes	"
Affixes not so called	96
Affixes of the C class	108
Formation of ordinal numbers	"
Formation of other words	115

	PAGE.
<i>Prádiryatíyáh</i>	169
Affixes of the D class	170
Observations regarding patronymic affixes ...	177
<i>Tadrájáh</i>	"
<i>Gotram</i>	"
<i>Yuvan</i>	"
Only one patronymic affix in the case of <i>gotram</i> ...	"
But in the case of <i>yuvan</i> otherwise	178
<i>Lukátion</i> of the additional affix in the case of <i>yuvan</i> under certain circumstances	"
<i>Lukátion</i> of <i>tadrája</i> affixes	179
<i>Lukátion</i> of certain patronymic affixes in the masculine plural	"
Special rules as to <i>ṛīdīlāh</i> and non- <i>ṛīdīlāh</i> ...	180
Explanation regarding special female descendants...	"

CHAPTER X.

Indeclinables	181
Words which are called <i>nīpīlāh</i> by an extension of the meaning of the term	"
Additional list of particles	184
Supplemental list II	"
Supplemental list III	185
Number of nouns	"
Nouns which are always plural	"
Special rules as to the number of certain nouns ...	186
Gender of nouns	"
Words which do not admit of classification... ..	187
Words whose meanings determine the gender ...	199
Words whose gender is determined by the primitive and secondary affixes by which they have been formed	200
Words whose final letters together with their penultimate and other letters determine their gender	201
Words whose final letters alone determine their gender	202
Words whose penultimate letters alone deter- mine their gender	"
Words which are used in all genders	203
Words whose forms are alike in all genders ...	"
Words whose forms differ on account of their gender	"
The principle of partial remainder	204

	PAGE.
As to dual and plural affixes	204
As to patronymic affixes	"
As to masculine and feminine gender...	205
As to neuter gender	"
As to pronouns	"
As to ಭ್ರಾತೃ and ಸ್ವಾಸೃ	206
As to ಪುತ್ರ and ದುಹಿತೃ	"
As to ಪಿತೃ and ಮಾತೃ	"
As to ಕೃಕೂರ and ಕೃಕೂರ	"
Declension of nouns	"
Use of the several case affixes	"
Bases ending in ಅ	209
Bases ending in ಆ	211
Bases ending in ಇ	215
Bases ending in ಉ	217
Bases ending in ಈ	221
Bases ending in ಊ	225
Bases ending in ಋ	"
Bases ending in ೠ	"
Bases ending in ಔ	"
Bases ending in consonants except those which end in ನ and ಸ and except some which end in ತ or ಷ	233
Bases ending in ತ being formed by affixes end- ing in ಅತ್ (ಅತು)	235
Bases ending in ತ being formed by the affix ಕತ್ಯ from FP roots and by the affix ಕತ್ಯ as only a present participle affix from roots of the 3rd class	236
Bases ending in ತ being formed by the affix ಕತ್ಯ from roots otherwise than as above mentioned	237
Bases ending in ಅನ್ except those which end in ಮನ್ with a consonant before the ಮ of ಮನ್ ...	239
Bases ending in ಮನ್ without a consonant before the ಮ of ಮನ್ and bases ending in ಅನ್ otherwise than as already mentioned except numerals	240
Numerals ending in ಅನ್	242
Bases ending in ಇನ್	"
Bases ending in ನ not having a penultimate ಅ or ಇ.	243

	PAGE.
Bases formed by the affix ವಸ (ವಸು) without the augment ಇಟಿ	244
Bases formed by the affix ವಸ (ವಸು) with the augment ಇಟಿ	245
Bases ending in ಇಸ being formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ other than ವಸು	”
Bases ending in ಅಸ otherwise than as above except bases formed from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪೆ	247
Bases ending in ಅಸ being formed from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪೆ	248
Numerals ending in ಷ	250
Observations about the declension of numerals and <i>sarvanāma</i> words	”
Declension of secondary words is generally in accordance with the rules relating to other words	252
Exceptions	”

PART V.

CHAPTER I.

Compound nouns	1
The five functions of words	”
Analysis or solution of an expression	”
Popular analysis	2
Technical analysis	”
Aggregation	”
Five classes of compounds	”
Only two classes of compounds in popular language with two exceptions	3
These two classes are divisible into five kinds	”
The first kind	4
The second kind <i>i. e.</i> <i>avyayībhāra</i> compounds	”
Two senses of the expression “ <i>likeness</i> ”	”
Modern practice different as to the formation of <i>avyayībhāra</i> compounds	”
Indeclinables which can be compounded only in certain senses	5

	PAGE.
Indeclinables which cannot be compounded ...	6
Indeclinables which when compounded with other words make only <i>tatpurusha</i> compounds ...	"
Words which when compounded with other words form <i>avyayībhāva</i> compounds though the words themselves are not indeclinables...	"
The enlarged signification of <i>avyayībhāva</i> compounds	7
<i>Tatpurusha</i> compounds	"
Two kinds	"
<i>Karmadhāraya</i>	"
Others	"
Words with which a word in the genitive case cannot be compounded to form <i>tatpurusha</i> compounds	8
Words in the genitive case cannot be compounded with other words under certain circumstances	9
Exceptional composition of words in the genitive case	11
Composition notwithstanding that the relation is not that between a governing and governed word	"
Composition between more than two words ...	12
Extension of the signification of <i>tatpurusha</i> ...	"
Composition between words not in the same case to form such special <i>tatpurusha</i> compounds...	16
No composition between certain words	17
Further cases of compounds called <i>tatpurusha</i> specially	18
Cases in which composition is specially forbidden	23
Exceptions	"
Appellative compounds	"
Compounds taking secondary affixes	"
Compounds taking additional members	"
Three other cases of numerals being compounded with other words	24
<i>Drigu</i> compounds	"
<i>Karmadhāraya</i> compounds in which a part is <i>lopated</i>	"
Other cases of the same description	"
<i>Bahuvrīhi</i> compounds	25

<i>Bahuvrihi</i> compounds in which one of the words is <i>lopated</i>	25
<i>Bahuvrihi</i> compounds formed specially	26
<i>Dvandva</i> compounds	27
Two kinds of composition in this manner	„
Mutual conjunction	„
Aggregation	„
Composition may generally be of either kind at option	„
Exceptions	„
Absolute aggregation	28
Optional aggregation	29
Classification of compounds into two classes upon another principle	30
Compounds in which the words forming them should be invariably compounded	31
Exceptions	32
Secondary words in the compounds	33
What they are	„
Determination of the qualifying and the quali- fied word	34
Specialities in the above respect	35
Words which should stand first in the compounds .	36
For <i>Bahuvrihi</i> compounds	„
For <i>Dvandva</i> compounds	„
For <i>Tatpurusha</i> and <i>Aryayibhāva</i> compounds ...	37
Exceptions to the general rules	38
A few cases in which indeclinables follow the general rules instead of the exceptional rule in the above respect	41
The form in which the words to be compounded are to be taken at the time of composition	„
When case affixes are to be <i>lukated</i> or are not to be <i>lukated</i>	42
Changes to be made in the words before they are compounded	46
Lengthening of vowels	„
Changing of <i>ॐ</i> into <i>ॐ</i>	47
Shortening of vowels	48
Reduction to the masculine form	49
Shortening of vowels at the end	51
Other changes	52
Compound endings	53
When they are not to be attached	„
Gender of compounds	71

	PAGE.
Feminine affixes to be attached to compounds ...	73
General exceptions	"
Exceptions when the ending word is a subordinate member	74
Exceptions relating to <i>Bahuvrīhi</i> compounds only	75
Exceptions relating to <i>Dvigu</i> compounds	76
Number of compounds	77
Declension of compound words	"
When indeclinable compounds lose or do not lose their case affixes	78

CHAPTER II.

Irregular nouns	79
Adjectives irregular as regards Comparison (see list of corrections and additions)	"
Irregular compounds	"
Compounds irregular only in some particular sense	"
Compounds irregular by the lengthening of the final vowels of the antecedent members	"
Compounds irregular by the insertion of <i>वृत्</i>	80
Compounds irregular by not changing <i>स्त्र</i> ⁶ into <i>स्त्र</i> ⁶	81
Compounds irregular by reason of the compound endings which they take or do not take	"
Anomalous compounds	"
Compounds irregular not only in one of the ways above mentioned but also in being incapable of being compounded with other words	82
Compounds irregular otherwise than in a particular sense	83
Compounds irregular by the shortening of the final vowels of the antecedent members	"
Compounds irregular by the insertion of <i>स्त्र</i> ⁶	"
Compounds irregular by reason of the compound endings which they take or do not take	"
Anomalous compounds	84
Nouns which are irregular as to the feminine affixes	88
Nouns which take feminine affixes irregularly in a particular sense only	"
Nouns which take different affixes according as their senses are different	"
Nouns which take different affixes without difference in sense	92

	PAGE.
Others	93
Anomalous words	96
Nouns irregular as to gender	99
Nouns which are irregular as to number	100
Nouns irregular as to declension	"
Nouns thus irregular as to the preliminary aug- mentation of bases	101
Nouns thus irregular by taking special case affixes	"
Nouns which are irregular by undergoing changes otherwise than in accordance with the general rules	102
Nouns ending in <i>ञ</i>	"
Nouns ending in <i>ञ्</i>	"
Nouns ending in <i>ञः</i>	"
Nouns irregular in both the ways above mentioned	104
Nouns ending in <i>ञ</i> and <i>ञः</i>	"
Metaplats	107
Some special nouns of this description	"
Nouns ending in <i>ञ</i>	110
Nouns ending in <i>ञ</i>	112
Nouns ending in <i>ञ</i>	113
Nouns ending in <i>ञ</i>	114
Nouns ending in <i>ञ</i>	"
Nouns ending in <i>ञ</i>	120
Nouns ending in <i>ञ</i>	121
Nouns ending in <i>ञ</i>	122
Nouns ending in <i>ञ</i>	"
Nouns ending in <i>ञ</i>	125
Nouns ending in <i>ञ</i>	126
Nouns ending in <i>ञ</i>	127
Nouns ending in <i>ञ</i>	128
The <i>survanāma</i> words <i>द्वि</i> , <i>त्रि</i> and <i>अत्रि</i>	129
Personal pronouns	132
Third person	"
First person	134
Second person	"
Use of the short substitutes in the even cases of the pronouns of the first and second person	135
<i>Anvādeśa</i>	"
Use of the short substitutes when there is no <i>anvādeśa</i>	"
Exceptions	136

Use of the third personal pronoun as a demonstrative pronoun	...	...	...	137
Proximate demonstrative pronoun	...	...	...	"
Indefinite demonstrative pronoun	...	...	...	139
Use of the words from the base <i>विद</i>	...	...	...	141
Remote demonstrative pronoun	...	...	...	"
Relative and interrogative pronouns	...	...	...	143
Declension of pronouns which take <i>एकवच</i>	...	...	...	145

CHAPTER III.

Noun roots	...	...	...	...	"
Affixes by which noun roots are formed	...	...	...	...	"
Employment of these affixes only optional	...	...	...	...	147
<i>Lukation</i> of case affixes in nouns from which the roots are formed	...	...	...	...	"
Reduction of such nouns to the masculine form	...	...	...	...	148
Exceptions	...	...	...	...	"
The distinction as to <i>sandhi</i> in the case of noun roots	...	...	...	...	"
Exceptions to the general rule in the above respect	...	...	...	...	149
Mention of crude nouns includes their feminine forms also	...	...	...	...	"
Disintegration of compound words from which noun roots are formed	...	...	...	...	150
Alteration of bases before noun root affixes	...	...	...	...	"
Exceptions	...	...	...	...	"
Treatment of the noun root affix <i>विच्</i> as the noun affix <i>वच्</i>	...	...	...	...	151
<i>Lopation</i> of <i>ti</i>	...	...	...	...	152
Exception to the general rule	...	...	...	...	"
Conjugation of noun roots	...	...	...	...	153
Tense and personal affixes attached to noun roots	...	...	...	...	"
Exceptions	...	...	...	...	"
Alteration of noun roots	...	...	...	...	"
Irregular noun roots	...	...	...	...	154
Observation regarding some of the irregular noun roots	...	...	...	...	157
Formation of nouns from the noun roots and their declension	...	...	...	...	"
Irregular declension of certain nouns from noun roots	...	...	...	...	158

PART VI.

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE.
Syntax	1
The cases of nouns	"
General and special relations	2
Nominative case	3
Vocative case	5
Accusative case	"
Accusative case required by intransitive verbs	"
Accusative case of nouns not being "object"	7
Accusative case in relation to causative verbs	8
Exceptions to the general rule in this respect	10
Cases in which rules applicable to verbs from roots are not applicable to primitive nouns though from the same roots	12
Genitive case instead of the nominative and accusative	"
Instrumental case	15
Dative case	20
Ablative case	21
Locative case	22
Genitive case	23
Exceptional use of cases	"
Nouns denoting persons or things being the cause, reason, purpose, or motive	"
Nouns denoting time or distance or space between two places	27
Nouns being the common names of directions used in connection with time or space	28
Words exceptionally governing the cases of nouns	29
Particular words requiring thus only one case	"
Classes of words requiring thus only one case	37
Particular words which thus allow more than one case	38
Classes of words which thus allow more than one case	41
Particular words which when governed by words may be in more cases than one	42
Classes of nouns which when governed by words may be in more cases than one	43
	44

	PAGE.
The locative and the genitive case absolute ...	43

CHAPTER II.

The tenses of verbs	45
Present tense	"
Imperfect, perfect, and aorist	"
First and second future	46
Special use of the second future	"
Imperative and optative	47
Conditional	49
Benedictive	50
Preferential use of the tenses	51
Imperative to express frequency or intensity	"
Cases in which the sense of censure in connection with the action is understood	53
Cases implying that the action is not believed or tolerated	55
Exceptional uses of the tenses	57
Use of the present tense in this manner	"
Use of the present or aorist	58
Use of the present or optative	59
Use of the optative	"
Use of the imperfect	"
Use of the 2nd future	60

CHAPTER III.

Reiteration of words	61
Verbs	"
Primitive indeclinables	"
Other nouns	"
Repetition of words more than twice	63

Indexes ... ..	...
List of corrections and additions ... ..	...

Explanation of the signs and abbreviations used in this work and not explained in the body of it.

A. Names of Books quoted.

- Sid. = *Siddhánta kóumudi* (Edited by Tíranátha Tarkavachaspati, 1870).
 Kàs. = *Kásika* (Pandit Bálá Sastri's Edition, Benares, 1878).
 Kav. = *Kavikalpa drama*.
 M. N. = Monier William's Sanskrit Grammar, 1876.
 M. M. = Max Muller's Sanskrit Grammar, 1866.
 B. = Dr. Ballantyne's *Laghu kóumudi*, Benares, 1878.
 Ragh. = Raghuvansa

NOTE.—1. In the case of *Siddhánta kóumudi*, the Roman figure refers to the volume and the Arabic figure to the page.

2. In the case of Max Muller's and Monier William's Grammar as well as Dr. Ballantyne's *Laghu kóumudi*, the figures refer to the numbered paragraphs.

3. In the case of Raghuvansa, the Roman figure refers to the *sarga* and the Arabic figure to the *śloka* or verse.

4. In the case of figures occurring without the name of any book, the reference is to *Páṇini's Ashtádhyáyi*, the Roman figure referring to the *Adhyáya* or lecture, the first Arabic figure to the *Páda* or chapter, and the second Arabic figure to the *Sútra* or aphorism.

B. Words.

(a.) REPRESENTED BY LETTERS.

- Aor. = Aorist.
 Pass. = Passive.
 1st Fut. = First Future.

2nd Fut.	=	Second Future
Perf.	=	Perfect.
Imp.	=	Imperfect.
Ben.	=	Benedictive.
Impv.	=	Imperative.
O.	=	Optative.
Refl. or Reflec.	=	Reflective.
Inf.	=	Infinitive.
Ger.	=	Gerund.
Nish.	=	Nishṭhá.
Árdha.	=	Árdhadhátuka.
Cond.	=	Conditional.
Per.	=	Person,
Compar.	=	Comparative.
Super.	=	Superlative.
Mas. or M.	=	Masculine.
Fem. or F.	=	Feminine.
Neut.	=	Neuter.
Sing.	=	Singular.
Pl., Flu. or Plur.	=	Plural.
Nom. or N.	=	Nominative.
Voc. or V.	=	Vocative.
Acc. or A.	=	Accusative.
Ins. or I.	=	Instrumental.
Dat. or D.	=	Dative.
Abl.	=	Ablative.
Gen. or G.	=	Genitive.
Loc. or L.	=	Locative.
Comp.	=	Compound.
Tatp.	=	Tatpurusha.
Ahya.	=	Ahyayibháva.
Karm.	=	Karmadháraya
Bah.	=	Bahuvríhi.
Fin.	=	Final.
N. Fin.	=	Not Final.
Aff.	=	Affix.
Affs.	=	Affixes.
Sub.	=	Substitute.

@ l.	=	altered by the lengthening of the
@ s.	=	altered by the shortening of the
@ g.	=	altered by the <i>gunation</i> of the
@ r.	=	altered by the <i>vridhhi</i> of the
@ sam.	=	altered by the <i>samprasāraṇa</i> of the
a ... for	=	altered by the substitution of the letter which occurs between the first letter (@) and the second word (for) for the letter which follows the second word.
p.	=	penultimate letter.
ap.	=	ante-penultimate letter.
f.	=	final letter.
(f + p)	=	final and penultimate letters.
+ ... before	=	add the letter following the sign + before the letter following the word “before.”
(p + ap)	=	penultimate and ante-penultimate.

(b.) REPRESENTED BY FIGURES.

1̄	=	luktad.
2̄	=	śluktad.
3̄	=	bhuktad.
4̄	=	lōpated.
5̄	=	elided by displacement.

(c.) REPRESENTED BY SIGNS.

x	=	elide.
* before	ṣ, ṣ, ṣ, ṣ, x,	= nasalized.
2	=	prolated.

(d.) REPRESENTED BY WORDS.

Vowel affixes	=	affixes beginning with vowels.
Consonantal affixes	=	affixes beginning with consonants.
ṣṣṣ affixes	=	affixes beginning with ṣṣṣ letters.

For signs and abbreviations used in the body of the work, see the following pages:—

Part II. page 5; Part III. pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 20, 30, 31, 34, 68, 303 and 304; Part IV. pages 24, 25, 26, 28 and 72.

KEY TO TRANSLITERATION.

VOWELS.

a = ಅ, *á* = ಆ, *i* = ಇ, *ì* = ಈ, *u* = ಉ, *ú* = ಊ, *ri* = ರಿ, *ri* = ರಿ, *lri* = ಲರಿ, *lri* = ಲರಿ, *e* = ಎ, *ai* = ಐ, *o* = ಒ, *ou* = ಔ, *h* = ಋ.

CONSONANTS.

k = ಕ, *kh* = ಖ, *g* = ಗ, *gh* = ಘ, *ṅ* = ಙ, *ch* = ಚ, *chh* = ಛ, *j* = ಜ, *jh* = ಝ, *ñ* = ಞ, *ṭ* = ಟ, *ṭh* = ಠ, *d* = ಡ, *dh* = ಢ, *n* = ಣ, *t* = ತ, *th* + ಥ, *d* = ಡ, *dh* = ಢ, *n* = ನ, *p* = ಪ, *ph* = ಫ, *b* = ಬ, *bh* = ಭ, *m* = ಮ, *y* = ಯ, *r* = ರ, *l* = ಲ, *v* = ವ, *ṣ* = ಶ, *sh* = ಷ, *s* = ಸ, *h* = ಹ.

SIGNS.

× Between a letter and a ಕ or ಖ = *Jihvámūlīya*.

∞ Between a letter and a ಪ or ಫ = *Upadhmanīya*.

AUTHORITIES QUOTED.

PĀNINI.

The first Arabic figure refers to the aphorism, the Roman figure refers to the Part of this work, and the succeeding figures refer to the page.

LECTURE I. CHAPTER 1.

1 I. 29.	27 IV. 32, 34.	51 I. 29* III. 44, 45,
2 I. 29.	28 V. 78.	49* 60.
3 I. 29.	29 V. 78.*	52 I. 38.
4 III. 43, 44, 49.	30 V. 78.	53 I. 39.
5 III. 43, 49.	31 V. 78.	54 I. 38.
6 III. 49,* 308.	32 V. 78.	55 I. 39; I. 40.
7 I. 12 *	33 IV. 34, 35, 114.	56 I. 42.
8 I. 5.	34 IV. 34.	57 I. 42.
9 I. 6.	35 IV. 34.	58 I. 44.*
10 I. 6*.	36 IV. 34.*	59 III. 56.*
11 II. 54, 61.	37 I. 20, 21; IV. 181.	60 I. 27.*
12 II. 61.	38 IV. 181.	61 I. 27.
14 II. 61.	39 IV. 181, 184.	62 I. 41.*
15 II. 61.	40 IV. 181.	63 I. 41.
16 II. 61.	41 V. 7, 78.	64 I. 30.
17 II. 61.	42 IV. 20.	65 I. 30.
18 II. 61.	43 IV. 20.	66 I. 38.
20 I. 15.*	44 III. 30.*	67 I. 38.
21 I. 38.	45 I. 29.	69 I. 8, 9.*
22 IV. 26.	46 I. 36.	70 I. 9.
23 IV. 33.	47 I. 37.	71 I. 4.
24 IV. 33.	48 I. 5; IV. 31.	73 IV. 35.
25 IV. 33.*	50 I. 37.	74 IV. 35.
26 III. 22.		75 IV. 35.

LECTURE I. CHAPTER 2.

1 III. 304, 321, 376.	13 III. 330.	24 III. 313, 324, 364
2 III. 364.	14 III. 380.	25 III. 313, 357, 382 *
3 III. 323.	15 III. 358.	26 III. 16, 78, 285.
4 III. 2, 110, 111.	16 III. 358.	27 I. 5 *
5 III. 18,* 119.	17 III. 341, 344, 346,	28 I. 5.*
6 III. 351.	373.	29 I. 5 *
7 III. 308, 329, 356,	18 III. 20, 31, 32, 285,	30 I. 5.
362, 363.	338.	31 I. 5.
8 III. 331, 351, 355,	19 III. 310, 347, 356 *	41 I. 30.
364, 365, 378, 382*	368, 378, 382*	42 V. 4,* 7.
9 III. 16, 31, 78.	20 III. 357.	43 V. 33.
10 III. 16, 31, 78.	21 III. 20, 278.	44 V. 33, 52.
11 III. 111.	22 III. 350.	45 I. 15.
12 III. 17, 111, 366.	23 III. 285.	46 I. 17,* 23 *

47 IV. 30.	60 V. 100.	68 IV. 206.
48 V. 52.	63 V. 100.	69 IV. 205.
49 V. 52*	64 IV. 204.	70 IV. 206.
50 V. 52*	65 IV. 204.	71 IV. 206.
58 IV. 186.	66 IV. 204.	72 IV. 205*
59 IV. 186.	67 IV. 205.	73 IV. 205.

LECTURE I. CHAPTER 3.

1 I. 15*	32 III. 291, 292.	65 III. 294.
2 I. 28.	33 III. 291, 292.	66 III. 297.
3 I. 4* 28.	34 III. 292.	67 III. 13, 14.
4 I. 28; IV. 21.	35 III. 292.	68 III. 377
5 I. 28.	36 III. 296.	69 III. 331, 364.
6 I. 28.	37 III. 297.	70 III. 361.
7 I. 28.	38 III. 293.	71 III. 326.
8 I. 28.	39 III. 293.	72 I. 18; III. 9.
9 I. 4.	40 III. 293.	73 III. 299.
10 I. 37.	42 III. 293.*	74 III. 11.
12 I. 18.* 29; III. 11.	43 III. 293.	75 III. 297, 298.
13 I. 18.*	44 III. 295.	76 III. 295.
14 III. 10.	45 III. 295.	77 III. 9, 11.
15 III. 10.	46 III. 295.	78 I. 18.
16 III. 10.*	47 III. 298.	79 III. 291.
17 III. 299.	48 III. 299.	80 III. 294.
18 III. 294.*	49 III. 298.	81 III. 299.
19 III. 295.	50 III. 299.	82 III. 297, 299.
20 III. 296.	51 III. 294.	83 III. 290, 298.
21 III. 292, 293, 294, 296, 297, 299, 301.	52 III. 294.	84 III. 298.
22 III. 300.	53 III. 295.	85 III. 290, 298.
23 III. 300.	54 III. 295.	86 III. 313, 321, 335, 352, 358.
24 III. 300.	55 III. 291, 296.	87 III. 12.
25 III. 300, 301.	56 III. 297.	88 III. 12.
26 III. 300.	57 III. 336, 344, 370, 377	89 III. 349* 350, 357, 358, 360, 363.
27 III. 295.	58 III. 336.	90 V. 147, 153, 156*
28 III. 297, 301.	59 III. 370.	91 III. 302, 310, 313 327, 360,* 367.
29 III. 291, 294, 296, 297, 299, 300.	60 III. 367.	92 III. 313, 327, 367,
30 III. 291, 301.	61 III. 356.	93 III. 327.
31 III. 301.	62 III. 11*	
	63 III. 247.	
	64 III. 298.	

LECTURE I. CHAPTER 4.

3 IV. 32.	7 IV. 31; V. 113.	12 I. 5.
4 IV. 31, 32; V. 104.	8 V. 104.	13 I. 15.
5 IV. 31, 32; V. 104.	10 I. 5.	14 I. 23.*
6 IV. 31, 32.	11 I. 6.	15 I. 149.

16	IV. 21.	48	VI. 30.	78	IV. 183.
17	IV. 21.	49	VI. 1.	79	IV. 183.
18	IV. 21*	50	VI. 1.	80	I. 24*
19	IV. 61.	51	VI. 7.*	83	I. 24*
21	I. 23.	52	VI. 8.	84	I. 24.
22	I. 23.	53	VI. 1, 11.	85	I. 24.
23	VI. 1.	54	III. 7.	86	I. 24.
24	VI. 2.	55	III. 7.	87	I. 24.
25	VI. 21.	56	I. 18; IV. 181.	88	I. 24; I. 25.
26	VI. 22.	57	I. 19.	89	I. 25.
27	VI. 22.	58	I. 18.	90	I. 24.
28	VI. 22.	59	I. 25.*	91	I. 24.
29	VI. 22.	60	I. 24; IV. 181.	92	I. 24.
30	VI. 22.*	61	IV. 181,* 183, 184.	93	I. 24, 25*
31	VI. 22.*	62	IV. 184.	94	I. 24.
32	VI. 1.*	63	IV. 184.	95	I. 25.
33	VI. 37.	64	IV. 184.	96	I. 25.
34	VI. 33.	65	IV. 181.	97	I. 25.
35	VI. 33.	66	IV. 181, 182.	98	I. 25.
36	VI. 32.*	67	II. 64 (a) IV. 181.	99	I. 18.
37	VI. 37.*	68	IV. 181.	100	I. 18; III. 274.
38	VI. 37.*	69	IV. 182.	101	I. 17.
39	VI. 33.*	70	IV. 182.	102	I. 17.
40	VI. 34.	71	IV. 182.	103	I. 23.
41	VI. 34.	72	IV. 182.	104	I. 23*
42	VI. 1.	73	IV. 182.	105	I. 17.
43	VI. 39.	74	II. 64 (a) IV. 23, 183, 184.*	106	VI. 61*
44	VI. 39.	75	IV. 182.	107	I. 17.
45	VI. 2.	76	IV. 182.	108	I. 17.
46	VI. 29.	77	IV. 183.	109	I. 10*
47	VI. 30.			110	I. 10.

LECTURE II. CHAPTER 1.

1	V. 2*	20	V. 24* 78.	37	V. 20, 37
3	V. 2*	21	V. 7.	38	IV. 98; V. 21, 22*
4	V. 3*	22	V. 3*	39	V. 21.
5	V. 3*	23	V. 4* 24*	40	V. 21, 38.
6	V. 4, 32, 40.	24	V. 18, 37.	41	V. 21.
7	V. 5.	25	V. 6, 13.	42	V. 21.
8	V. 5.	26	V. 18.	43	V. 22.
9	V. 41.	27	V. 6, 13.	44	V. 22.
10	V. 41.	28	V. 18.	45	V. 22.
12	V. 32.	29	V. 18.	46	V. 22.
13	V. 32.	30	V. 19.	47	V. 22.
14	V. 5, 32.	31	V. 19.	48	V. 83.
15	V. 6, 32.	32	V. 19, 22.	49	V. 24, 35.
16	V. 6, 32.	33	V. 19.	50	V. 23*
17	V. 78, 85.	34	V. 20.	51	V. 23.
18	V. 6, 38.	35	V. 20.	52	V. 24.
19	V. 6.	36	V. 20.	53	V. 39.

54 V. 39.	61 V. 35.	67 V. 35.
55 V. 24.	62 V. 39.	68 V. 17, 35.
56 V. 12* 39	63 V. 12.	69 V. 12.
57 V. 12, 34, 37.	64 V. 12.	70 V. 40.
58 V. 35.	65 V. 39.	71 V. 40.
59 IV. 27*	66 V. 39.	72 V. 3, 82, 85.
60 V. 35.		

LECTURE II. CHAPTER 2.

1 V. 38.	14 V. 9*; V. 10*	27 V. 26.
2 V. 33.	15 V. 9.	28 V. 26, 40.
3 V. 11, 40.	16 V. 10.	29 V. 4*
4 V. 40.	17 V. 9, 31.	30 V. 38.
5 V. 11, 38.	18 V. 13, 16, 37, 40.	31 V. 84* 86, 87*
6 V. 12.	19 V. 13.	32 V. 37.
7 V. 17, 36.	20 V. 7, 13.	33 V. 37.
8 V. 37, 40.	21 V. 13, 14, 15, 16.	34 V. 37.
9 V. 9.	22 V. 16*	35 V. 34, 36.
10 V. 9.	23 V. 4* 25.	36 V. 36, 87.
11 V. 8.	24 V. 25.	37 V. 87.
12 V. 9.	25 IV. 41; V. 26, 40, 41.	38 V. 40.
13 V. 9.	26 V. 26.	

LECTURE II. CHAPTER 3.

1 VI. 5.	25 VI. 26.	48 IV. 35.
2 VI. 5.	26 VI. 25.	49 I 23; IV. 30.
4 VI. 30.	27 VI. 25.	50 VI. 23.
5 VI. 27.	28 VI. 21.	51 V. 11; VI. 40
6 VI. 27.	29 VI. 28, 29, 38, 44.	52 V. 10, VI. 39, 42.
7 VI. 28.	30 VI. 29.	53 V. 10; VI. 40.
8 VI. 31.	31 VI. 24, 28.	54 V. 10; VI. 42.
9 VI. 31* 32, 36*	32 VI. 39.	55 V. 10; VI. 37.
10 VI. 32, 35.	33 VI. 42.	56 V. 10; VI. 40*
11 VI. 32, 35*	34 VI. 41.	57 V. 10; VI. 40*
12 VI. 41.	35 VI. 43.	58 VI. 37.
13 VI. 20.	36 VI. 22, 43.	59 VI. 40.
14 VI. 25.	37 VI. 44.	61 VI. 37.
15 VI. 25.	38 VI. 44.	64 V. 11; VI. 28.
16 VI. 21.	39 VI. 39.	65 VI. 12.
17 VI. 38.	40 VI. 39.	66 IV. 9; VI. 12.
18 VI. 15, 19.	41 VI. 23.	67 VI. 14.
19 VI. 19.	42 VI. 23.	68 VI. 14.
20 VI. 19.	43 VI. 36.	69 VI. 13, 14, 15*
21 VI. 19*	44 VI. 39.	70 VI. 15.
22 VI. 19, 38.	45 VI. 28.	71 VI. 15.
23 VI. 23, 24.	46 VI. 3*	72 VI. 42.
24 VI. 26.	47 VI. 5.	73 VI. 41.

LECTURE II. CHAPTER 4.

1	V. 77.	26	V. 73.	55	II. 65* III. 333.
2	V. 23, 77.	27	V. 99.	56	III. 316.
3	V. 23.	29	V. 72.	58	IV. 178.
4	V. 29.	30	V. 81, 99.	60	IV. 178.
5	V. 28.	31	IV. 198 *	62	IV. 179.
6	V. 29.	32	IV. 34* V. 141* 142.	64	IV. 180.
7	V. 28.	33	IV. 34*, 141*, 142.	66	IV. 178, 179, 180.
8	V. 28, 29.	34	IV. 34. V. 141.	71	r. 23* ^{sec} V. 42, 147.
9	V. 28, 29.	36	III. 317.	72	III. 16.
10	V. 28.	37	III. 302, 317.	74	III. 16.
11	V. 87*	40	III. 317.	75	III. 16.
12	V. 29, 30.	41	III. 365.	77	III. 320, 340, 345 346, 349, 354, 372.
13	V. 30.	42	III. 379.		
14	V. 87.	43	III. 379.		
15	V. 30.	44	III. 379.	78	III. 311, 333, 346, 374.
16	V. 30.	45	III. 320.		
17	V. 24, 71.	46	III. 320.		
18	V. 71.	47	III. 320.	79	III. 309, 328, 336, 355, 372.
19	V. 71.	48	III. 321.		
20	V. 71.	49	III. 321.		
21	V. 72.	50	III. 321.	81	III. 113.
22	V. 72.	51	III. 321.	82	I. 24.
23	V. 72.	52	III. 319.	83	V. 78.
24	V. 72.	53	III. 352.	84	V. 79.
25	V. 72.	54	II. 65* III. 333.	85	III. 17, 18*, 96.

LECTURE III. CHAPTER 1.

1	I. 15; IV. 3*	25	III. 4, 15, 16, 72; V. 155.	48	III. 17* 313, 369.
2	I. 16.	26	III. 7, 16.	49	III. 346, 370.
5	III. 290.	27	III. 289.	52	III. 319, 329, 362.
6	III. 290.	28	III. 288, 290.	53	III. 311, 381.
7	III. 7, 16, 78.	29	III. 302, 324.	54	III. 311, 381.
8	I. 21* V. 146, 147.	30	III. 11, 302, 324.	55	17* 302, 310, 313, 327, 345, 360* 367, 377.
9	I. 21* V. 146.	31	III. 288, 290, 302,		
10	I. 21* V. 146.	32	I. 16, 324.	56	III. 323, 368, 374.
11	I. 21* V. 146.	33	III. 17, 90, 93*, 96.	57	III. 17*
12	I. 21* V. 156.	35	III. 113; 304.	58	III. 305, 337.
13	I. 21* V. 147, 156.	36	III. 113, 324.	60	III. 349.
14	I. 21* V. 154.	37	III. 318, 320, 340.	61	III. 314, 315, 335, 351, 352.
15	I. 21* V. 154.	38	III. 322, 336, 364.		
16	I. 21* V. 155.	39	III. 353, 354, 381.	62	III. 17*
17	I. 21* V. 155.	40	III. 247.	63	III. 343.
18	I. 21*	41	III. 364; IV. 3*	64	III. 361.
19	I. 21* V. 154, 155,	43	III. 17, 22*	65	III. 338.
20	I. 21* V. 155.	44	III. 17.	66	III. 17.
21	I. 21* V. 155.	45	III. 17, 110.	67	III. 17.
22	III. 7, 16, 76,	46	III. 382*	68	III. 16.
23	III. 7*	47	III. 343.	69	III. 16.
24	III. 331, 371.				

70 III. 327.	82 III 3*	97 IV. 6, 15.
71 III. 6*	83 III. 17; 89.	98 IV. 6, 15.
72 III. 6*	87 I. 18.	110 IV. 6, 15.
73 III. 16, 87, 88.	88 III. 338*	124 IV. 6, 15*
74 III. 370.	89 III. 342; 375.	125 IV. 6* 15.
77 III. 16.	90 III. 325* 359.	133 IV. 3, 12*
78 III. 17, 88*	93 I. 17.	135 IV. 12*
79 III. 17, 88.	94 IV. 7*	136 IV. 3, 12*
80 III. 309.	95 I. 17; IV. 6.	141 IV. 3,* 12.
81 III. 17, 88, 89.	96 IV. 6.	150 IV. 4.

LECTURE III. CHAPTER 2.

1 IV. 3, 12.	107 III. 20.	123 I. 16.
3 IV. 3,* 12*	110 I. 16*; VI. 45.	124 III. 20.
58 II. 59.	111 I. 16; VI. 45.	125 III. 20
59 II. 55; 59.	112 VI. 60.	126 III. 20*
60 II. 59.	113 VI. 60.	127 III. 22*
75 IV. 3.	114 VI. 60.	129 IV. 4, 13*
76 IV. 3.	115 I. 16* VI, 45.	135 IV. 4, 13*
78 IV. 3.	116 VI. 59.	148 IV. 4, 13.
79 IV. 3.	117 VI. 60.	149 IV. 4, 13.
80 IV. 3.	118 VI. 57.	152 IV. 13*
81 IV. 3.	119 VI. 57.	168 IV. 4, 12.
102 III. 20.	120 VI. 57.	177 IV. 4, 13*
105 III. 20*	121 VI. 57.	178 IV. 4, 13*
106 III. 20*	122 VI. 58.	188 III. 274; 275.

LECTURE III. CHAPTER 3.

1 I. 17; IV. 1.	20 IV. 5, 13.	113 IV. 2, 5*, 6.
2 IV. 1*	23 IV. 13.	114 IV. 5*
4 VI. 57.	43 IV. 169*	115 IV. 5.
5 VI. 57.	56 IV. 5,* 14.	116 V. 16*, 32*.
6 VI. 58*	57 IV. 14.	117 IV. 5*
7 VI. 58.	88 IV. 5* 14.	118 IV. 5* 14.
8 VI. 58.	89 IV. 5* 14, 15.	121 IV. 5* 14.
9 VI. 59.	94 IV. 5* 13.	126 IV. 5, 15.
10 IV. 4* 13.	102 IV. 5* 13.	128 IV. 5, 15.
11 IV. 6*	103 IV. 5* 13.	131 VI. 57.
12 IV. 13.	104 IV. 13*	132 VI. 58.
13 I. 16*; VI. 46.	106 IV. 4,* 5,* 13.	133 VI. 58.
14 III. 20.	107 IV. 5,* 13.	134 VI. 59.
15 I. 16. VI. 46.	109 IV. 5,* 14.	135 VI. 45. 46.
18 IV. 5* 15.	110 IV. 5,* 14.	136 VI. 47.
19 IV. 4,* 13,* 14,* 15*	111 IV. 5.	137 VI. 47.
	112 IV. 5,* 13.	138 VI. 47.

139 I. 16; VI. 49, 54, 55, 56.	152 VI. 49.	165 VI. 48.
140 VI. 49.	153 VI. 48*	166 VI. 48.
141 VI. 54, 55, 56.	154 VI. 49, 60*	167 III. 20.
142 VI. 53.	155 VI. 49, 61.	168 VI. 49.
143 VI. 53, 54.	156 VI. 49, 61.	169 IV. 3, 6, 12; * VI. 49.
144 VI. 54.	157 VI. 48.	170 IV. 4.
145 VI. 55.	158 III. 20.	171 IV. 6.
146 VI. 56.	159 VI. 48.	172 VI. 49.
147 VI. 56.	160 VI. 59.	173 I. 16.
148 VI. 54*	161 I. 16; VI. 47.	174 IV. 4.
149 VI. 54.	162 I. 16; VI. 47*	175 VI. 61*
150 VI. 55.	163 IV. 6; VI. 48.	176 VI. 61*
151 VI. 55.	164 VI. 48.	

LECTURE III. CHAPTER 4.

1 VI. 51.	46 III. 288*	80 III. 18.
2 VI. 51, 52.	47 V. 13.	81 III. 18.
3 VI. 52.	48 III. 288; * V. 14*	82 III. 18, 113.
4 VI. 52.	49 III. 288; * V. 14*	83 III. 365.
5 VI. 52.	50 III. 288; * V. 14*	84 III. 352, 353.
18 III. 288*	51 III. 288; * V. 14*	85 III. 18.
19 III. 20, * 288*	52 III. 288; * V. 14	86 III. 18.
20 III. 20, * 288*	53 III. 288; * V. 14.	87 III. 18, 111, 113.
21 III. 20, 285, 288*	54 III. 288; * V. 14.	89 III. 18*
22 III. 20, 285.	55 III. 288; * V. 14.	90 III. 18.
23 III. 285, 288*	56 III. 288; * V. 15.	91 I. 16.
24 V. 13, 288*	57 III. 288; * V. 15.	92 III. 18.
25 III. 288*	58 III. 288; * V. 15.	93 III. 18.
26 III. 288*	59 III. 288; * V. 15* 16.	99 III. 18, 19.
27 III. 288*	60 III. 288; * V. 15, 16.	100 III. 19.
28 III. 288*	61 III. 288; * V. 16.	101 III. 18, 19.
29 III. 288*	62 III. 288; * V. 16.	102 III. 23.
30 III. 288*	63 III. 288; * V. 16.	103 III. 23, 111.
31 III. 288*	64 III. 288; * V. 16.	104 III. 23, 111.
32 III. 288*	65 III. 288*	105 III. 19.
33 III. 288*	66 III. 20.	106 III. 19.
34 III. 288*	67 I. 17*	107 III. 23.
35 III. 288*	69 I. 16.	108 III. 19.
37 III. 288*	70 III. 274; IV. 6.	109 III. 19, 112, 335, 340, 365.
38 III. 288*	71 III. 274.	110 III. 19.
39 III. 288*	72 III. 274.	111 III. 19, 112.
41 III. 288*	76 IV. 5.	112 III. 345.
42 III. 288*	78 I. 17; III. 18, 19* 22.	113 III. 1.
43 III. 288*	79 III. 18, 113, 114.	114 III. 1.
44 III. 288*		115 III. 1.
45 III. 288*		116 III. 1; VI. 50*

LECTURE IV. CHAPTER 1.

1 I. 22; IV. 23*	41 IV. 67; V. 90, 92; 94, 95, 97, 98.	84 IV. 91, 133.
2 21, 23; IV. 30, 206, 207, 208.	42 V. 89.	85 IV. 169, 172.
3 I. 21.	43 V. 92.	89 IV. 180.
4 IV. 68; V. 93.	44 IV. 68.	90 IV. 179.
5 IV. 69.	45 IV. 68; V. 88 to 93.	91 IV. 179.
6 IV. 69; V. 96*	48 IV. 67.	92 IV. 176.
7 IV. 69, '69; V. 75.	49 V. 97.	93 IV. 178.
8 V. 92.	50 V. 95.	94 IV. 178.
9 V. 92.	51 IV. 67.	95 IV. 172, 173, 174, 176.
10 IV. 69; V. 96.	52 V. 76.	96 V. 97.
11 IV. 69.	53 V. 76.	101 IV. 172.
12 V. 75, 76.	54 V. 74, 75.	112 IV. 174.
13 IV. 69; V. 75, 76.	55 V. 75,* 95.	113 IV. 173.
14 V. 74.	56 V. 75.	114 IV. 171.
15 IV. 66, 83, 95, V. 74.	57 V. 75.	120 IV. 173.
16 I. 21; IV. 84.	58 V. 75.	121 IV. 173.
20 IV. 67.	59 V. 74.	122 IV. 172, 173.
21 V. 71, 76.	60 V. 99.	131 IV. 174.
22 V. 77, 97.	61 V. 98.	135 IV. 171.
23 V. 77.	62 IV. 67.	152 IV. 171.
24 V. 77.	63 V. 95.	153 IV. 171.
25 V. 99.	64 IV. 68.	154 IV. 171, 176.
26 V. 99.	65 IV. 68.	157 IV. 171, 180.
27 V. 96, 97.	66 IV. 68.	159 V. 71*
28 V. 76.	67 V. 74.	160 IV. 180*
29 V. 76.	68 IV. 68.	162 IV. 177.
30 V. 89, 90.	69 V. 73.	163 IV. 143.
32 V. 97.	70 V. 71, 95.	164 IV. 177.
33 V. 96.	71 V. 88.	165 IV. 177*
34 V. 96*	72 IV. 84; V. 91, 92, 95, 97.	166 IV. 177.
35 V. 96.	74 IV. 84.	167 IV. 177.
36 V. 97.	75 V. 94.	168 IV. 170.
37 V. 97.	76 I. 21*	170 IV. 170.
38 V. 97.	77 V. 98*	171 IV. 170.
39 IV. 61, 67, V. 74.	78 IV. 172, 176, 180.	172 IV. 170.
40 IV. 67.	79 IV. 172, 176, 180.	174 IV. 177.
	83 IV. 123.	177 IV. 179.
		178 IV. 179.

LECTURE IV. CHAPTER 2.

1 IV. 117.	21 IV. 117.	55 IV. 118*
3 IV. 116.	24 IV. 120.	56 IV. 118.
4 IV. 115.	34 IV. 119, 120.	57 IV. 119.
6 V. 71*	37 IV. 121.	58 IV. 118.
7 IV. 116.	39 IV. 91, 120.	59 IV. 119.
8 IV. 108, 113, 116.	44 IV. 91, 121.	64 IV. 119.
10 IV. 117.	46 IV. 91, 120.	65 IV. 119.
14 IV. 117.	47 IV. 91, 121.	66 IV. 119.
16 IV. 117.	52 IV. 118.	67 IV. 118.

68 IV. 122*	104 IV. 129.	118 IV. 126.
69 IV. 122*	107 V. 71.*	119 IV. 125.
70 IV. 122*	109 IV. 129.	120 IV. 125.
71 IV. 122.	110 IV. 129.	121 IV. 125.
72 IV. 123.	112 IV. 126.	123 IV. 125.
73 IV. 122.	113 IV. 126.	124 IV. 125.
79 IV. 122.	114 IV. 127, 128.	125 IV. 124, 135.
81 IV. 122.	115 IV. 128, 139.	126 IV. 116.
85 IV. 121.	117 IV. 126.	132 IV. 124, 125, 135.
		141 IV. 124.

LECTURE IV. CHAPTER 3.

1 IV. 127.	69 IV. 130.	115 IV. 139*
2 IV. 35, 127.	72 IV. 131.	116 IV. 139.
3 IV. 35.	74 IV. 133.	117 IV. 139.
11 IV. 120, 124.	75 IV. 132.	120 IV. 137.
12 IV. 127.	77 IV. 133.	123 IV. 137.
16 IV. 119, 123, 155.	78 IV. 132.	125 V. 71*
23 IV. 123, 129.	80 IV. 132.	126 IV. 91, 116, 120,
25 IV. 129.	81 IV. 133.	132, 137.
37 IV. 123.	82 IV. 133.	127 IV. 116, 132,
38 IV. 133.	83 IV. 139.	136.
39 IV. 133.	85 IV. 139.	130 IV. 137.
41 IV. 138.	86 IV. 139.	134 IV. 142.
43 IV. 138.	87 IV. 133.	135 IV. 144.
44 IV. 138.	89 IV. 139.	137 IV. 142.
47 IV. 138.	90 IV. 131.	139 IV. 142.
51 IV. 138.	91 IV. 131.	140 IV. 142.
52 IV. 139.	95 IV. 135.	143 IV. 142.
53 IV. 131, 155.	96 IV. 134.	144 IV. 141.
55 IV. 130.	99 IV. 135.	153 IV. 141.
63 IV. 130.	100 IV. 135.	154 IV. 141.
64 IV. 130.	101 IV. 136.	155 IV. 145.
66 IV. 131.	105 IV. 135.	156 IV. 140.
67 IV. 131.	112 IV. 136.	163 IV. 143*
68 IV. 130.	113 IV. 136.	

LECTURE IV. CHAPTER 4.

2 IV. 146*	32 IV. 147.	61 IV. 149.
3 IV. 146.	33 IV. 147.	63 IV. 146.
4 IV. 146.	35 IV. 148.	64 V. 71*
5 IV. 146.	43 IV. 148.	65 IV. 149.
7 IV. 146.	47 IV. 145.	66 IV. 149.
8 IV. 147.	49 IV. 145.	69 IV. 149.
20 IV. 5,* 14.	50 IV. 143.	71 IV. 150.
22 IV. 147.	51 IV. 148.	83 IV. 140, 158.
26 IV. 147.	55 IV. 149.	98 IV. 150.
30 IV. 147.	57 IV. 149.	

LECTURE V. CHAPTER 1.

2 IV. 151.	52 IV. 154.	109 IV. 157.
5 IV. 151.	56 IV. 154.	115 IV. 106.
6 IV. 150.	57 IV. 155.	116 IV. 106.
12 IV. 151*	58 IV. 155.	117 IV. 106.
15 IV. 151.	59 IV. 32, 33.	119 IV. 160.
16 IV. 151.	60 IV. 114.	120 IV. 158, 160.
18 IV. 140, 156, 157.	62 IV. 32, 39.	121 V. 71*
19 IV. 152.	63 IV. 155.	123 IV. 159, 159.
22 IV. 140, 152.	73 IV. 41.	124 IV. 159.
23 IV. 140, 152.	79 IV. 156.	128 IV. 158.
28 V. 71*	80 IV. 156.	129 IV. 159.
37 IV. 153.	81 IV. 156.	131 IV. 159.
38 IV. 153.	93 IV. 156.	132 IV. 159.
39 IV. 153.	94 IV. 157.	133 V. 71*
45 IV. 153.	95 IV. 157.	134 IV. 158.
47 IV. 152.	98 IV. 155.	135 IV. 158.
48 IV. 152.	99 IV. 157.	137 IV. 167.

LECTURE V. CHAPTER 2.

1 IV. 160.	52 IV. 111.	87 IV. 163*
26 IV. 161.	53 IV. 111.	94 IV. 164, 168.
37 IV. 161.	54 IV. 108.	95 IV. 164.
39 IV. 33.	55 IV. 108.	96 IV. 167.
40 IV. 33.	56 IV. 110.	97 IV. 165, 166.
41 IV. 33.	57 IV. 111.	115 IV. 167.
42 IV. 114.	58 IV. 110.	121 IV. 164, 168.
43 IV. 114.	59 IV. 164.	127 IV. 165.
45 IV. 32.	60 IV. 164.	128 IV. 165, 166.
46 IV. 32.	66 IV. 162.	130 IV. 166.
47 IV. 115, 162.	68 IV. 162.	137 IV. 163.
48 IV. 109.	78 IV. 162.	
49 IV. 109.	81 IV. 163.	
51 IV. 108, 109, 111, 112.	82 IV. 163.	
	86 IV. 163.	

LECTURE V. CHAPTER 3.

1 IV. 26*	12 IV. 96.	27 IV. 99.* 100*
3 IV. 35.	15 IV. 94, 95.	28 IV. 100.
4 IV. 35.	16 IV. 94.	29 IV. 99, 100.
5 IV. 35.	17 IV. 95*	31 IV. 100.
6 IV. 94*	18 IV. 94, 95*	32 IV. 100.
7 IV. 94.	19 IV. 94.	34 IV. 99.
8 IV. 94.	21 IV. 95.	35 IV. 99, 100, 101.
9 IV. 94.	23 IV. 93.	36 IV. 100, 101.
10 IV. 95, 96.	24 IV. 93.	37 IV. 100, 101.
11 IV. 96.	25 IV. 93.	38 IV. 100, 101.

39	IV. 99.	58	IV. 92.	77	III. 273. IV. 89.
40	IV. 99.	59	IV. 3, 4, 12,* 13,* 92.	78	V. 88*
41	IV. 99.	60	V. 79*	79	V. 88*
42	IV. 101, 102.	61	V. 79*	80	V. 88*
43	IV. 101, 102.	62	V. 79*	81	IV. 89.
44	IV. 101.	63	V. 79*	83	V. 88*
45	IV. 101.	64	V. 79*	85	III. 273; IV. 87.
46	IV. 101.	65	IV. 92, 164.	86	IV. 88.
47	IV. 88.	66	III. 273. IV. 91.	87	IV. 88.
48	IV. 108.	67	III. 273. IV. 90.	92	IV. 34.
49	IV. 108, 109.	68	I. 16. IV. 99.	93	IV. 34.
50	IV. 109.	69	IV. 90.	94	IV. 34.
51	IV. 109.	71	IV. 79, 87, 88.	95	IV. 88.
53	IV. 91*	72	IV. 59.	96	IV. 89.
54	IV. 137, 169*	73	III. 273. IV. 87.	97	IV. 89.
55	IV. 92.	74	III. 273. IV. 88.	98	IV. 89*
56	III. 272.	75	IV. 88.	99	IV. 89.
57	III. 272. IV. 92.	76	III. 273. IV. 89.	106	V. 85*

LECTURE V. CHAPTER 4.

1	IV. 99.	74	V. 60.	106	V. 76.
2	IV. 33, 39.	75	V. 83*	107	V. 61.
4	IV. 90, 103.	76	V. 60, 81.	108	V. 61.
5	IV. 90.	77	V. 81,* 84,* 86,* 87*	109	V. 61.
11	III. 272. IV. 107.	78	V. 84*	110	V. 61.
14	I. 139*	79	V. 83.	111	V. 61.
17	IV. 102.	80	V. 83.	112	V. 61.
18	IV. 102.	81	V. 84.	113	V. 67.
19	IV. 102.	82	V. 81.*	114	V. 67.
20	IV. 103.	83	V. 81.*	115	IV. 106, V. 67.
21	IV. 91, 169.	84	V. 81.	116	IV. 106; V. 65.
22	IV. 91.	85	V. 61.	117	IV. 103; V. 84.
42	IV. 98.	86	V. 62.	118	V. 56, 67, 92.
43	IV. 98.	87	V. 63, 84.	119	V. 56, 68.
44	IV. 96.	88	V. 58.	120	V. 87.
45	IV. 96, 97.	89	V. 58.	121	V. 87.
46	IV. 96.	90	V. 58.	122	V. 87.
47	IV. 96.	91	V. 62.	124	V. 64.
48	IV. 96.	92	V. 62.	125	V. 87.
49	IV. 98.	93	V. 62.	126	V. 87.
50	IV. 103.	94	V. 64.	127	V. 66.
52	IV. 103, 104.	95	V. 84.	128	V. 87.
53	IV. 104.	96	V. 84.	129	V. 87*
54	IV. 105.	97	V. 64.	130	V. 87*
55	IV. 105.	98	V. 84.	131	V. 99*
57	IV. 105.	99	V. 63.	132	V. 56.
68	I. 23.	100	V. 85.	133	V. 56*
69	V. 58.	101	V. 63, 85.	134	V. 56.
70	V. 58.	102	V. 63.	135	V. 56.
71	V. 59.	104	V. 64.	136	V. 56.
72	V. 58, 81.	105	V. 84, 85.	137	V. 56.
73	IV. 41, V. 66.			138	V. 57.

139 V. 98.	147 V. 81	154 V. 69.
140 V. 57.	148 V. 85	155 V. 69.
141 V. 57.	149 V. 85.	156 V. 69.
143 V. 57.	150 V. 82.	157 V. 69.
144 V. 57.	151 V. 68, 69, 84.	159 V. 69.
145 V. 57.	152 V. 65.	160 V. 85.
146 V. 57.	153 V. 66.	

LECTURE VI. CHAPTER 1.

1 III. 55.	37 I. 41*	88 II. 9.
2 III. 55.	38 III. 365.	89 II. 52, 54.
3 III. 55.	39 III. 365. IV. 61.	90 II. 52.
4 III. 55.	40 III. 40, 365.	91 II. 53.
5 III. 55.	41 I. 366.	92 II. 53.
6 III. 333, 334, 335, 340, 368. V. 101.	42 III. 337.	93 IV. 30, 58, 207.
7 IV. 60.	43 III. 366.	94 II. 53.
8 III. 54.	44 III. 366.	95 II. 58.
9 III. 54.	45 III. 37.	96 II. 9.
10 III. 54.	46 III. 366*	97 II. 8, 9.
11 III. 54.	48 III. 321, 328, 336.	98 II. 60.
12 III. 334.	49 III. 373.	99 II. 60.
13 V. 48.	50 III. 312, 342.	100 IV. 105.*
14 V. 48.	51 III. 361.	101 II. 9.
15 III. 303, 311, 362, 363, 366, 370, 378, 382.	53 I. 330.	102 IV. 30, 53, 55, 58, 206, 207.
16 III. 44, 312, 332, 337, 351, 355, 363, 365, 366.	54 III. 334, 377.	103 IV. 30, 55, 207.
17 III. 312, 317, 332, 337, 362 to 366, 370, 378.	55 III. 365.	104 IV. 30, 53, 55.
18 III. 378.	56 III. 353.	105 IV. 30, 53.
19 III. 316, 347, 366,* 378.	57 II. 377.	107 IV. 30, 207.
20 III. 363.	58 III. 343, 374.	108 I. 29.
21 III. 334.	59 III. 39.	109 II. 9; IV. 30.
22 III. 376.	63 V. 107.	110 IV. 30, 208.
23 III. 372.	64 II. 50.	111 IV. 30, 58, 208.
24 III. 369.	65 II. 46.	112 IV. 30, 208; V 104, 113, 158.
25 III. 369.	66 II. 2; III. 46.*	113 II. 18.
26 III. 369.	67 IV. 6.	114 II. 22.*
27 III. 370, 382*	68 III. 19, 113; IV. 30, 206, 207.	121 II. 58.
28 III. 351.	69 IV. 30, 207.	122 II. 58.
29 III. 351.	71 III. 38.	123 II. 58.
30 III. 370.	73 II. 19.	124 II. 58.
31 III. 370.	74 II. 63.	125 II. 60.
32 III. 382.	75 II. 19.	127 II. 9.*
33 III. 382.	76 II. 19.	128 II. 9, 17.*
	77 II. 9.	129 II. 62*
	78 II. 9.	130 II. 62*
	79 IV. 56, 59; V. 151.	131 V. 126.
	80 III. 45*	I:2 II. 64 (b).
	81 II. 63.	134 II. 64 (a).
	82 II. 63.	136 III. 326.*
	87 II. 9.	

AUTHORITIES QUOTED.

137 III. 326.	143 V. 80.	150 V. 80.
138 III. 326.	144 V. 80.	152 V. 80.
139 III. 326.	146 V. 80.	153 V. 80.
140 III. 326.	147 V. 80.	154 V. 80.
141 III. 326.	148 V. 80.	155 V. 80.
142 III. 326.	149 V. 80.	156 V. 80.

LECTURE VI. CHAPTER 3.

2 V. 43.*	42 V. 49.	87 V. 53.*
3 V. 43.	43 IV. 56; V. 49.	88 V. 53.
4 V. 43.	44 IV. 57; V. 49, 51.	89 II. 59.
5 V. 43.	45 IV. 52, 57; V. 49.	90 II. 59.
6 V. 43.	46 V. 54, 85.	91 II. 59; IV. 33.
7 V. 81.	47 IV. 32.	92 V. 114, 118, 119.*
8 V. 81.	48 IV. 32.	93 V. 118.
9 V. 44.	49 IV. 32.*	94 V. 118.
10 V. 44.	50 V. 86.	95 V. 118.
11 V. 85.	51 V. 86.	97 V. 57.
12 V. 44.	52 V. 86.	98 V. 58, 81.
13 V. 45.	54 V. 86.	99 IV. 34, 128; V. 53.
14 V. 44.	56 V. 86.	100 V. 53.
15 V. 87.*	57 V. 56.	101 V. 54.
16 V. 44.	58 V. 86.	102 V. 54.
17 V. 45.	59 V. 56.	103 V. 54.
18 V. 45.	60 V. 87.	104 V. 54.
19 V. 45.	61 V. 51.	105 V. 54.
20 V. 45.	63 V. 48.	106 V. 54.
21 V. 43.	64 IV. 55, 57.	107 V. 54.
22 V. 44.	65 V. 83.	109 V. 84.
23 V. 44.	66 V. 46.*	110 V. 123.*
24 V. 44.	67 V. 46.	111 II. 19.
25 V. 55.	68 V. 46.	112 II. 54.*
26 V. 55.	69 V. 87.*	115 V. 46.
27 V. 55.	70 V. 83.	116 V. 47.
28 V. 55.	71 V. 87.*	117 V. 79.
29 V. 55.	72 V. 52.	119 IV. 53.*
30 V. 55.	73 V. 12.	121 V. 47.
31 V. 55.	74 V. 12.	122 V. 47.
32 V. 85.	75 V. 86.	123 V. 47.
34 V. 49, 50.	78 IV. 43.	124 II. 58.*
35 IV. 51, 52.	77 V. 81.	125 V. 47.
36 V. 49, 148.	78 V. 52.	127 V. 58.
37 IV. 85; V. 50, 148.	79 V. 53.	128 V. 80.
38 IV. 52, 85; V. 50, 148.	80 V. 53.	129 V. 79.
39 IV. 85, 86; V. 50, 148.	81 V. 53.	130 V. 79.
40 V. 50, 148.	82 V. 53.	137 V. 46, 80.
41 IV. 51, 52; V. 50, 148.	83 V. 53.	138 V. 47.*
	84 V. 53.	139 V. 48.
	85 V. 53.*	
	86 V. 53.*	

LECTURE VI. CHAPTER 4.

2	V. 53.	62	III. 17, 23, 32, 90, 93,* 331, 343, 380.	116	III. 380.
3	IV. 59.	64	II. 40, 41.	117	III. 380.
4	V. 129.	65	III. 41.	118	III. 380.
6	V. 102.	66	III. 308, 310, 341, 344, 346, 349, 373, 374, 380.	119	III. 319, 341, 345.
7	IV. 59.	67	III. 308, 310, 341, 346, 373, 374, 380.	120	III. 46, 64.
8	IV. 59.	68	III. 41.	121	III. 46, 64.
10	IV. 61. V. 121.	69	III. 308, 310, 373, 374.	122	III. 311, 351.
11	IV. 57; V. 102, 125.	70	III. 382*	123	III. 360.
12	IV. 59; V. 103.	71	III. 54.	124	III. 337, 339, 354, 355.
13	IV. 59; V. 102, 103.	72	III. 54.	125	III. 311, 315, 351, 353, 360.
14	IV. 59, 60.	74	III. 54.	126	III. 64, 339, 368.
15	III. 49; V. 151.	77	III. 16, 43, 44, 87; IV. 56,* 207.	127	V. 124.
16	III. 44, 321, 379.	78	III. 60,* 87.	128	V. 98, 123.
17	III. 338.	79	V. 104.	130	V. 92, 122.
18	III. 328.*	80	V. 104.	131	IV. 61.
19	III. 52; V. 151.	81	III. 320; IV. 56.	132	V. 99, 123.
20	III. 307, 315.	82	III. 43; IV. 56, 207.	133	V. 98, 123, 124.
21	III. 52.	83	IV. 56, 207.*	134	IV. 60; V. 103.
22	III. 113.	84	V. 102.	135	IV. 60.
23	III. 53.*	85	V. 102.	136	IV. 60.
24	III. 53, 348.	87	III. 16, 87,* 88, 381.	137	IV. 60.
25	III. 46, 308, 378,	88	III. 354.	138	V. 114.
26	III. 359	89	III. 330.	139	V. 114, 118.
30	III. 318; V. 119.	90	III. 342.	140	IV. 54, 207.
31	III. 315, 377.	91	III. 342.	142	IV. 110.
32	III. 53, 348.	92	III. 43, 47, 48.	143	III. 17, 96; IV. 49.
33	III. 382*	93	III. 43, 47, 48, 314.	144	I. 30; IV. 49.
34	III. 368.	95	III. 382.*	145	IV. 49.*
35	III. 368.	98	III. 329, 332, 335, 379.	146	IV. 56.
36	III. 379.	101	III. 18, 111, 113, 381.	147	IV. 56.
37	III. 309, 328, 330, 338, 347,* 355, 357, 360, 379.	104	III. 19,* 112.*	148	IV. 53, 55, 58.
38	III. 330, 338,* 347,* 357, 360.	105	III. 18, 113.	149	V. 97.
39	III. 330.	106	III. 18, 113.	150	IV. 86.*
40	III. 330.	107	III. 16, 17, 87, 88.	151	IV. 86.
41	III. 51.	108	III. 326.	152	IV. 86; V. 151.
42	III. 329, 334, 372.	109	III. 326.	154	IV. 3, 4, 12,* 13,* 92.
43	III. 329, 334, 372.	110	III. 326.	155	IV. 49.
44	III. 338.	111	III. 16, 17, 88,* 319.	156	V. 79.*
47	III. 355.	112	III. 17, 41, 88, 89, 340,* 341, 345.	157	V. 79.*
48	III. 40, 45.	113	III. 17, 41, 88, 89,* 341, 345.	158	V. 79.*
49	III. 40.	114	III. 340.	159	V. 79.*
50	V. 154*	115	III. 353.	160	V. 79.*
51	III. 15, 16, 72*			161	V. 79.*
52	III. 15, 16, 72.			163	IV. 49, 53.
55	III. 15, 16, 72*			164	IV. 49.
56	III. 72*			166	III. 341; IV. 49.
57	III. 319*			167	III. 341; IV. 49.
59	III. 382*			168	IV. 49.
60	III. 312*			170	IV. 49.
61	III. 72, 382*				

LECTURE VII. CHAPTER 1.

1	IV. 6, 26.	31	V. 134.	74	IV. 48.
2	IV. 26.	32	V. 134.	75	V. 114.
3	III. 18, 19.	33	V. 134.	78	V. III. 18;* IV. 47.
4	III. 18,* 19, 112, 333, 335, 340.	34	III. 18, 113.	79	IV. 47.
5	III. 18, 19, 112.	35	III. 18, 113.	80	IV. 49.
6	III. 368.	36	III. 365.*	81	IV. 49.
7	III. 365.*	37	III. 20, 285.	82	V. 128.
9	IV. 30, 208.	51	V. 154.	83	IV. 23.
11	V. 139, 141.	52	IV. 46.	84	V. 126.
12	IV. 30, 208.	53	IV. 32.	85	V. 125.
13	IV. 30, 208.	54	IV. 46.	86	V. 125.
14	IV. 30, 208.	55	IV. 46; V. 129.	87	V. 125.
15	IV. 30, 208.	56	III. 285.	88	V. 125.
16	IV. 251.*	58	III. 53.	89	V. 127.
17	IV. 30, 206.	59	III. 311, 325, 356, 364.	90	IV. 58.
18	IV. 30, 206.	60	III. 303, 348, 382.*	91	III. 18,* 111.
19	IV. 30, 206.	61	III. 359.	92	V. 113.
20	IV. 20, 30, 207.	62	III. 359.	93	V. 113.
21	IV. 30; V. 125.	63	III. 312.	94	IV. 57, 206; V. 127.
22	IV. 30, 207.	64	III. 361, 382.*	95	V. 112.
23	IV. 30, 206, 207.	65	III. 382.*	96	V. 97.*
24	IV. 30, 206, 207.	69	III. 361, 382.*	97	V. 112.
25	V. 101.	70	IV. 47; V. 114.	98	IV. 32; V. 128.
27	V. 134.	71	V. 120.	99	V. 128.
28	V. 134.	72	IV. 47.	100	III. 44, 45.
29	V. 134.	73	IV. 48.	101	III. 49.
30	V. 134.			102	III. 44,* 45.*

LECTURE VII. CHAPTER 2.

1	III. 42.	13	III. 32, 33,* 306, 313, 326, 354, 370, 374, 375.	25	III. 318.
2	III. 47.			26	III. 367.
3	III. 24, 47, 48, 363, 367.	14	III. 34, 338,* 370.	27	III. 311, 337, 350, 376.
4	III. 47, 48.	15	III. 33,* 305, 306, 315, 338, 340, 347, 348, 350, 359, 362, 372, 373, 379.	28	III. 315, 316, 332.
5	III. 48, 305, 329, 335, 370, 371.			29	III. 382.
6	III. 322.	16	III. 34.	30	III. 334.
7	III. 48.	17	III. 34.	35	III. 24, 352.
8	III. 24.	18	III. 314, 316, 327, 347, 351.	36	III. 327, 376.
9	III. 24, 32.	19	III. 347, 368.	37	III. 331.
10	III. 25, 376.	20	III. 314.	38	III. 24, 306.
11	III. 32, 33, 306, 358, 361, 369, 376, 379.*	21	III. 314.	39	III. 24, 306.
12	III. 32, 303, 306, 330, 331, 361, 375, 376.	22	III. 314,* 325.	40	III. 24, 306.
		23	III. 332.	41	III. 31, 78,* 306.
		24	III. 318.	42	III. 32,* 306.
				43	III. 32.*
				44	III. 31, 32,* 78,* 317, 373, 379.

45 III. 305, 339, 334, 348, 356,* 359.	67 III. 24, 332.	92 IV. 35.
46 III. 325.	68 III. 329, 343, 364, 380.	93 IV. 35.
47 III. 325,* 369.	70 III. 320, 379.	94 IV. 35.
48 III. 315, 322, 362, 373.	71 III. 318.	95 IV. 35.
49 III. 31, 51,* 78,* 322, 324, 336, 339, 340, 349, 354, 355, 358, 369, 372, 379.	72 III. 347, 372, 375.	96 IV. 35.
50 III. 328.	73 III. 32, 38,* 347, 357, 360.	97 IV. 35.
51 III. 329, 350.	74 III. 318, 350, 379.	98 IV. 35.
52 III. 329, 363.	75 III. 306, 326, 331, 351.	99 III. 324; IV. 32.
53 III. 318.	76 III. 317, 334, 359, 371, 378.	100 I. 32.
54 III. 362.	77 III. 305, 323.*	101 V. 109.
55 III. 337, 352, 367.	78 III. 305, 335.	102 IV. 32, 35; V. 137.
56 III. 32, 2*5.	79 III. 23, 371.	103 IV. 35.*
57 III. 305, 325, 348.	80 III. 23.	104 IV. 35.*
58 III. 329.	81 III. 18, 19,* 113.	105 IV. 35.*
59 III. 313, 327, 367, 377.	82 III. 38.	106 IV. 35; V. 137.
60 III. 327.	83 III. 320 *	107 IV. 35; V. 141.*
61 III. 32.	84 IV. 37; V. 125.	108 IV. 35.
62 III. 32.	85 V. 114.	09 IV. 35.
63 III. 32.*	86 IV. 35; V. 134.	110 IV. 35.
64 III. 306.	87 IV. 35; V. 134.	111 IV. 35
65 III. 343.	88 IV. 35; V. 134.	112 IV. 30, 35.
66 III. 317, 323, 366.	89 IV. 35, V 134	113 IV. 35.
	90 IV 35; V. 134.	114 III. 357.
	91 IV. 35.	115 II. 42; IV. 58; V. 113.
		116 III. 46.
		117 IV. 53.
		118 IV. 53.

LECTURE VII. CHAPTER 3.

3 III. 34; IV. 53.*	46 IV. 62.	78 III. 323, 332, 341, 343, 349, 357, 367, 371, 372, 374.
6 IV. 169.*	47 V. 98.	79 III. 334, 336.
10 III. 40.	48 IV. 62.	80 III. 307, 328, 337, 344, 350, 355, 362, 367, 369, 375.
12 IV. 46.	49 IV. 62.	82 III. 356.
13 IV. 46.	50 IV. 26.	83 III. 43.
14 IV. 46.	51 IV. 26.	84 III. 41,* 42.
32 III. 379.	52 III. 51.	85 III. 336.
33 III. 38.	54 III. 379; V. 103.	86 III. 49, 381.
34 III. 46, 308, 325.	55 III. 79.	87 III. 49.*
35 III. 335, 365.	56 III. 381.	88 III. 354, 373.
36 III. 38, 323, 381.	57 III. 336.	89 III. 42.
37 III. 311, 349, 365, 374, 382.	58 III. 334.	90 III. 322.
38 III. 366, 382.*	59 III. 51.*	91 III. 322.
39 III. 361,* 382.*	65 III. 51.*	92 III. 339, 382.*
40 III. 353.*	71 III. 37.	93 III. 353.
41 III. 376.	72 III. 17,* 110.	94 III. 11, 37.
42 III. 367.	73 III. 305, 330, 343.	95 III. 339, 361, 375.
43 III. 361.	74 III. 308, 354.	
44 IV. 33, 61, 99.	75 III. 371.	
45 IV. 62	76 III. 328.	
	77 III. 322, 329, 367.	

96 III. 37, 319	104 IV. 53.	113 IV. 46.
98 III. 317, 344, 360, 371, 378.	105 IV. 54.	114 IV. 46.
99 III. 317, 334 360, 371, 378.	106 IV. 54.	115 IV. 113.
100 317.*	107 IV. 54, 207.	116 IV. 30, 208; V. 101.
101 III. 40,* 46.	108 IV. 55, 57.	117 IV. 30, 208.
102 IV. 53.	109 IV. 55.	118 IV. 30.
103 IV. 53.	110 IV. 57.	119 IV. 30, 55, 208.
	111 IV. 55, 208.	120 IV. 30, 208.
	112 IV. 46.	

LECTURE VII. CHAPTER 4.

1 III. 50, 60.*	32 IV. 53.	68 III. 366.
2 III. 50, 368.	33 V. 150.	69 III. 320.
3 III. 309, 338, 353.	34 V. 154.	70 III. 63.
4 III. 350.	40 III. 310, 373, 374.	71 III. 63.
5 III. 373.	41 III. 311.	72 III. 318.
6 III. 333.	42 III. 345.	73 III. 354.
7 III. 50.	43 III. 380.	75 III. 307.
8 III. 59.	46 III. 541, 344.	76 III. 62, 310,* 382.*
9 III. 302, 344.	47 III. 341,* 344.*	77 III. 65.
10 III. 44.	48 V. 125.	79 III. 61.
11 III. 45, 323.	49 III. 51.*	80 III. 59.
12 III. 312, 344, 350, 369.	50 III. 17, 96,* 319.	81 III. 307,* 314, 352, 371.
13 IV. 54.*	51 III. 7, 96.	82 III. 62.
14 V. 52.*	52 III. 17, 96.	83 III. 62.
15 V. 52.*	53 III. 308.	84 III. 03, 313, 325, 349, 375.
16 III. 44, 343.	54 III. 310, 312, 341, 344, 345, 346, 349, 360, 367, 382.*	85 III. 62.
17 III. 319.	55 III. 319, 324, 336.*	86 III. 307.
18 III. 370.	56 III. 339.*	87 III. 351.
19 III. 349.	57 III. 356.	88 III. 351.
20 III. 362.	58 III. 310, 312, 319, 336, 339, 341, 242, 344, 345, 346, 349, 356, 361, 367, 382.*	89 III. 351.
21 III. 368.	59 III. 60.*	90 III. 62.
22 III. 368.	60 III. 61.*	91 III. 62.*
23 III. 322.	61 III. 61.	92 III. 62.*
24 III. 320.	62 III. 61.	93 III. 17,* 61,* 107.* 108, 307, 352, 371.*
25 III. 45.	63 III. 325, 242.	94 III. 61.
26 IV. 55.	66 III. 60, 332, 342, 374.*	95 III. 312, 314, 352, 375, 376.
27 III. 45,* IV. 58; V. 151.	67 III. 342, 345, 378.	96 III. 307.*
28 III. 44, 45.		97 III. 329.
29 III. 45, 323.		
30 III. 45, 323.		
31 III. 333, 347.		

LECTURE VIII. CHAPTER 1.

2 VI. 61.	12 VI. 62.	23 V. 134.
4 VI. 61.	13 I. 21.	24 V. 134, 136.*
5 I. 21.	14 I. 21.	25 V. 134, 136.
7 I. 21.*	15 VI. 63.*	26 V. 134, 135.
8 VI. 62.	20 V. 134, 136.	72 V. 136.
9 IV. 35.	21 V. 134.	73 V. 136.
10 VI. 62.	22 V. 134.	74 V. 136.*
11 VI. 62.		

LECTURE VIII. CHAPTER 2.

1 I. 34, 47.	36 II. 4, 19, 55,	60 III. 323*
2 IV. 23.*	37 II. 56.	62 II. 55, 59.
3 V. 141.*	38 II. 55.	63 II. 55.
7 II. 58; IV. 23.	39 II. 4.	64 II. 56.
8 22*	40 II. 20, 52.	65 II. 56.
9 IV. 28.	41 II. 20.	66 II. 4,* 59.
10 IV. 28.	42 III. 20, 52,* 278.	68 II. 64 (b); V. 122.
11 IV. 28.*	43 III. 20, 278.	69 II. 64 (b); V. 122.
19 II. 64.	44 III. 20, 278.	72 II. 55, 59; IV. 22;
20 III. 331.*	45 III. 20, 278.	V. 123.
21 III. 331.*	46 III. 312,* 328.*	73 III. 51.
23 II. 2.	47 III. 369.	74 III. 51.
24 II. 2, 49.	48 III. 382.*	75 III. 52.
25 III. 49,* 51,* 96.	49 III. 382.*	76 II. 53.
26 II. 1.	50 III. 382.*	77 II. 53; III. 44.*
27 II. 52	51 III. 382.*	78 II. 53; III. 49*
28 II. 1, 52.	52 III. 382*	79 II. 53.
29 II. 1, 2, 3.	53 III. 382*	80 V. 141.
30 II. 4, 19, 20.	54 III. 372.	81 V. 141.
31 II. 4, 19.	55 III. 352, 382*	83 II. 62*
32 II. 54.	56 III. 312,* 333,* 382*	84 II. 60.
33 II. 54.	57 III. 305,* 329,* 350*	85 II. 60.
34 II. 55.	58 III. 364*	86 II. 60.
35 II. 55; III. 352.	59 III. 382*	

LECTURE VIII. CHAPTER 3.

2 II. 19, 65.	14 II. 1.	23 II. 21.
3 II. 65.	15 II. 4, 22.	24 II. 20, 21.
4 II. 19, 65.	16 IV. 22.*	25 II. 63.
5 II. 65.*	17 II. 18, 22, 64 (b).	26 II. 22.
6 II. 65.	18 II. 17,* 18.*	27 II. 22.
7 II. 19, 64 (b).	19 II. 9, 18.	28 II. 21.
10 II. 64 (b).	20 II. 64 (b).*	29 II. 21.
12 II. 65.	21 II. 60.	30 II. 21.
13 II. 1.	22 II. 22, 64 (b).	31 II. 19.

32 II. 6.	62 II. 70,	87 II. 51, 74*
33 II. 61.	63 II. 51, 71, 72.	88 II. 75.
34 II. 22*	64 II. 2,* 51, 70, 73.	89 II. 75.
35 II. 22.	65 II. 70, 71.	90 II. 75.
36 II. 22*	66 II. 71,	91 II. 76.
37 II. 22.	67 II. 71.	92 II. 77.
38 V. 149; IV. 22*	68 II. 71.	93 II. 75*
39 V. 149; IV. 22*	69 II. 71.	94 II. 75.
40 II. 64 (a).	70 II. 72, 73, 75.	95 II. 76; V. 85.
41 II. 56.	71 II. 71,* 75.	96 II. 76.
42 II. 52*, 64 (a).	72 II. 74.	97 II. 77.
43 II. 64.	73 II. 74.	98 II. 76.
44 II. 57.	74 II. 74.	99 II. 76.
45 II. 57.	76 II. 74.	100 II. 75, 76.
46 II. 64.	77 II. 74.	101 IV. 22*
47 II. 64.	78 II. 52; III. 19.	102 II. 75
48 II. 64 (a).	79 II. 52.	110 II. 77*
54 II. 21.	80 II. 76.	111 II. 49, 50.
55 II. 21.	81 II. 76.	113 II. 71.
56 II. 70 V. 80.	82 II. 75, 76.	114 II. 77*
58 II. 49	83 II. 76.	115 II. 72.
59 II. 49, 50.	84 II. 76.	116 II. 73.
60 II. 70*	85 II. 76.	117 II. 70, 73.
61 II. 51,* 70, 72.	86 II. 76.	118 II. 73.

LECTURE VIII. CHAPTER 4.

1 II. 43, 44.	22 II. 68.	45 II. 21.
2 II. 43, 48.	23 II. 68.	46 II. 5, 6*
3 II. 45.	24 II. 68.	47 II. 5, 6*
4 II. 65; V. 79.	25 II. 67.	48 II. 8*
5 II. 66.	28 II. 67*	49 II. 6.
6 II. 66.	29 II. 46.	50 II. 8*
7 II. 66.	30 II. 47.	51 II. 8*
8 II. 66.	31 II. 47.	52 II. 8*
9 II. 67.	32 II. 46.	53 II. 21.
10 II. 67.	33 II. 68.	54 III. 61.
11 II. 45.	34 II. 69.	55 II. 21.
12 II. 45.*	35 II. 46, 48*	56 II. 4*
13 II. 45.	36 II. 69.	57 II. 62.*
14 II. 46.	37 II. 44.	58 II. 20, 21.
15 II. 68.*	38 II. 45, 48; IV. 21	59 II. 21.
16 II. 47.	39 II. 70.	60 II. 20.
17 II. 48.*	40 II. 20, 22*	61 II. 63.
18 II. 48.	41 II. 20, 22*	62 II. 21.
19 II. 68.	42 II. 20; IV. 22.	63 II. 21.
20 II. 68.	43 II. 20*	64 II. 2*
21 II. 68.	44 II. 20*	65 II. 1.

SIDDHANTA KOUMUDI.

1.—The first Arabic figure refers to the page of *Siddhanta Koumudi*, while the Roman figure refers to the part and the succeeding figures refer to the page of this work.

2.—The asterisk refers to the page in which the pages of *Siddhanta Koumudi* referred to occur according to the list of corrections and additions.

VOLUME I.

1	I. 3.	86	I. 22.	141	V. 109.
2	I. 4.	89	IV. 206.	142	IV. 54; V. 114.
3	I. 3, 4.	96	I. 30, 40; V. 77*	143	IV. 31, 48.
5	I. 5*	97	IV. 34, 45.	144	V. 112, 114.
9	I. 5,* 6.	98	I. 35; IV. 34, 186.	145	IV. 48.
10	I. 7*	100	IV. 186.	147	II. 56*
11	I. 8.	101	IV. 44; V. 78.	149	II. 58.
12	I. 34.	102	IV. 113.	151	I. 31*; II. 58,* V. 130, 131, 145*
18	I. 6.	103	V. 109.	152	IV. 30, 40, 45.
30	I. 33.	106	I. 44, 47.	153	I. 39.
31	I. 32, 33.	107	V. 109.	154	V. 141,* 145.
40	II. 63; IV. 56*	108	IV. 54.	155	I. 44, 47.
42	II. 18.	111	IV. 206.	159	I. 36.
44	II. 54, 63.	112	IV. 29, 208; V. 113.	160	V. 123*
45	II. 63.	113	IV. 186; V. 84, 113, 114.	161	I. 41*
46	II. 54.	115	IV. 44, 185; V. 130.	162	IV. 22; V. 78,* 125*
47	II. 54,* 62, 63.	116	V. 78.	163	V. 125*
48	II. 60,* 62, 63*	119	V. 101.	164	II. 55; V. 125.
51	II. 58.	120	V. 158*	165	II. 19, 20, 55, 59; V. 120.
52	I. 31; II. 9,* 17,* 62.	122	V. 102.	166	II. 59*
53	II. 62*	123	IV. 48; V. 112.	167	IV. 35; V. 145*
54	II. 62*	124	II. 43; V. 102.	169	V. 145.
55	II. 62.	128	I. 22; IV. 34.	175	V. 136.
56	I. 18.	129	IV. 46, 54, 113, 206, 207, 208; V. 109.	176	V. 135, 136.
60	II. 21, 58; IV. 22.	130	I. 34; II. 21*	177	V. 135, 136.
61	II. 20,* 63.	131	II. 58; V. 107.	180	V. 119.
63	II. 21,* 44.	132	V. 130.	181	I. 35*
64	II. 21.	133	I. 22; V. 114, 129.	182	IV. 59, 60; V. 121.
66	II. 65*	134	V. 105, 106.	183	IV. 47*
67	IV. 2.*	135	IV. 31.	184	II. 59.
68	II. 65*	136	IV. 31.	185	II. 49, 59.
73	IV. 22*; V. 149.	138	II. 45.	187	I. 47; II. 3, 4, 49.
74	II. 56.	139	IV. 207*	188	IV. 61; V. 127.
75	II. 57.	140	V. 101.	189	V. 145.
76	II. 64 (a.)				
80	II. 64 (b.)				
81	I. 33; II. 22*				

190	V. 141.	259	VI. 7, 8, 9, 11, 17.*	353	V. 32.
192	II. 49.	260	VI. 11.	354	V. 83.
193	IV. 22; V. 123, 127, 128.	261	VI. 30.	360	V. 23, 34, 54, 85.
194	II. 59; IV. 47; V. 101, 123.	262	VI. 29.	361	IV. 27.
197	V. 126.	263	I. 24.	362	V. 39.
200	IV. 185.	267	VI. 31.*	365	V. 17.
203	IV. 181.	270	VI. 20.	367	V. 82, 85.
204	IV. 184.	274	VI. 20, 23.	368	V. 3,* 17, 85.
205	IV. 70.	275	VI. 1, 20.	369	V. 5, 13.
207	V. 73, 93*	276	VI. 29, 32.	370	V. 3, 4.
208	IV. 69; V. 73, 94, 96.	280	VI. 20, 24, 34.	372	IV. 184*
209	IV. 60, 69; V. 73, 75.	281	VI. 21, 25.	374	IV. 28, 184.*
210	V. 76.	282	VI. 21, 38*	375	IV. 183.
211	V. 98.	283	VI. 41.	376	V. 16, 17, 32.
212	V. 98.	285	VI. 21,* 60.	377	V. 16.
213	IV. 62.	288	VI. 27, 38.	378	V. 32, 41.
214	V. 98.	289	VI. 27.*	380	V. 13.
215	V. 76.	290	VI. 34.	382	V. 84.
216	IV. 83.	291	VI. 32, 35.	383	II. 70.
217	IV. 84; V. 92.*	292	VI. 26.	384	V. 58.
218	IV. 84.	293	VI. 42.*	388	IV. 32; V. 54,* 80
219	V. 93.	294	VI. 23.	389	V. 79.
220	V. 94.	295	VI. 26.	390	IV. 32, 102.
222	V. 97.	296	VI. 29.	391	V. 19, 72*
223	V. 89.	300	VI. 12.	392	IV. 193,* V. 99.
225	V. 74.	301	VI. 13.	395	V. 56, 71, 99.
226	V. 92,* 93.	302	VI. 13.	397	V. 72.
227	V. 88, 90, 94, 95, 97, 98.	303	VI. 14.*	403	IV. 31.
228	V. 89, 94, 97, 98.	304	VI. 13*	404	V. 50, 65.
229	V. 89.	305	VI. 15.	405	IV. 51, 52; V. 50
230	IV. 37, 68; V. 88, 90,* 91, 92, 93, 95.	308	VI. 25, 35,* 36.	406	IV. 51, 52, 53.
231	V. 91, 93, 94, 97.	309	VI. 44.	407	IV. 51; V. 85.
232	V. 76, 91,* 94.	310	VI. 44.	408	IV. 85, V. 50.
233	V. 91.	314	VI. 39.	411	IV. 41; V. 73.*
234	IV. 36.	315	VI. 36.	413	V. 26, 53.
235	V. 74, 75, 93.	320	V. 3.	414	V. 62.
238	IV. 37, 67.	321	V. 5, 42.	415	V. 67.
239	IV. 68.	323	V. 85.	416	II. 45, 67*; V. 84.
240	V. 74, 97.	324	V. 6.	417	V. 82.
241	V. 88, 92, 95, 97.	325	V. 6.	418	V. 68.
242	I. 22; IV. 84; V. 97.	326	V. 5.	422	V. 57.
243	I. 22.	331	V. 85.	423	V. 98.
247	VI. 4.*	332	V. 7, 78.	425	V. 69,* 84.
252	VI. 5.	336	V. 18.*	426	V. 69.
253	VI. 7.	337	V. 18, 31.	427	V. 52.
255	VI. 6.*	339	V. 19.	428	IV. 39; V. 36.
257	VI. 8, 18.	340	V. 19.	429	V. 36, 41, 87.
258	VI. 9, 10, 17*	341	V. 11.	431	V. 27.
		343	IV. 98; V. 11, 25.	432	V. 37, 84,* 86, 87*
		344	V. 11.*	433	V. 36, 37.
		345	V. 8.	434	V. 86.
		349	V. 38, 52.	435	V. 29.
		350	V. 48.	436	V. 28, 29.
		351	V. 12.*	437	V. 87*

438	V. 28, 29, 30.	474	II. 59,* 75,* 76.	647	IV. 157.
439	V. 30,* 87.	475	IV. 128; V. 53.	651	IV. 106.
441	V. 55.	476	V. 81.	664	IV. 114, 121, 160.
447	IV. 205.	477	V. 54, 84, 85.	665	IV. 140.
450	V. 3.	478	V. 47, 79	667	IV. 87, 161.
451	V. 57, 60, 81.	481	II. 66; V. 79.	669	IV. 40.
452	V. 60, 83.	482	II. 67	670	IV. 108.
453	V. 81, 84, 86, 87*	484	IV. 21; V. 80.	676	VI. 35.
457	V. 43, 85.	487	V. 81.	678	IV. 164.
459	V. 44.	498	IV. 177.	681	IV. 165.
460	V. 85.	504	IV. 174.	684	IV. 166, 167.
461	V. 87.	529	IV. 27.	687	IV. 165.
462	V. 81, 86.	530	IV. 55.	702	IV. 60.
464	V. 49.	538	IV. 87*	706	IV. 70.
465	V. 86.	540	IV. 133.	711	IV. 34.
467	V. 86.	561	IV. 35.	727	IV. 96.
468	V. 51, 52, 87.	576	IV. 123, 124, 125.	732	IV. 105.
469	I. 34, 35; V. 48.	586	IV. 133.	735	VI. 61.
470	V. 57, 66, 83.	599	IV. 141.	737	VI. 62.
471	V. 52, 83.	603	IV. 143, 144.	738	IV. 35; VI. 52, 53,
472	V. 53.	626	IV. 151.		63.
473	II. 59.				

VOLUME II.

2	I. 17*	120	III. 362.	206	III. 323.
9	III. 354.	121	III. 6.	207	III. 55.
11	III. 61*	122	III. 357.	209	III. 379.
14	III. 40.	125	III. 340.	211	III. 43.
23	III. 247.	126	III. 368.	213	III. 113.
24	III. 56.	127	III. 308.	214	III. 333.
25	III. 21.	140	III. 348.	215	III. 22.
34	II. 50.	158	II. 44; III. 43.	216	III. 62, 323.
40	II. 1.	167	III. 328, 355.	217	III. 76.
41	II. 46.	170	III. 6.	218	III. 46, 52*
47	III. 63.	177	III. 6; V. 147.	220	IV. 23*; V. 251.
62	III. 107, 108.	181	III. 309.	221	V. 146, 154.
65	II. 63.	184	III. 59.	222	II. 50; V. 145.
69	III. 371.	185	III. 6; V. 147, 152.	223	V. 151, 156.
70	III. 87, 88*	187	III. 76.	224	V. 146, 149, 157.
81	III. 47.	188	III. 6.	225	V. 149, 154, 157.
85	III. 47.	193	III. 361*	226	V. 153, 156*
97	III. 374.	194	VI. 14.	227	I. 26; V. 150.
102	III. 309, 339, 378.	196	III. 359.	228	V. 147, 156.
104	III. 312, 339, 343, 376.	197	III. 8, 322.	229	V. 154, 155.
108	III. 370.	198	II. 56; III. 322.	230	V. 155.
112	III. 14, 53.	199	III. 78.	231	V. 154,* 155.
113	III. 305.	202	III. 8.	232	V. 147, 148,* 152, 155, 156, 157.
115	III. 58.	203	V. 155.	233	V. 152, 153, 157.
119	III. 320, 321.	204	III. 59.	234	I. 30; V. 152, 153.
		205	III. 8; IV. 85, 169*		

SIDDHANTA KOUUMUDI.

235	V. 157.	285	VI. 60*	341	IV. 3*
236	IV. 49; V. 152, 153.	288	V. 156*	342	IV. 3*
268	III. 72*	289	VI. 56.	350	III. 352*
271	III. 47.	292	VI. 48.	351	III. 352*
272	III. 308.	295	VI. 52.	354	III. 310,* 356*
274	I. 16.	296	VI. 52.	355	III. 278.
278	III. 17, 90,* 106.*	298	II. 70.	364	III. 20*
	301, 309, 353; V.	300	II. 68, 69.	468	III. 288*
	153.	806	IV. 15.	475	V. 15*
281	VI. 45, 46*	310	III. 51*	625 to 638	IV. 187 to
282	VI. 58.	324	IV. 12.	203.	

KĀSIKĀ

Paṇini.			This work.		Paṇini.			This work.	
Lecture.	Chapter.	Aphorism.	Part.	Page.	Lecture.	Chapter.	Aphorism.	Part.	Page.
I.	1	33	IV.	34	III.	2	60	II.	59
I.	1	56	I.	42	III.	3	116	V.	32*
I.	3	20	III.	296	IV.	1	6	IV.	69
I.	3	21	III.	292	IV.	1	15	V.	95
I.	3	22	III.	300	IV.	2	8	IV.	108, 113, 116
I.	3	25	III.	301	IV.	2	72	IV.	123
I.	3	28	III.	291	V.	1	47	IV.	152
I.	3	30	III.	291	V.	2	117	IV.	165
I.	3	44	III.	295	V.	2	127	IV.	165
I.	3	55	VI.	32	V.	2	37	IV.	161
I.	3	67	III.	11	V.	2	47	IV.	40
I.	3	70	III.	361	V.	2	97	IV.	166
I.	3	86	III.	346	V.	2	127	IV.	165
I.	3	87	III.	317	VI.	1	3	III.	55
I.	3	89	III.	346	VI.	1	9	III.	54
I.	4	2	I.	33	VI.	1	66	II.	2
II.	1	32	V.	22	VI.	3	28	V.	55
II.	4	52	III.	319	VI.	3	121	V.	47*
II.	4	55	III.	333	VI.	3	137	V.	46
II.	4	56	III.	316	V.	4	16	III.	321
II.	4	58	IV.	178	VI.	4	38	III.	338
II.	4	66	IV.	178, 179	VI.	4	42	III.	334
III.	1	13	V.	156*	VI.	4	48	III.	45
III.	1	40	III.	247	VI.	4	143	IV.	49
III.	1	41	III.	364	VII.	2	14	III.	338
III.	1	48	III.	324	VII.	2	36	III.	327
III.	1	49	III.	370	VII.	2	44	III.	379

Paṇini.			This work.		Paṇini.			This work.	
Lecture.	Chapter.	Aphorism.	Part.	Page.	Lecture.	Chapter.	Aphorism.	Part.	Page.
VII.	2	45	III.	359	VIII.	2	46	III.	328*
VII.	2	49	III.	338, 340, 349	VIII.	2	76	II.	53
VII.	2	68	III.	343	VIII.	3	18	II.	64 (b)*
VII.	2	75	III.	331	VIII.	3	33	II.	61
VII.	2	78	III.	335	VIII.	3	36	II.	22*
VII.	3	34	III.	325	VIII.	3	64	II.	51
VII.	3	85	III.	336	VIII.	3	101	IV.	22*
VII.	4	1	III.	60*	VIII.	4	1	II.	44
VII.	4	54	III.	360	VIII.	4	2	II.	43
VII.	4	85	III.	62	VIII.	4	3	II.	45
VII.	4	90	III.	62	VIII.	4	14	II.	46
VII.	4	93	III.	108	VIII.	4	17	II.	48
VIII.	2	29	II.	3	VIII.	4	39	II.	70
VIII.	2	36	II.	55					

BALLANTYNE'S LAGHU KOUMUDI.

The first Arabic figure refers to the paragraph in the Koumudi while the Roman figure refers to the part, and the succeeding figures to the pages of this work.

5	I.	28.	453	II.	48.	965	V.	4. 42.
14	I.	6*	454	II.	48.	967	V.	31.
16	I.	7*	504	III.	113, 247.	988	V.	32, 73.
28	II.	2.	510	III.	25, 28, 306.	995	V.	7.
36	I.	28.			338, 358, 361.	997	V.	49.
41	II.	62			368, 369, 370.	1009	V.	31.
53	I.	19.			376.	1006	V.	31.
43	II.	21.	516	III.	82.	1008	V.	24.
100	II.	22.	636	III.	20.	1011	V.	4.
112	II.	65.	638	III.	323.	1031	V.	72, 73.
132	II.	22.	679	III.	342.	1038	V.	25.
181	I.	36, 40.	753	III.	8.	1054	V.	27.
203	V.	113.	766	III.	354	1103	IV.	115.
222	IV.	56	799	III.	7.	1169	IV.	49.
231	IV.	46.	822	IV.	6.	1243	V.	79*
261	IV.	53.	882	IV.	2*	1327	IV.	87.
271	I.	41; IV. 55.	902	IV.	1.	1334	IV.	53.
303	I.	39.	961	V.	2. 4.	1354	IV.	68.
379	II.	49.	962	V.	2.	1355	IV.	68.
399	IV.	185*	964	V.	1, 2.			

MAX MULLER'S GRAMMAR.

3	I.	5*	149 Note 2	IV.	185.
6	I.	15*	231	IV.	33*
23	I.	27*	326	IV.	304.

MONIER WILLIAM'S GRAMMAR.

52	I.	16.	378	VI.	51*
199 Note	IV.	37.	510	III.	62.
349	I.	25.			



SUPPLEMENT.

AUTHORITIES QUOTED.

PĀNINI.

LECTURE I. CHAPTER 1.		LECTURE II. CHAPTER 3.	
7 I. 10.	20 III. 15.*	16 VI. 23,* 42.*	55 VI. 39.*
LECTURE I. CHAPTER 2.		LECTURE III. CHAPTER 1.	
11 III. 17.*	12 III. 32.*	24 III. 307.* 333,* 382.*	58 III. 370.* 61 III. 382.*
LECTURE I. CHAPTER 3.		31 III. 324.	75 III. 6.*
41 III. 293.*	89 III. 382.*	55 III. 382.*	76 III. 6.*
72 I. 29.	91 III. 332.*	LECTURE III. CHAPTER 2.	
86 III. 382.*		123 VI. 45.	
LECTURE I. CHAPTER 4.		LECTURE III. CHAPTER 3.	
3 IV. 31.*	30 VI. 24.*	9 V. 87.*	104 IV. 5.*
15 V. 149.	31 VI. 24.	10 III. 20,* 288*	134 VI. 58.*
19 IV. 21.*	61 IV. 107.*	12 IV. 4.	158 III. 288.*
LECTURE II. CHAPTER 1.		19 IV. 5.*	167 III. 288.*
14 V. 40.*	51 V. 24.*	57 IV. 5.*	173 VI. 50.*
20 V. 7.*	59 V. 12.*	LECTURE III. CHAPTER 4.	
LECTURE II. CHAPTER 2.		24 III. 288.*	92 III. 111.
25 V. 36.*	30 V. 37.	40 III. 288.*	110 III. 320.*
		47 III. 288.*	341,* 345,*
		65 III. 288.*	346,* 349,*
		66 III. 288.*	372.*

LECTURE IV. CHAPTER 1.

2 I. 21, 23.
27 V. 91.*

51 V. 74.*

163 IV. 177.

LECTURE V. CHAPTER 2.

44 IV. 34.*

LECTURE V. CHAPTER 4.

152 V. 69.

LECTURE VI. CHAPTER 1.

16 III. 382.*
17 III. 311, 382.*
54 III. 382.*
58 III. 382.*

91 II. 54.
92 II. 54.
94 II. 54.
107 IV. 206.*

111 IV. 57.*
145 V. 80.
157 V. 81.*

LECTURE VI. CHAPTER 3.

45 IV. 57.*
85 V. 87.*
86 V. 87.*

87 V. 87.*
88 V. 87.*
112 III. 373,* 382.*

119 V. 87.*
120 V. 87.*
128 V. 83.*

LECTURE VI. CHAPTER 4.

2 II. 53.
12 V. 102.*
16 III. 320.*
25 III. 382.*
38 III. 309,* 328,*
355.*

60 III. 382.*
67 III. 349.*
69 III. 344,* 346,*
349,* 380.*
77 V. 102.*
122 III. 382.*

164 IV. 50.
166 IV. 50.
167 IV. 50.
168 IV. 50.
170 IV. 50.

LECTURE VII. CHAPTER 1.

59 III. 382.*

61 III. 382.*

63 III. 382.*

LECTURE VII. CHAPTER 2.

5 III. 42.	44 III. 33,* 382.*	72 III. 378.*
15 III. 382.*	45 III. 343.	74 III. 323.*
27 III. 382.*	65 III. 374.*	103 V. 145.*

LECTURE VII. CHAPTER 3.

36 III. 382.*	75 III. 308.*	100 III. 317.*
37 III. 366,* 375.	80 III. 382.*	114 IV. 54.
44 IV. 61.*	86 III. 382.*	118 V. 104,* 113.*
74 III. 382.*	98 III. 334.	

LECTURE VII. CHAPTER 4.

3 III. 382.*	58 III. 342.	87 III. 333.*
13 IV. 53.*	63 III. 342.	88 III. 333.
25 V. 150.	84 III. 303, 364.*	93 III. 314.*
38 III. 309.*	86 III. 382.*	95 III. 313,* 377,* 382.*
52 III. 319.*		

LECTURE VIII. CHAPTER 2.

8 IV. 22.*	48 III. 317.*	86 II. 61.*
46 III. 382.*		

LECTURE VIII. CHAPTER 3.

71 II. 72.	99 II. 75.*	110 II. 50.
98 II. 75.*		

LECTURE VIII. CHAPTER 4.

64 II. 1.*	68 I. 8*	
------------	----------	--

SIDDHĀNTA KOUMUDI.

VOLUME I.

49	II. 17.*	256	VI. 12.*	352	V. 21,* 22.*
50	II. 17.*	258	VI. 18.	360	V. 87.*
52	IV. 22.*	262	VI. 30.	361	V. 35.*
54	II. 61.*	266	VI. 31.*	364	V. 39.*
96	V. 71.*	274	VI. 32.*	388	V. 83.*
133	V. 132.	278	VI. 32.*	389	IV. 32.*
137	V. 102.*	282	VI. 23,* 42.*	390	V. 87.*
138	V. 102.*	287	VI. 26.*	394	IV. 186.*
142	IV. 53.*	289	VI. 29.*	395	VI. 15.*
145	V. 114.*	294	VI. 42.*	405	V. 25,* VI. 15.*
162	IV. 33.*	296	VI. 42.*	406	V. 96.*
170	V. 145.*	297	VI. 42.*	407	V. 148.*
171	V. 145.*	298	VI. 42.*	408	IV. 37.*
172	V. 145.*	299	VI. 42.*	409	V. 50.*
173	V. 145.*	304	VI. 42.*	428	IV. 43,* V. 25.*
174	V. 145.*	306	VI. 41.*	429	IV. 43,* V. 37.*
194	VI. 14.	313	VI. 36.*	437	V. 28.*
197	IV. 47.*	321	V. 87.*	440	V. 30,* 55.*
204	V. 79.*	323	V. 4.*	441	IV. 204.*
205	I. 25.*	325	V. 4.*	447	V. 73.*
208	V. 89.	326	V. 32.*	448	IV. 205.*
211	IV. 61,* 62; V. 99.*	327	V. 5.*	451	V. 72.*
221	V. 89.*	331	V. 78.*	455	V. 53.*
222	V. 91.*	332	V. 23.*	460	V. 87.*
224	V. 96.*	333	V. 7.*	465	IV. 52,* 57.*
235	V. 94.*	334	V. 84,* 87.*	474	II. 75,* 76.*
241	V. 91.*	344	V. 8,* 19.*	476	V. 54.*
243	V. 98.*	345	V. 16.*	483	II. 70.*
252	III. 288.*	351	V. 21.*	740	VI. 63.*

VOLUME II.

3	I. 16.*	44	II. 50.*	85	III. 6.*
13	III. 382.*	45	III. 63.*	91	III. 352.*
15	III. 18.*	48	III. 316.*	96	III. 382.*
16	III. 23.*	56	II. 71.*	98	III. 378.*
21	I. 24,* II. 48.*	57	III. 113.*	99	II. 48,* III. 64.*
22	I. 24,* 26.*	59	III. 290.*	100	III. 344.
23	III. 113.*	60	III. 72.*	102	II. 71,* 73,* 74.*
25	III. 60.*	62	III. 324.*	103	I. 26.*
26	III. 319.*	70	III. 309.*	105	III. 290.*
28	II. 50,* 52.*	75	III. 332.*	109	III. 324,* 332.*
32	III. 296.*	76	III. 332.*	112	III. 333.*
33	III. 64.*	78	III. 356.*	113	III. 332.*
36	II. 52.*	83	III. 382.*	114	III. 111,* 368.*

VOLUME II.

115	III. 323,* 361.*	200	III. 320.*	244	III. 300,* 301.*
117	III. 353.*	202	III. 338,* 340.*	245	III. 295,* 301.*
121	III. 326,* 364.*	203	III. 360.*	246	III. 291,* 296,*
123	II. 75.*	205	II. 51.*		297,* 299,* 301.*
127	II. 1.*	206	III. 318,* 360,*	247	III. 291.*
131	III. 364.*		382.*	250	III. 293,* 297.*
134	III. 373.*	208	III. 333,* 351.*	251	II. 63.*
140	II. 69,* III. 359.*	209	III. 62.*	253	III. 294,* 295,*
142	III. 319.*	210	III. 62.*		296.
146	III. 306,* 347.	212	III. 353,* 354.*	254	III. 358.*
148	III. 339.*	213	III. 309,* 328,*	255	III. 298,* 356,*
149	III. 355.*		330,* 338,* 347,*		367.*
150	III. 63.*		355,* 357,* 360,*	263	III. 299.*
151	III. 53,* 339.*		379.*	264	III. 317,* 346.*
152	II. 53.*	214	III. 301,* 379.*	267	VI. 4.*
155	III. 326,* 382.*	215	III. 334,* 337,*	269	III. 37.*
157	III. 364.*		362,* 366,* 372,*	270	III. 331.*
161	III. 382.*		378,* 382.*	272	III. 76,* 325.*
162	III. 326.*	216	III. 113,* 332.*	273	III. 382,* VI. 18.*
163	III. 326.*	217	III. 315,* 331.*	274	III. 14,* VI.1,* 4.*
167	II. 1,* III. 309,*	219	III. 316.*	275	III. 14.*
	336.*	220	V. 151, 154.*	276	III. 14,* 342,* 382.*
168	III. 322,* 382.*	223	V. 146.*	277	III. 14,* 17,* 23,*
172	III. 11,* 382.*	224	V. 153.*		90,* 92,* 95,* 105,*
176	III. 11.*	228	V. 146,* 157.*		106,* 110,* 306,*
180	III. 305.*	231	V. 157.*		326,* 331,* 350,*
181	III. 382.*	235	V. 152.*		382.*
185	V. 153.*	236	V. 157.*	278	III. 110,* 389.*
186	V. 147,* 153.*	239	III. 290; V. 153.	280	VI. 60.*
190	III. 73,* 108.*	240	III. 10.*	284	V. 87.*
191	III. 60,* 382.*	241	III. 10,* 296.*	285	VI. 58.*
192	III. 382.*	242	III. 292,* 294,*	354	III. 356.*
193	III. 382.*		296,* 299,* 301.*	432	III. 288.*
194	III. 361.*	243	III. 297,* 299,*	433	III. 288.*
199	III. 326,* 331.*		300.*	470	III. 288.*

KĀSIKA.

<i>Pāṇini.</i>			<i>This work.</i>		<i>Pāṇini.</i>			<i>This work.</i>	
Lecture.	Chapter.	Aphorism.	Part.	Page.	Lecture.	Chapter.	Aphorism.	Part.	Page.
II.	2	11	V.	16.*	VI.	4	38	III.	309,* 355.*
II.	3	56	VI.	40.*	VI.	4	48	III.	40.*
III.	1	52	III.	329.*	VII.	3	37	III.	382.*
III.	4	66	III.	288.*	VII.	3	44	IV.	61.*
VI.	3	45	IV.	57.*	VII.	3	88	III.	382.*
VI.	4	21	III.	52.*	VIII.	2	73	III.	51.*

MAX MULLER'S GRAMMAR.

6 19	I. I.	5.* 15.*	326.	III.	304.*
---------	----------	-------------	------	------	-------

MONIER WILLIAM'S GRAMMAR.

74 b. 784	I. I.	16 25*	890	VI.	51*
--------------	----------	-----------	-----	-----	-----

—

A GUIDE TO PANINI.

PART I. INTRODUCTION. CHAPTER I.

THE ALPHABET.

1. There are 9 vowels and 33 consonants in Sanskrit as follows :—

VOWELS.

अ इ ए ऊ ऋ ॠ ए॒ ओ॒ ऋ॒ ॠ॒.

CONSONANTS.

क ख ग घ ङ च छ ज झ ञ ट ठ ड ढ ण त थ द ध न प फ ब भ म य र ल व श ष स ह.

2. The letters ङ् ञ् ण् न् ष् are commonly, though irregularly, written as a single cipher, thus (०); but they are written thus only in the middle of words, except ष which is written thus both in the middle of words and at the end.

3. The consonants, however, are generally pronounced and written with the letter अ attached to them thus :—

क ख ग घ ङ च छ ज झ ञ ट ठ ड ढ ण त थ द ध न प फ ब भ म य र ल व श ष स ह.

But it should be borne in mind that this is done simply for convenience of articulation, and that, therefore, when the consonants are actually followed by अ itself or by any other vowel,

the inefficient ಅ should not be attached either in pronunciation or writing. Thus, a ಕ followed by ಅ should be written only as ಕ, and pronounced likewise only as *ka* and nothing else.

4. In this work, when we have occasion to refer to any consonant so far as it is a letter only we propose to give it with the ಅ attached to it for the sake of pronunciation, indicating how different such a consonant is from one actually followed by an efficient ಅ by styling the latter an open consonant. Thus, we shall call a ಕ of the latter description an open ಕ, in distinction from an entirely consonantal ಕ, which we may likewise, when we wish to distinguish it from an open ಕ, call a close ಕ.

5. The vowels are commonly called ಸ್ವರಾಃ, *Svarāḥ*, and they are divided into ಸಮಾನಾಕ್ಷರಾಣಿ, *monophthongs* and ಸಂಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಣಿ, *diphthongs*, as follows :—

Monophthongs : ಅ ಇ ಉ ಯ ಋ ; Diphthongs : ಎ ಐ ಒ ಔ .

6. The consonants are commonly called ವ್ಯಂಜನಾನಿ, *Vyanjanāni*

7. - All the above letters except ರ are named by adding the expression ಕಾರ, to their sounds. Thus, ಅ is called *akāra*, ಕ *kakāra*, and so on. But ರ is called ರೇಫಃ, *Rephah* (burring).

8. Besides the above 42 letters, there are :—

(i). ಅನುಸ್ವಾರಃ, *Anusvārah* (after sound) which is a character following a vowel in the shape of a ಬಿಂದು, (*Bindu*) i. e. cipher (○)

(ii). ವಿಸರ್ಗಃ, *Visargah*, (emission) which is likewise a character following a vowel in the shape of a ದ್ವಿಬಿಂದು (*Dvibindu*) i. e., double cipher (∅).

(iii). ಅರ್ಧವಿಸರ್ಗಃ, *Ardhavisargah*, (half emission) which is a character following a vowel in the shape of two semi-

circles, thus, (\asymp) and commonly, though irregularly, of two ciphers also.

9. The *Ardhavisargah* is called ಜಿಹ್ವಾಮೂಲೀಯಾಃ, *Jihvámúlyah*, (tongue root letter) when it stands before ಕ or ಖ, and ಉಪಧ್ಮಾನೀಯಾಃ, *Upadhmáníyah*, (to be breathed upon), when it stands before ಪ or ಫ, it being represented often by the sign × ವಜ್ರಾಕೃತಿಃ, *Vajrákṛtiḥ*, (thunderbolt shaped), when *Jihvámúlyah* and by the sign ೞ, ಗಜಕಂಭಾಕೃತಿಃ, *Gajakumbhákṛtiḥ*, (elephant front bone shaped) when *Upadhmáníyah*.

10. Of consonants the following is a general classification, viz.,

ಕವರ್ಗಃ — <i>kavargah</i>	ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಙ.
ಚವರ್ಗಃ — <i>chavargah</i>	ಚ ಛ ಜ ಯ ಞ.
ಟವರ್ಗಃ — <i>ṭavargah</i>	ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಣ.
ತವರ್ಗಃ — <i>ṭavargah</i>	ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ನ
ಪವರ್ಗಃ — <i>pavargah</i>	ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ ಮ.
ಅಂತಸ್ಥಾಃ — <i>antastháh</i>	ಯ ರ ಲ ವ.
ಊಷ್ಮಾಣಾಃ — <i>úshmdáṇáh</i>	ಶ ಷ ಸ ಹ.

11. It will be necessary, in treating of the letters, to take them in groups of two or three or more, and therefore the following aphorisms have been given in the Sanskrit grammar.

ಅ ಇ ಉ ಣ (೧), ಋ ಌ ಕ (೨), ಎ ಓ ಜ (೩), ಐ ಔ ಚ (೪), ಹ ಯ ವ ರ ಟೆ (೫), ಲ ಣ (೬), ಜಾ ಮ ಜ ಣ ನ ಮ್ (೭), ರಘ ಭ ಇ (೮), ಘ ಥ ಧ ಷ್ (೯), ಜ ಬ ಗ ಡ ದ ಶ್ (೧೦), ಖ ಫ ಛ ಠ ಡ ಚ ಟ ತ ವ್ (೧೧), ಕ ಪ ಯ್ (೧೨), ಶ ಷ ಸ ಶ್ (೧೩), ಹ ಳ್ (೧೪). (Sid. I. 1).

12. The manner in which from the above aphorisms the groups are to be made is as follows :—

Firstly. Take the vowel ಅ in the consonants ಪ and so forth, as being merely for the sake of articulation. Sid. I. 3.

Secondly. Take the final pure consonants in the several aphorisms as ಇತ್, non-efficient. (Sid. I. 3; I. 3. 9.)

Thirdly. Take the vowel ಅ attached to ಉ in the aphorism ಊತ್ as a non-efficient letter also, though it is there for the sake of articulation too as already stated. (Sid. I. 3.)

Fourthly. Take in the aphorisms any letter which is not a non-efficient letter and join it to any non-efficient letter at pleasure; this will give you a name which will stand for the former efficient letter and for all the other letters intervening between it and the non-efficient letter, excluding, of course, all the non-efficient letters if any intervene. (I. 1. 71.)

13. Thus, ಅಊತ್ formed of ಅ as its initial letter and ಊತ್ as its final, will be the name of itself and of ಇ and ಉ which intervene between ಅ and ಊತ್. So, ಅಚ್ will be the name of ಅ ಇ ಉ ಚು ಞ ಎ ಐ ಒ ಔ, that is to say, of all the vowels; ಕಲ್, of all consonants; and ಅಲ್, of all the letters together, i. e., both vowels and consonants.

14. The name of a class of letters thus formed is ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಹಾರಃ, *Pratyáhárah.*

15. Though many *pratyáháras* could be made according to the rules above, it is actually necessary to make only 42 *pratyáháras* for the purpose of Sanskrit grammar as follows:—viz.,

೧ ಅಊ, ೨ ಅಋ, ೩ ಇಋ, ೪ ಉಋ, ೫ ಎಊ, ೬ ಅಋ, ೭ ಇಋ, ೮ ಎಋ, ೯ ಐಋ, ೧೦ ಅಔ, ೧೧ ಇಔ, ೧೨ ಉಔ, ೧೩ ಎಔ, ೧೪ ಅಋ, ೧೫ ಎಋ, ೧೬ ಒಋ, ೧೭ ಯಜ್, ೧೮ ಝಃ, ೧೯ ಭಃ, ೨೦ ಅತ್, ೨೧ ಇತ್, ೨೨ ಉತ್, ೨೩ ಹತ್, ೨೪ ಝತ್, ೨೫ ಜತ್, ೨೬ ಭವ್, ೨೭ ಯಯ್, ೨೮ ಮಯ್, ೨೯ ಝಯ್, ೩೦ ಖಯ್, ೩೧ ಯರ್, ೩೨ ಝರ್, ೩೩ ಖರ್, ೩೪ ಬರ್, ೩೫ ಶರ್, ೩೬ ಅತ್, ೩೭ ಹತ್, ೩೮ ವತ್, ೩೯ ರತ್, ೪೦ ಝತ್, ೪೧ ಶತ್, ೪೨ ರ.

16. The vowels, with regard to their time or prosodial length, are divided into ಕ್ರಸ್ವಾಃ, *short*, ದೀರ್ಘಾಃ, *long*, and ಪ್ರೋತಾಃ, *prolated*, the short having one ಮಾತ್ರಾ, *mātrá* (measure,) the long, two, and the prolated, three. The vowel having one *mātrá* is called ಲಘ್ವಾಃ, *light*, and the vowel having more than one *mātrá*, ಸುರಾಃ, *heavy*. (I. 4. 10; I. 4. 12.)

17. The vowels again are severally three fold, according to the tone with which they are uttered, those uttered with a high tone being ಉದಾತ್ತಾಃ, *acute*, *i. e.*, acutely accented, those with a low tone, ಅನುದಾತ್ತಾಃ, *grave*, *i. e.*, gravely accented, and those with both the above tones in combination, ಸ್ವರಿತಾಃ, *circumflex*, *i. e.*, circumflexly accented. (I. 2. 30. 31.)

18. The vowels again are divisible according as they are pronounced with the mouth alone, or with the mouth along with the nose. In the latter case, they are called ಅನುನಾಸಿಕಾಃ, *nasal*. (I. 1. 8.)

19. Thus, the vowels should have each 18 different modifications, but as it is considered that the vowel ॐ has no long prosodial time, there are for it only 12 modifications. And as the letters ಎ ಐ ಒ and ಔ are considered to possess no short prosodial time, they likewise have only 12 modifications.

20. It is stated that a long ॐ occurs sometimes in Sanskrit as a mere grammatical invention.

21. It is likewise to be remarked that grammatically the letters ಎ ಐ ಒ and ಔ are said sometimes to have been shortened. But the meaning here is only that, instead of those letters, their homogeneous short letters have come in, that is, the letter ಇ for ಎ and ಐ, and ಉ for ಒ and ಔ. (I. 1. 48.)

21. Each consonant by itself is said to have fully half the time of a short vowel, *i. e.*, half a *mātrá*, and therefore when it occurs, its prosodial time is added to that of the vowel that precedes it, the result, if the vowel is short, being however to raise the measure of the vowel to two *mātrás*, in-

stead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ *mātrā*, as no fractions of a *mātrā* are in practice recognized.- But when a consonant precedes a vowel, its time is merged in that of the subsequent vowel, and the time of this vowel remains as it would otherwise have been. Thus, अक् has two *mātrās*, though अ had only one, but क् which, properly speaking, is the sum of the letters क् and अ, has only one *mātrā*. (I. 4. 11.)

22. Besides the vowels, the consonants य, ल, and व, are capable of being pronounced nasally and therefore the distinction into nasal and non-nasal obtains in respect of them also. (Sid. I. 18.)

23. Two letters having the same organ or place of origin (उत्पत्त्यै), such as the palate and so forth, and attended with the same effort of utterance are called सवर्णः, *homogeneous*, i. e., homogeneous one with another. (I. 1. 9.)

24. The throat is the organ of अ and of *kavargah*, and also ष and *visarga*; the palate, of ञ and *chavargah*, and of य and श; the roof of the mouth of उ and the *tavargah*, and of र and ऌ; the teeth, of ऋ and *tavargah*, and of ल and ळ; the lips, of ए and *parvargah*, and of *upahmūniyah*, and the root of the tongue, of the *jihvāmūliyah*. Of the fifth letter in each *vargah*, the nose also is an organ in addition to the organ of the *vargah* to which it belongs. Those five fifth letters are therefore called the nasal letters of those *vargas*, and in distinction from those letters which may or may not be pronounced nasally, these fifth letters may be called सङ्घातानुनासिकाः, i. e., the natural nasals, the other nasal letters being called व्युत्पन्नानुनासिकाः or artificial nasals. The organs of ए and ऎ are the throat and the palate; of ए and ऐ, the throat and the lips; and of व, the teeth and the lips. The nose is the organ of *anusvārah*. (Sid. I. 9.)

25. Though the organ for *visarga* is generally stated to be the throat, yet the proper organ of it is said specially to be the chest. (एवमिति).

26. The effort in utterance is twofold, that which takes

place within the mouth, and that which is external as regards the mouth. The former is of five kinds, as follows :—

(i). *Letters formed by complete contact of the tongue, ಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿ, Sprishṭāḥ.*

The five *vargas* of consonants. These letters are therefore called ಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿ, *spurṣāḥ*.

(ii). *Letters formed by slight contact of the tongue, ಈಷತ್ಸೃಶ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿ, íshatṣprishṭāḥ.*

The ಅಂತಸ್ಥಾಕ್ಷಿ, *antasthāḥ*, i. e., the semivowels ಯ, ರ, ಲ, and ವ.

(iii). *Letters formed by slight opening of the organs of speech, ಈಷದ್ವಿಕ್ರಿಯಾಕ್ಷಿ, íshadvicrítāḥ.*

The ಉಷ್ಮಾಕ್ಷಿ, *úshmánāḥ*, i. e., the sibilants, ಶ, ಷ, ಸ, and ಹ.

(iv). *Letters formed by complete opening of the organs, ವಿವೃತ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿ, vicrítāḥ.*

The vowels except short ಅ.

(v). *Letters formed by contraction of the organs, ಸಂವೃತ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಿ, samvṛítāḥ.*

The short ಅ.

27. The effort in utterance external as regards the mouth is of eleven kinds, viz., ವಿವಾರಾಕ್ಷಿ, *vivárah* (expansion of the throat, producing hard articulation) ; ಸಂವಾರಾಕ್ಷಿ, *samvárah*, (contraction of the throat producing soft articulation) ; ಸ್ವಾಸಾಕ್ಷಿ, *svásah* (sighing) ; ನಾಡಾಕ್ಷಿ, *nálah* (sounding), ಘೋಷಾಕ್ಷಿ, *ghóshah* (low and preparatory murmur), ಅಘೋಷಾಕ್ಷಿ, *aghóshah*, absence of such murmur, ಅಪ್ರಾಣಾಕ್ಷಿ, *alpapránah* (slight aspiration ;) ಮಹಾಪ್ರಾಣಾಕ್ಷಿ, *mahápránah*, (strong aspiration ;) and the efforts of acute, grave, and circumflex accentuation. The results of the last three efforts which only relate to the vowels have been already alluded to. The other efforts belong only to the consonants, thus :—

(i) *Letters in the utterance of which there are the three efforts of vivárah, śvárah and aghóshah; (hard or surd letters) (अठ६).*

The first two letters in each of the five *vargáh*; and च, झ, and ञ.

(ii). *Letters in the utterance of which there are the three efforts of samvárah, nádah, and ghóshah; (soft or sonant letters) (अष्ट६).*

The three last letters of each of the five *vargáh* and the semivowels (यण६), also ष.

(iii). *Letters which are unaspirated.*

The first, third and fifth letters in each of the five *vargáh* and the semivowels (यण६.)

(iv). *Letters which are aspirated.*

The second and fourth letters of each of the five *vargáh*, and the *úshmánáh*, (श६).

28. Though taking the above definition of homogeneous letters strictly, the short ए must be held to be not homogeneous with any of the other vowels, owing to the organ in the enunciation of it being contracted, yet, so far as a grammatical operation is concerned, it is held to be homogeneous with the long ए. And likewise notwithstanding that the organ of ए is the teeth and that of ष is the roof of the mouth, these letters also should be taken as homogeneous, the one with the other. (8-4-68. Sid. I. 11.)

29. The general rule, so far as a grammatical operation is concerned, is—

(a). To take a reference to any vowel or semivowel as including also the letters homogeneous with it. (I. 1. 69.)

(b). To take any of the *Sparṣa* letters when used with an indicative vowel ए affixed to it, as including also the letters homogeneous with it. (I. 1. 69.)

Thus, by simply naming अ for a grammatical operation, its eighteen varieties will be denoted. And so as to ञ and ए also. The mention of ञ will include its own eighteen varieties, and the twelve varieties of ञ. So ञ will denote its own twelve varieties, and the eighteen varieties of ञ. The letters ए, ञ, and ञ are each the name accordingly of their respective varieties. So, the non-nasal form of ए, ए, and ए implies the nasal form also. But it is to be remarked, (a) that the rule obtains only when the letters so used are not grammatical affixes, प्रत्ययवाचि, (Pratyayāh) which will be treated of presently, and (b) that a vowel followed or preceded by the letter अ is the name only of the letter which has the same prosodial length. (I. 1. 70.) Thus, ए and ए, which will be found mentioned hereafter as affixes, do not include ए and ए, and likewise any grammatical operation enjoined as regards ए and ए, by quoting the letters as एअ and एअ, does not apply to ए and ए.

30. The subjoined table exhibits all the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet classified and arranged with reference to the above observations.

	Hard or surd.			Soft or Consonant.						
	Consonants.			Consonants.			Vowels.			
	Unaspirated.	Aspirated.	Sibilants.	Unaspirated.	Aspirated.	Nasals.	Semi-vowels.	Monophthongs.	Diphthongs.	
							Short.	Long.		
1 Gutturals. ...	क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	
2 Palatals ...	ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध	
3 Cerebrals ...	प	फ	ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	व	
4 Dentals ...	स	ह	ऌ	ऍ	ऎ	ए	ऑ	ऒ	ओ	
5 Labials ...	श	ष	ख	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	
6 Gutturo-palatals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Gutturo-labials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Dento labials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Linguals or belonging to the root of the tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Anusvārah. ०

Visargah. १

31. The letters have hitherto been treated of merely as standing isolated by themselves, and now we will consider them as accompanied by other letters. And here, it should be first observed that, when two consonants come together unseparated by a vowel, they are called ಸಂಯೋಗಾಕ್ಷರಾಃ, (*letters in conjunctian*), (I. 1. 7.) in distinction from letters in mere proximity, which are then said to be in ಸಂಹಿತಾ. (*contact.*) (I. 1. 109.)

32. The vowels, when they come together, do not take any change in their form. Thus :—

ಅ ಆ ಇ ಈ ಉ ಊ ಮು ಮೂ ಣ ಞ ಎ
ಐ ಬ ಔ are merely in ಸಂಹಿತಾ.

33. A consonant in conjunction with a vowel which precedes it will likewise take no change. Thus, ಅ with ಕ್ follow- ing it, is to be written ಅಕ್. So, as other letters in a similar ar- rangement, we may give the following :—

ಅಸಿ ಮಣಿ ವತಿ ಜಸಿ ಟವ್.

34. The consonants in the above case are said to be fol- lowed by a ವಿರಾಮಃ (*virāmaḥ*), or ಅವಸಾನಂ, (*avasānam*), stop- page or pause. (I. 4. 110.)

35. But consonants in conjunction with a vowel following them will take the form given in the following table :—

ಕ	ಕಾ	ಕಿ	ಕೀ	ಕು	ಕೂ	ಕೃ	ಕೃ	ಕೌ	ಕೈ	ಕೊ	ಕೌ	
ka	kā	ki	kī	ku	kū	kṛi	kṛi	klṛi	ké	kai	kó	kou
ಖ	ಖಾ	ಖಿ	ಖೀ	ಖು	ಖೂ	ಖೃ	ಖೃ	ಖೌ	ಖೈ	ಖೊ	ಖೌ	
kha	khā	khi	kī	ku	kū	kṛi	kṛi	khṛi	khé	khai	khó	khou
ಗ	ಗಾ	ಗಿ	ಗೀ	ಗು	ಗೂ	ಗೃ	ಗೃ	ಗೌ	ಗೈ	ಗೊ	ಗೌ	
ga	gā	gi	gī	gu	gū	gṛi	gṛi	glṛi	gé	gai	gó	gou
ಘ	ಘಾ	ಘಿ	ಘೀ	ಘು	ಘೂ	ಘೃ	ಘೃ	ಘೌ	ಘೈ	ಘೊ	ಘೌ	
gha	ghā	ghi	ghī	ghu	ghū	ghṛi	ghṛi	ghlṛi	ghé	ghai	ghó	ghou
ಚ	ಚಾ	ಚಿ	ಚೀ	ಚು	ಚೂ	ಚೃ	ಚೃ	ಚೌ	ಚೈ	ಚೊ	ಚೌ	
cha	chā	chi	chī	chu	chū	chṛi	chṛi	chlṛi	ché	chai	chó	chou

ಛ ಛಾ ಛ ಛೀ ಛಾ ಛೂ ಛೈ ಛೌ ಛಾ ಛಿ ಛೋ ಛೌ
chha chhú chhi chhí chhu chhú chhri chhří chhlri chhé chhai chhó chhou
 ಜ ಜಾ ಜಿ ಜೀ ಜು ಜೂ ಜೈ ಜೌ ಜಾ ಜಿ ಜೋ ಜೌ
ja jú ji jí ju jú jri jrí jlrí jé jai jó jou
 ಝ ಝಾ ಝಿ ಝೀ ಝು ಝೂ ಝೈ ಝೌ ಝಾ ಝಿ ಝೋ ಝೌ
jhu jhá jhi jhí jhu jhú jhri jhří jhlri jhé jhai jhó jhou
 ಟ ಟಾ ಟಿ ಟೀ ಟು ಟೂ ಟೈ ಟೌ ಟಾ ಟಿ ಟೋ ಟೌ
ta tá ti tí tu tú tri trí tlri té tai tó tou
 ಠ ಠಾ ಠಿ ಠೀ ಠು ಠೂ ಠೈ ಠೌ ಠಾ ಠಿ ಠೋ ಠೌ
tha thá thi thí thu thú thri thrí thlri thé thai thó thou
 ಡ ಡಾ ಡಿ ಡೀ ಡು ಡೂ ಡೈ ಡೌ ಡಾ ಡಿ ಡೋ ಡೌ
du dá di dí du dú dri drí dlri dé dai dó dou
 ಢ ಢಾ ಢಿ ಢೀ ಢು ಢೂ ಢೈ ಢೌ ಢಾ ಢಿ ಢೋ ಢೌ
dha dhá dhi dhí dhu dhú dhri dhří dhlri dhé dai dó dou
 ಣ ಣಾ ಣಿ ಣೀ ಣು ಣೂ ಣೈ ಣೌ ಣಾ ಣಿ ಣೋ ಣೌ
na ná ni ní nu nú nri nrí nlri né nai nó nou
 ತ ತಾ ತಿ ತೀ ತು ತೂ ತೈ ತೌ ತಾ ತಿ ತೋ ತೌ
ta tá ti tí tu tú tri trí tlri té tai tó tou
 ಥ ಥಾ ಥಿ ಥೀ ಥು ಥೂ ಥೈ ಥೌ ಥಾ ಥಿ ಥೋ ಥೌ
tha thá thi thí thu thú thri thrí thlri thé thai thó thou
 ದ ದಾ ದಿ ದೀ ದು ದೂ ದೈ ದೌ ದಾ ದಿ ದೋ ದೌ
da dá di dí du dú dri drí dlri dé dai dó dou
 ಧ ಧಾ ಧಿ ಧೀ ಧು ಧೂ ಧೈ ಧೌ ಧಾ ಧಿ ಧೋ ಧೌ
dha dhá dhi dhí dhu dhú dhri dhří dhlri dhé dhai dhó dhou
 ನ ನಾ ನಿ ನೀ ನು ನೂ ನೈ ನೌ ನಾ ನಿ ನೋ ನೌ
na ná ni ní nu nú nri nrí nlri né nai nó nou
 ಪ ಪಾ ಪಿ ಪೀ ಪು ಪೂ ಪೈ ಪೌ ಪಾ ಪಿ ಪೋ ಪೌ
pa pá pi pí pu pú pri prí plri pé pai pó pou
 ಫ ಫಾ ಫಿ ಫೀ ಫು ಫೂ ಫೈ ಫೌ ಫಾ ಫಿ ಫೋ ಫೌ
pha phá phi phí phu phá phrí phrú phlri phé phai phó phou
 ಬ ಬಾ ಬಿ ಬೀ ಬು ಬೂ ಬೈ ಬೌ ಬಾ ಬಿ ಬೋ ಬೌ
ba bá bi bí bu bú bri brí blri bé bai bó bou

ಭ ಭಾ ಭಿ ಭೀ ಭೂ ಭೂ ಭೃ ಭೃಣ್ಣಾ. ಭೃ ಭೆ ಭೈ ಭೋ ಭೌ
bha bhá bhi bhí bhū bhú bhṛi bhṛi bhṛi bhé bhai bhó bhōu
 ಮ ಮೂ ಮಿ ಮೀ ಮೂ ಮೂ ಮೃ ಮೃ ಮೃ ಮೃ ಮೃ ಮೃ ಮೃ ಮೃ ಮೃ ಮೃ
ma má mi mí mu mú mṛi mṛi mṛi mé mai mó mou
 ಯ ಯೂ ಯಿ ಯೀ ಯೂ ಯೂ ಯೃ ಯೃ ಯೃ ಯೃ ಯೃ ಯೃ ಯೃ ಯೃ ಯೃ
ya yá yi yí yū yú yṛi yṛi yṛi yé yai yó you
 ರ ರಾ ರಿ ರೀ ರೂ ರೂ ರೃ ರೃ ರೃ ರೃ ರೃ ರೃ ರೃ ರೃ ರೃ ರೃ ರೃ
ra rá ri rí ru rú rṛi rṛi rṛi ré rai ró rou
 ಲ ಲಾ ಲಿ ಲೀ ಲೂ ಲೂ ಲೃ ಲೃ ಲೃ ಲೃ ಲೃ ಲೃ ಲೃ ಲೃ ಲೃ ಲೃ
la lá li lí lu lú lṛi lṛi lṛi lé lai ló lou
 ವ ವಾ ವಿ ವೀ ವೂ ವೂ ವೃ ವೃ ವೃ ವೃ ವೃ ವೃ ವೃ ವೃ ವೃ
va vá vi ví vu vú vṛi vṛi vṛi vé vai vó vou
 ಕ ಕಾ ಕಿ ಕೀ ಕೂ ಕೂ ಕೃ ಕೃ ಕೃ ಕೃ ಕೃ ಕೃ ಕೃ ಕೃ ಕೃ
ka ká ki kí ku kú kṛi kṛi kṛi ké kai kó kou
 ಷ ಷಾ ಷಿ ಷೀ ಷೂ ಷೂ ಷೃ ಷೃ ಷೃ ಷೃ ಷೃ ಷೃ ಷೃ ಷೃ ಷೃ
sha shá shi shí shu shú shṛi shṛi shṛi shé shai shó shou
 ಸ ಸಾ ಸಿ ಸೀ ಸೂ ಸೂ ಸೃ ಸೃ ಸೃ ಸೃ ಸೃ ಸೃ ಸೃ ಸೃ ಸೃ
sa sá si sí su sú sṛi sṛi sṛi sé sai só sou
 ಹ ಹಾ ಹಿ ಹೀ ಹೂ ಹೂ ಹೃ ಹೃ ಹೃ ಹೃ ಹೃ ಹೃ ಹೃ ಹೃ ಹೃ
ha há hi hí hu hú hṛi hṛi hṛi hé hai hó hou

36. When the consonants are in conjunction, they are to take form as in the subjoined table.

ಕ	ಕ್ಖ	ಕ್ಹ	ಕ್ತ	ಕ್ತ್ಯ	ಕ್ತ್ರ	ಕ್ತ್ರೈ	ಕ್ತ್ವ	ಕ್ವ
<i>kka,</i>	<i>kkha,</i>	<i>khā,</i>	<i>kta,</i>	<i>kyā,</i>	<i>ktra,</i>	<i>ktryā,</i>	<i>ktva,</i>	<i>kva,</i>
ಕ್ಖೈ	ಕ್ಖ್ಯ	ಕ್ಖ್ಯೈ	ಕ್ರ	ಕ್ರೈ	ಕ್ಲ್	ಕ್ವೈ	ಕ್ವೈ	ಕ್ಷ
<i>khya,</i>	<i>kma,</i>	<i>kyū</i>	<i>kra,</i>	<i>kryā,</i>	<i>klu,</i>	<i>kva,</i>	<i>kyā,</i>	<i>ksha,</i>
ಕ್ಷ್ಮ	ಕ್ಷ್ಯ	ಕ್ಷ್ಯೈ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ
<i>kshma,</i>	<i>kshya,</i>	<i>kshvā,</i>	<i>khyā,</i>	<i>khra,</i>	<i>gyā,</i>	<i>gra,</i>	<i>gyā,</i>	<i>gra,</i>
ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ
<i>gryā;</i>	<i>ghna,</i>	<i>ghnyā,</i>	<i>ghma,</i>	<i>ghyā,</i>	<i>ghra,</i>	<i>ñka,</i>	<i>ñkta,</i>	<i>ñka,</i>
ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ
<i>ñktyā,</i>	<i>ñkyā,</i>	<i>ñkshā,</i>	<i>ñkshvā,</i>	<i>ñkha,</i>	<i>ñkhyā,</i>	<i>ñga,</i>	<i>ñga,</i>	<i>ñga,</i>

ಙ್ಯಾ ಙ್ಹಾ ಙ್ಹ್ಯಾ ಙ್ಹ್ರಾ ಙ್ಹಾ ಙ್ಮಾ ಙ್ಯಾ
ṅgya, ṅha, ṅhya, ṅhra, ṅha, ṅma, ṅya.

ಚ್ಹಾ ಚ್ಹಾ ಚ್ಹ್ರಾ ಚ್ಹಾ ಚ್ಹ್ಮಾ ಚ್ಹ್ಯಾ ಚ್ಹ್ಯಾ
chha, chhha, chhhra, chhā, chhma, chhya, chhya,

ಚ್ಹ್ರಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ
chhra, jja, jjha, jñā, jñya, jma, jya, jra, jva, ṅcha,

ಞ್ಹಾ ಞ್ಹ್ಯಾ ಞ್ಹ್ರಾ ಞ್ಹಾ ಞ್ಹ್ಮಾ ಞ್ಹ್ಯಾ ಞ್ಹ್ಯಾ
ñhna, ñhya, ñhha, ñja, ññā, ññya.

ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ
ṭṭa, ṭṭya, ṭṭhya, ṭṭhra, ṭṭya, ṭṭya, ṭṭha, ṭṭhra,

ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ
ḍma, ḍya, ḍhya, ḍhra, ṇṭa, ṇṭha, ṇṭa, ṇṭya, ṇṭra,

ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ
ṇṇya, ṇṇha, ṇṇa, ṇṇma, ṇṇya, ṇṇva.

ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ
tka, tkra, tta, tṭya, ttra, tṭva, tṭha, tna, tnya, tpa,

ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ
tpra, tma, tṭya, tṭya, tra, trya, tra, tsa, tsna, tsnya,

ತ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ
tsya, ṭhya, ḍga, ḍgha, ḍghra, ḍḍa, ḍḍya, ḍḍha,

ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ
dḍhya, dṇa, dḥa, dḥa, dḥya, dma, dya, dra, drya,

ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ
dva, dṇya, dhna, dhnya, dhma, dhya, dhra, dhrya,

ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ
dhra, ṇṭa, ṇṭya, ṇṭra, ṇṭa, ṇṭra, ṇṭha, ṇṭhra, nna,

ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ
ṇṇa, ṇṇra, ṇṇma, ṇṇya, ṇṇra, ṇṇva.

ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ
pta, pṭya, pna, ppa, pma, pya, pra, pla, pra, psa,

ಪ್ಸಾ ಬ್ಸಾ ಬ್ಜಾ ಬ್ದಾ ಬ್ಧಾ ಬ್ನಾ ಬ್ಬಾ ಬ್ಬಾ ಬ್ಬಾ
psva, bgha, bja, bdu, bdha, bna, bba, bbha, bbhya,
 ಬ್ಯಾ ಬ್ರಾ ಬ್ರಾ ಬ್ನಾ ಭ್ಯಾ ಭ್ರಾ ಭ್ಯಾ ಮ್ನಾ ಮ್ನಾ
bya, bra, bva, bhna, bhya, bhra, bhva, mna, mpa,
 ಮ್ಪಾ ಮ್ನಾ ಮ್ಬಾ ಮ್ತ್ಯಾ ಮ್ಯಾ ಮ್ರಾ ಮ್ಲಾ ಮ್ವಾ.
mpra, mba, mbha, mma, mya, mra, mla, mva.

ಯ್ಯಾ ಯ್ರಾ ಲ್ಯಾ ಲ್ರಾ ಲ್ಯಾ ಲ್ರಾ ಲ್ಲಾ ಲ್ರಾ ಲ್ವಾ
yya, yra, lka, lpa, lma, lya, lla, lva, vna,
 ವ್ಯಾ ವ್ರಾ ವ್ರಾ
vya, vra, vva.

ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ನಾ ಸ್ಸಾ ಸ್ರಾ ಸ್ರಾ ಸ್ರಾ ಸ್ರಾ ಸ್ರಾ ಸ್ರಾ
ścha, śchya, śna, śya, śra, śrya, śla, śva, śvya,
 ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ
śṣa; śṣa, śṣya, śṣra, śṣrya, śṣva, śṣha, śṣna,
 ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ
śhṣya, śhpa, śhpra, śhma, śhya, śhva, śhka, śhka, śta,
 ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ
śṭya, śtra, śṭva, śtha, śna, śnyā, śpa, śpha, śma,
 ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ ಸ್ಶಾ
śmya, śya, śra, śva, śṣa.

ಹ್ನಾ ಹ್ನಾ ಹ್ನಾ ಹ್ನಾ ಹ್ರಾ ಹ್ಲಾ ಹ್ವಾ
hṇa, hna, hna, hya, hra, hla, hva.

37. The conjunct consonants, when followed by vowels, may, so far as the vowels are concerned, be written in the same manner as simple consonants. Thus, *ಫ* in conjunction with the vowels following it, may be written as follows :—

ಫಃ ಫಾ ಫೀ ಫೀಃ ಫೌ ಫೌಃ ಫ್ರಾ ಫ್ರಾಃ ಫ್ರೀ ಫ್ರೀಃ ಫ್ರೌ ಫ್ರೌಃ ಫ್ರೀಃ ಫ್ರೀಃ ಫ್ರೀಃ ಫ್ರೀಃ

38. The *anusvārah* and *visargah* are written in conjunction with other letters, whether vowels or consonants, without any change. Thus, ಅ and ಕ with *anusvārah* are written as ಅಂ and ಕಂ and with *visargah*, as ಅಃ and ಕಃ.

39. When it is difficult to write or print two or three consonants in conjunction as above, it is sometimes the practice to write the first of the letters separately in its original non-conjunct form, and write the other letters, in conjunction or otherwise, according as there may remain only one letter or more letters. The letters यो ब्भ् may thus be written योबभ्.

NUMERICAL FIGURES.

40. The numerical figures in Sanskrit are :—

० १ २ ३ ४ ५ ६ ७ ८ ९ १०.

PUNCTUATION.

41. There are only two signs of punctuation, viz., the sign | which is used at the end of a sentence, and also of a portion of a verse called षोडश, (*śoḍaśa*, *quarter*), and the sign || which is used at the end of a longer sentence

Chapter II.

CLASSIFICATION OF SANSKRIT WORDS.

1. The elements of Sanskrit words are, (1) प्रारुतिपदिका, (*Prātipadikā*) (I. 2. 45) (2) धातवः, (*Dhātavaḥ*) (I. 3. 11), and (3) प्रत्ययाः, (*Pratyayaḥ*) (III. 1. 1). These may be rendered in English as (1) crude nouns, (2) roots, and (3) affixes respectively.

2. The affixes are of two kinds ; (1) those which belong to the crude nouns, and (2) those which belong to the roots. The former may be called the noun affixes, and the latter the verbal affixes.

3. And the crude nouns and roots, in relation to their respective affixes, are called generally प्रकृतयोः, (*Prakṛtayoḥ*) and specially when taken as having any of their respective affixes actually present after them, and in the form in which they appear before the affixes, अङ्गः (*aṅgāḥ*) (*bases*). (I. 4. 13).

4. The affixes generally follow the bases, but one of them. i. e., बभूव, which technically is called बभूव, comes before the

bases. (III. 1. 2; V. 3. 68) ; e. g., base ಭವ + affix ತಿ = ಭವತಿ, but base ಪಟು + affix ಬಹು = ಬಹುಪಟು.

5. It is usual in English to express the action conveyed by a root by adding "to," the sign of the infinitive, to it. But it must be noted that no root taken by itself denotes any more than the simple idea of the action, and that the addition of the sign of the infinitive is merely for convenience. Thus, the root ಅಪ್, for instance, is rendered as "to eat," though there is in the root itself no more than the simple idea of eating. (M. W. 52).

6. The roots may be divided into *original*, ಅಸೌರಿ ಭಾಸಿಕಾಃ, and *derivative*, ಸೌರಿ ಭಾಸಿಕಾಃ, i. e., those which are formed by the application, to the original roots, of a class of verbal affixes. These affixes may be called the *verbal derivation affixes*.

7. The roots, whether original or derivative, are of two sorts; (1) ಸಕ್ರ್ಮಿಕಾಃ, *transitive* and (2) ಅಕ್ರ್ಮಿಕಾಃ, *intransitive*. And they have four voices; (1) the voice denoting the ಕರ್ತೃ, *agent*, i. e., the active, (2) the voice denoting the ಕರ್ಮ, *object*, i. e., the passive, (3) the voice denoting the ಕರ್ಮಕರ್ತೃ, *object and agent together*, i. e., the reflective, (4) the voice denoting the ಭಾವ, *state or condition*, i. e., the impersonal. The three first voices relate to transitive roots, and the first and last, to intransitive roots. (III. 4. 69 · Sid. II. 274). But we may conveniently, so far as grammar is concerned, call all the other voices than the active, the passive voice.

8. There are ten ಲಕಾರಾಃ, *grammatical tenses*, which the roots take in general, (III. 2. 123, 15; III. 3. 15, 162, 173; III. 2. 111; III. 3. 161; III. 2. 110; III. 3. 139), viz. :—

ಲಟ್	<i>Present</i>	ಲಜ್	<i>Imperfect</i>
ಫಿಟ್	<i>Perfect</i>	ವಧಿವಿಜ್	<i>Optative</i>
ಲುಟ್	<i>First future</i>	ಅಶೀರ್ವಿಜ್	<i>Benedictive</i>
ಲ್ಯುಟ್	<i>Second future</i>	ಲುಜ್	<i>Aorist</i>
ಲಿಠಿಟ್	<i>Imperative</i>	ಲ್ಯುಜ್	<i>Conditional</i>

9. There is another tense termed लृट्, which may be called the subjunctive. But it occurs only in the Védas. (Sid. I. 2)

10. The voices and tenses except in the perfect and benedictive are denoted by another class of verbal affixes. These affixes may be called *tense affixes*.

11. And there are two other kinds of verbal affixes, (1) कृत् (krit) affixes, (III. 1. 93) and (2) ति (tī) affixes. (III. 4. 78).

12. The *Krit* affixes turn the roots into a large class of derivative crude nouns which are said afterwards to take the noun affixes exactly as the original crude nouns already mentioned do (I. 1. 46). These *krit* affixes may be called *primitive affixes*, and the crude nouns formed by them, *primitive crude nouns*, or simply *primitive nouns*.

13. Some of the primitive affixes are called कृत् (kritya) affixes and some लृट् (lṛi) affixes. These we may call, respectively, *passive primitive affixes*, and *miscellaneous primitive affixes*, calling the rest *active primitive affixes*. (III. 1. 95; III. 3. 1).

14. The object of the ति affixes is to denote the number and person of the roots, and thus, either with or without the tense affixes turn them into कृत्, or complete verbs. These affixes may be called *personal affixes*.

15. Three numbers and three persons are denoted in the above manner, (III. 4. 78 ; I. 4. 101, 102, 105, 107, 108) viz :—

NUMBERS.

एकवचनम्, *singular* ; द्विवचनम्, *dual* ; बहुवचनम्, *plural*.

PERSONS.

प्रथमपुरुषः, lowest person, (3rd person) मध्यमपुरुषः, middle person, (2nd person) and उत्तमपुरुषः, highest person, (1st person.)

16. There are two modes of conjugating the verbs *viz.* (1) ಪರಸ್ಮೈಪದಿ, *parasmaipadi*, and (2) ಆತ್ಮನೇಪದಿ, *ātmanēpadi* (I. 4. 99, 100). The verbs in the active voice are generally conjugated in both the modes,—generally, we say, for there are exceptions, as will be seen by and by. (I. 2. 12 ; I. 3. 72, 78). The passive voice admits of only the *ātmanēpadi* mode (I. 2. 13 ; III. 1. 87).

17. To express some changes in the sense of verbs which have been formed as above said, some other affixes are afterwards attached. These are called ತ್ವಿಫಿತಾಃ, secondary affixes. To distinguish them from some affixes of the same name, which are attached to crude nouns, these may be called *verbal secondary affixes*.

18. Some of the crude nouns are called ನಿಪಾತಾಃ, *nipātāh*, (crude form *nipāta*) particles, (I. 4. 56). Literally, *nipāta* means that which arbitrarily “falls into language,” that is, which in form is anomalous, and does not admit of an explanation by the recognized rules of grammar. In this sense, many other crude nouns can be included in the term, but its special technical use is as above stated.

19. The following are particles, *viz.*,

LIST I ಪಾಠಮಃ (I. 4. 58).

ಪ್ರ, <i>before.</i>	ಪ್ರತಿ, <i>back, again.</i>
ಅನು, <i>after.</i>	ಅಪ, <i>off.</i>
ಏ, <i>apart.</i>	ನಿಸ್ or ನಿರ್, <i>out.</i>
ಅಪಿ, <i>verily.</i>	ನಿ, <i>within.</i>
ಅಭಿ, <i>opposite.</i>	ಸು, <i>well.</i>
ಪರಾ, <i>opposite.</i>	ಪರಿ, <i>around, afar from.</i>
ಅವ, <i>down.</i>	ಸಹ, <i>with.</i>
ಅಜ್, <i>as far as.</i>	ದುಸ್ or ದುರ್, <i>ill.</i>
ಅತಿ, <i>beyond.</i>	ಅಧಿ, <i>over.</i>
ಉಪ, <i>up.</i>	ಉಪ್, <i>next to.</i>

LIST II. ಛಾಂದಯಃ (I. 4. 57. I. 1. 37).

ಇ and.	ಯಾವತ್ as much as.
ವಾ or.	ತಾವತ್ so much.
ಹ (an expletive).	ತ್ವೈ, ನೈ, or ದ್ವೈ perhaps.
ಅಹ (vocative particle).	ಠೈ, (disrespectful interjection).
ಎವ only, exactly.	ಶೌಷಟ್, } exclamations used
ಎವಂ so, thus.	ವೌಷಟ್, } when making an of-
ನೂನಂ certainly.	ವಷಟ್, and } fering to gods.
ಕೌಶ್ವತ್ continually.	ಸ್ವಾಹಾ }
ಯುಗಪತ್ at once.	ಸ್ವಧಾ an exclamation used when
ಭೂಯಸ್ repeatedly.	making an offering to the manes.
ಕೂಪತ್ excellently.	ಓಂ (mystical ejaculation typical
ಸೂಪತ್ excellently.	of the three great deities of the
ಕುಮಿರ್ abundantly.	Hindu mythology).
ನೇತ್ or ಬೇತ್ if.	ತುಂ, thouing, (using the expression
ಚಣ್ if (the ಣ is indicatory).	"thou").
ಯತ್ರ where.	ತಥಾಽಽಽ thus (introducing an ex
ತತ್ರ there.	planation).
ಕಚ್ಚೈತ್ (a particle implying	ಏಲು certainly.
wish, desire, or hope).	ಕಿಲ indeed.
ನಹ no.	ಅಫ now, (auspicious inceptive).
ಹಂತೆ ah !	ಸುಷ್ಪು excellent.
ವಾಕಿಂ, ವಾಕೀಂ or ನಕಿ do not.	ಸ್ತ (attached to the present tense,
ಅಕೀಂ indeed.	gives it a past signification.)
ವಾಙ್ do not.	ಅದಹ್ fie !
ಇಾನ not.	

20. The collection of words which List II contains is called ಆಕೃತಿನಿರೂಪಿ, i. e., a collection, each of the various individual words composing which, is to be recognized by its own shape *a posteriori*, and is not discoverable by a consideration of its constituent parts, *a priori*. Some other collections of words given in Sanskrit Grammar are also thus designated. The suggestion in all these cases is that the lists are not exhaustive, and that other words which belong to them may be found in authors of authority (B. 53).

21. Other grammatically anomalous crude nouns which do not however come technically under the term "particles," are as follows :—

LIST III (I. 1. 37).

ಸ್ವರ್ <i>heaven.</i>	ಸ್ವಯಂ <i>of one's self.</i>
ಅಂತರ್ <i>midst.</i>	ವೃಥಾ <i>in vain.</i>
ಪ್ರಾತರ್ <i>in the morning.</i>	ಅಂತರಾ or ಅಂತರೇಣ <i>without, ex-</i>
ಫುನರ್ <i>again.</i>	cept.
ಸನುತರ್ <i>in concealment.</i>	ಜ್ಯೋಕ್ <i>quickly.</i>
ಉಚ್ಚೈಸ್ <i>high.</i>	ಕಂ <i>water, ease.</i>
ನೀಚೈಸ್ <i>low.</i>	ಶಂ <i>ease.</i>
ಶನೈಸ್ <i>slowly.</i>	ಸಹಸಾ <i>hastily.</i>
ಋಧಕ್ <i>rightly.</i>	ವಿನಾ <i>without.</i>
ಋತೆ <i>except.</i>	ನಾನಾ <i>various.</i>
ಯುಗಪತ್ <i>at once.</i>	ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ <i>greeting.</i>
ಆರಾತ್ <i>far, near.</i>	ಅಂ <i>enough.</i>
ಪೃಥಕ್ <i>apart,</i>	ಅನ್ಯತ್ <i>otherwise.</i>
ಹ್ಯಸ್ <i>yesterday.</i>	ಅಸ್ತಿ <i>existence.</i>
ಸ್ವಸ್ <i>to-morrow.</i>	ಉಪಾಂಕು <i>privately.</i>
ದಿನಾ <i>by day.</i>	ಕ್ಷಮಾ <i>patience, pardon.</i>
ರಾತ್ರಿ <i>in the night.</i>	ವಿಹಾಯಸಾ <i>aloft in the air.</i>
ಸಾಯಂ <i>at eve.</i>	ದೋಪಾ <i>in the evening.</i>
ಬೆರಂ <i>a long time.</i>	ಮೃಪಾ or ಮಿಥ್ಯಾ <i>falsely.</i>
ಮನಾಕ್ <i>a little.</i>	ಮುಥಾ <i>in vain.</i>
ಈಷತ್ <i>a little.</i>	ಫುರಾ <i>formerly.</i>
ಜೋಪಂ <i>silently.</i>	ಮಿಥೈ or ಮಿಥಸಾ <i>mutually.</i>
ತೂಪಿಣ್ಣಂ <i>silently.</i>	ಪ್ರಾಯಸ್ <i>frequently.</i>
ಬಹಿಸ್ <i>outside.</i>	ಮುಕುಸ್ <i>repeatedly.</i>
ಅವಸ್ <i>outside.</i>	ಪ್ರವಾಹುಕಂ or ಪ್ರವಾಹಿಕಾ <i>at the</i>
ಸಮಯಾ <i>near.</i>	same time.
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಾ <i>near.</i>	ಆರ್ದ್ರಕಲಂ <i>violently.</i>

LIST III (I. 1. 37).

ನತ್ತ್ಂ at night.	ಅಭೀಕ್ಷಣಂ repeatedly.
ನಷ್ಠ not.	ಸಾಕಂ or ಸಾರ್ಥಂ with.
ಜೇತೌ by reason of.	ಸಮನಃ reverence.
ಇದ್ಧೌ truly.	ಹಿರುಕ್ without.
ಅದ್ಧೌ evidently.	ಧಿಕ್ fie !
ಸಾಮಿ half.	ಅಥ thus.
ವತ್ like. (e.g., ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣವತ್ priest- ly, ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯವತ್ like a kshatriya.)	ಅಂ quickly.
ಸನಾ perpetually.	ಅಂ indeed, yrs.
ಉಪಧಾ division.	ವೃತಾಂ with fatigue.
ತಿರಸಃ crookedly.	ಪ್ರಸಾನ್ alike.
ಸನತ್ or ಸನಾತ್ perpetually.	ವೃತಾನ್ widely.
	ಮಾ or ಮಾಜ್ do not.

22. The following words also may be noticed in this connection:—

ಏರಿ ಏರಿ, far from, (VIII. 1. 5). ಉಪ ಏರಿ, immediately above, ಅಧ್ಯಧಿ, next, ಅಧೋಧಃ, immediately below, ಯಥಾ ಯಸಂ, according as one is in one's own nature, or according as whatever appertains to one is (VIII. 1. 14) ಪಿಯು ಪಿಯೇಣ, easily, ಸುಖ ಸುಖೇನ, easily. (VIII. 1. 13.)

23. The noun affixes are, (1) ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಃ, feminine affixes, (IV. 1. 3). (2) ತದ್ಧಿ ತಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಃ, secondary affixes, (IV. 1. 12). (3) ಸುಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಃ, case affixes, (IV. 1. 2) and (4) ನಾಮಧಾತುಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಃ, noun-root affixes. (VII. 1. 8 to 21.)

24. Nouns are of three genders, (1) ಪುಲ್ಲಿಂಗಾಃ, masculine, (2) ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಿಂಗಾಃ, feminine, and (3) ನಪುಂಸಕಲಿಂಗಾಃ, neuter. But some of them are invariably of one or another of the above genders, being on this account called ನಿತ್ಯಪುಲ್ಲಿಂಗಾಃ, ನಿತ್ಯಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಿಂಗಾಃ, and ನಿತ್ಯನಪುಂಸಕಲಿಂಗಾಃ, as the case may be, while others admit of all genders according to circumstances.

25. Observe that the feminine forms of the crude nouns, even when by taking the feminine affixes as aforesaid, they vary in form from the original crude nouns, are to be taken as included in a grammatical reference to the crude nouns in question. (ಪ್ರತಿಪದಿಕೃತಕಾಲೇ ಲಿಂಗವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಸ್ಯಾಪಿಗುಣಃ) (Sid. I. 242, note 123; Sid. I. 86.) Thus, because by a rule to be noticed by and by, ಸರ್ವ is to be called a *sarvanāma*, ಸರ್ವಾ, which is the feminine form derived from it, by the use of the proper feminine affix, is to be called likewise a *sarvanāma*. (Sid. I. 128). But this rule does not hold good as regards declension (ವಿಭಕ್ತೌಲಿಂಗವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಗುಣಃ). Thus, the declension of ಸರ್ವಾ is not to be taken as being like that of ಸರ್ವ. (Sid. I. 133.) And it must be remarked that even in a few other, though rare, cases, the above rule does not strictly apply. (ಲಿಂಗವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಪರಿಭಾಷಾಯಾಅನಿತ್ಯತ್ವಂ). (Sid. I. 243, note 123).

26. The secondary affixes, which, except in a few cases to be specified by and by, are attached to the crude nouns after they have taken the feminine affixes, when they are feminine, and as such have to take feminine affixes, (Sid. I. 86), convert them into secondary crude nouns, modifying their original signification in various ways. These affixes may be called the *nominal secondary affixes*.

27. Observe that the secondary crude nouns, though, when derived from feminine words, they have had the secondary affixes which formed them attached, after they have taken their proper feminine affixes, lose their feminine character, and should therefore take again their proper feminine affixes, if they are to be used in the feminine gender afterwards.

28. The case affixes are attached to the crude nouns, whether secondary or other, (Sid. I. 86), after they have taken the feminine affixes, when these are to be used as aforesaid (IV. 1. 1); and they, besides denoting their numbers which are

singular, dual, and plural, as in the case of verbs, (I. 4. 103 22, 21), render the nouns declinable in eight cases as follows, (IV. 1. 2):—

ಪ್ರಥಮಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	first case —Nominative,
ಸಂಬೋಧನಪ್ರಥಮಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	—Vocative,
ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	second case—Accusative,
ತೃತೀಯಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	third case—Instrumental,
ಚತುರ್ಥೀವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	fourth case—Dative,
ಪಂಚಮಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	fifth case—Ablative,
ಷಷ್ಠೀವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	sixth case—Genitive,
ಸಪ್ತಮಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	seventh case—Locative,

29. The vocative singular is called ಸಂಬುದ್ಧಿ, *sambuddhi*. (II. 3. 49).

30. The case affixes and personal affixes are called ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ, ಪ್ರಕೃತ್ಯಪಠಾ or ವಿನಕ್ತೆಯಾ, *inflective affixes*. And the crude nouns and roots, after having the inflective affixes attached to them, are called ಪಠಾಃ, *padāḥ* (crude form *pada*), complete words. The *padāḥ* from roots, we will call *verbs*, and the *padāḥ* from crude nouns, *substantives*.

31. The noun-root affixes are said to be attached to the crude nouns generally after they have taken the case affixes, and they produce a class of derivative roots, by turning the nouns into ನಾಮಧಾತವಾಃ, or *noun-roots*, which afterwards become fit to take the verbal affixes, just as other roots, after being turned into crude nouns by the primitive affixes, become fit to take the noun-affixes.

32. From substantives, a class of crude nouns may be made by ಸಮಾಸಃ, *composition*. These crude nouns may be called the ಸಮಸ್ತಸಾಂತ್ರಿಪದಿಕಾಃ, *compound crude nouns*.

33. There is a class of secondary affixes which are attached to compound words simply to complete their character as compound words. These affixes are called ಸವಾಸಾಂತ್ರಿಪದಿಕಾಃ, *compound endings*.

34. It should be remembered that the roots and crude nouns so formed from substantives take afterwards respectively the verbal affixes and case affixes, just as any other class of roots and crude nouns do, the crude nouns taking the feminine affixes also when necessary.

35. But some nouns, both original and derivative, are held to drop the feminine affixes and the case affixes which they have taken, and thus to become ಅವ್ಯಯಾಃ, *indeclinables*, their form remaining the same in all genders, cases, and numbers. (II. 4. 82).

36. Some nouns again are said to be prefixed to the verbs and primitive words, to determine the particular meaning in which the roots from which they have been derived have been used, when the roots have more than one meaning, and then these nouns are called ಗತಯಃ, *gatayah* (crude form *gati*). (I. 4. 60).

37. The particles in List I are one class of such nouns. But they should be used as such prefixes only when they do not take the name of ಕರ್ಮಪ್ರವಚನಿಯಾಃ, *karmapravachaniyah*. (Sid I. 263). They take this name under the following circumstances:—

LIST V.

ಅನು, when it means *because, alongside of, along with, destitute of, as regards, share of, or each*. (I. 4. 84, 85, 86, 90).

ಉದ, when it means *more than, or destitute of*. (I. 4. 87).

ಛತ್ರ, when it means *because of, as regards, share of, each, in the room of, or in exchange for*. (I. 4. 90, 92).

ವಃ, when it means *off, because of, as regards, share of, or each* and also when it is used as a mere expletive. (I. 4. 88, 93).

ಅಥ, when it means *because of, as regards, or each, and also when it is used as a mere expletive*. (I. 4. 91, 93).

ಃ, when it means *excellently*. (I. 4. 94).

ಅವ್, when it means *off*. (I. 4. 88.)

ಅವ್, when it means *as far as and inclusive of, or as far as and exclusive of*. (I. 4. 89).

ಅತಿ, when it means *excessively or excellently*. (I. 4. 95).

ಅಃ, when it means *somewhat, even* (in the sense of such great person or thing), *even*, (in the sense of what is disgraceful,) *and*, or *as you please*. (I. 4. 96).

ಅಃ, when it means *being as lord, or having as lord*, but optionally when the word used with it in that sense is a verb or primitive word derived from the root ಕೃಷ್. (I. 4. 97, 98).

38 Observe that the particles in List I. come as prefixes to the verbs and primitive words derived from roots, often not singly, but in twos, and occasionally in threes also. *e. g.*, ಉಪ್ + ಅ, come as prefixes to the verb ನಚ್ಛತಿ from the verbal root ನಮ್ಚ. or to the primitive word ನಂತೈ from the same root; ಏತಿ + ಉದ್ + ಅ come likewise as prefixes to the verb ಫರತಿ from the root ಫೃ, or to the primitive word ಫೃತೈ from the same root.

39. The particles aforesaid are called ಉಪಸರ್ಗಾಃ (*upasargáh*) as well as *gatayah*, when they come as prefixes to verbs and primitive words.

40. The other class of nouns coming as prefixes to roots consists of secondary words formed by certain secondary affixes and of some others. These nouns also are, of course, as we have said, *gatayah*; but they are *gatayah* only and not *upasargáh* also. This distinction is important and should be well remembered. And it should also be noted that these prefixes are found to come only singly, not in twos or threes, as is the case with the particles already mentioned. The prefixes alluded to we will give in detail in the chapter on compound words, as there will be an occasion to refer to them as well as to the particles in List I, in connection with the primitive words with which they enter into composition.

41. It should, however, be remembered that, when the nouns abovesaid are prefixes to verbs and primitive words, we should not, before the verbs and primitive words are completely formed, consider the nouns as prefixed to their roots. (Sid. II 227.) Thus, take *अनु*, a prefix of this kind, and *चर*, a verbal root. We shall, according to rules to be noticed by and by, get *अचरत्* as the 3rd person singular of the aorist, and *चकार*, as the 3rd person singular of the perfect, in the *parasmaipadi*; now, we should not first prefix *अनु* to *चर*, and then try to derive from *अनुचर* whatever may be the forms of the 3rd person singular in the aorist and perfect, but derive *अचरत्*, and *चकार* first, and then attach *अनु* to *अचरत्* and *चकार*; the correct word therefore being *अनुचरत्* and *अनुचकार*.

42. It has been said above that the *gati* prefixes enter into composition with the primitive words alluded to. But we should note that between the *gati* prefixes and the verbs referred to there could be no such composition.

43. For convenience of reference we may call verbs and primitive words preceded by *gati* prefixes *complex verbs*, and *complex primitive words* respectively.

44. It will be seen that the grammatical classification of Sanskrit words is entirely different from that of English words. There is no grammatical distinction of the words as nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. Whatever is not a verb is a crude noun at first, and when completely formed by the application to it of its appropriate affixes, is a substantive. Hence, in the latter class which includes all words—whether primitive or secondary, and whether simple or compound,—we have to seek for adjectives, and pronouns—whether personal, demonstrative, relative, interrogative, possessive, reflexive, indefinite, reciprocal, or distributive,—as well as for adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. And the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs as well as their positive forms are likewise in this class. And in the same manner, participles, gerunds, and infinitives, we are to find only under the head of crude nouns.

Chapter III.

General Grammatical Processes and Principles.

1. The bases and affixes, in being combined into words pass through two grand processes, which we may designate as the preliminary process of preparation, and the subsidiary process of euphonization. The former process, प्रक्रीय, *prakriya*, chisels out the crude bases and affixes, as it were, into a fit state for union, and the latter, सन्धि, *sandhi*, afterwards polishes them up and makes them free from the phonetic irregularities which their letters still exhibit.

2. Even when the words, after being completely formed by the union of the bases and the affixes, come together for actual use in language, the second process of *sandhi* must be undergone. Indeed, every sentence in Sanskrit may, by *sandhi*, be made into one unbroken chain of letters, the words in it being, as it were, glued together, and consequently the absence of the *sandhi* alone will in many cases be sufficient to mark the stop which, in other languages, will have to be shewn by punctuation. (M. 22.)

3. Both processes involve three principal operations, viz., *elision*, *addition*, and *substitution*, of expression or letters; or rather two operations only, because *elision* is held to be only the substitution of a blank for the expression or letter elided. What is added is called अङ्गम्, *augment*, and what is substituted अङ्गम् substitute, that which the *substitute* takes the place of being called the सन्धिनि, *the former occupant*. And when blank is held to have been substituted, it is called लोपः, *lōpaḥ*, (crude form, *lōpa*) generally, (I. 1. 69), and लुक्, *luk*, or श्लु, *shlu*, or लुप्, *lup*, in some special cases in regard to affixes. (I. 1. 61). The object of this distinction will be explained by and by.

4. The augments and substitutes have generally certain **indicatory letters** (अनुबन्धाः, or अङ्गम्), attached bodily to them, denoting the manner in which they should affect the bases and affixes, whenever they are prescribed for the bases and affixes in question. And the affixes and also the roots have such indica-

tory letters attached to them, denoting sometimes the particular augments and substitutes they take, and sometimes certain other specialities to be noted in connection with them. As these letters are merely indicatory, they should carefully be expunged in the expressions which contain them, when they are actually used.

5. An *augment* or a *substitute* or an *affix* or a *root*, in the form in which it appears with the indicatory letters attached to it, is called an *ಉಪದೇಶ*, *original enunciation*, i. e., an expression which occurs only in grammar as a technical expression, and which is not a word ready for use; though one of the original elements of a word. (B. 5).

6. The rules as to how the indicatory letters are to be distinguished from others are as given below :—

A. For original enunciations in general.

1. A nasal vowel is indicatory. (I. 3. 2).
2. A final consonant is indicatory. (I. 3. 3).

B. For roots.

3. The expressions *ಞ*, *ಋ*, and *ಌ*, initials, are indicatory. (I. 3. 5).

C. For affixes.

4. *ಷ* initial is indicatory. (I. 3. 6).
5. *ಞ* and *ಋ*, initials, are indicatory. I. 3. 7).
6. *ಌ*, *ಞ*, and *ಋ*, initials, are indicatory. (I. 3. 8).
7. But *ಌ*, *ಞ*, and *ಋ*, initials, in a *secondary affix* are not indicatory. (I. 3. 8).
8. Nor are *ಌ*, *ಞ*, and *ಋ*, standing in a *vibhakti* indicatory. (I. 3. 4).

7. It is however to be observed with regard to rule 1 that in the work of *Pāṇini* there is no visible sign of the *nasality* of a vowel; hence we can know a vowel to be nasal only from his explicitly asserting that it is so, or from our finding that he treats it in such a way that we must conclude he regarded it as *nasal*. (B. 36).

8. And here it must further be observed, that it may be necessary to find in many cases how the final indicative vowel is accented, for the accent also determines some grammatical peculiarity of the word having the vowel as its indicative letter. Thus, take *ಅಸ*, a root, where the final vowel is indicative : here, as this vowel is gravely accented, the root admits only of the *átmanépadí* mode of conjugation. But take *ಯಜ*, another root, where also the final vowel is indicative ; here as the vowel is circumflexly accented, this root admits of the *átmanépadí* as well as of the *parasmaipadí* mode of conjugation at option. (I. 3. 12, 27).

9. The following examples illustrate the other rules above given :—

1. ಸುಪ್ =ಸು	12. ಣಲ್ =ಅ	21. ಲಜ್ =ಲ
2. ಇದೃಷಾ=ದೃಷ್	13. ಲ್ಯುಟ್ =ಯು	22. ಶೆ =ಶೆ
3. ಬುವೇಪ್ಯ=ವೇಪ್	14. ಶೆಪ್ =ಅ	23. ಕನ್ =ಕ
4. ಡುಕೃಷ್ =ಕೃ	15. ಕ್ =ಅ	24. ಖ =ಖ
5. ಮ್ನುನ್ =ವು	16. ಖಲ್ =ಅ	25. ಘ =ಘ
6. ಸ್ಪೃಷ್ =ಫ	17. ಗ್ನುನ್ =ಸ್ನು	And <i>vibhakti affixes,</i>
7. ಜಸ್ =ಅಸ್	18. ಘೃಷ್ =ಅ	26. ಅತ್ =ಅತ್
8. ಇಯ್ =ಯ	19. ಜಿ =ಎ	27. ರನ್ =ರನ್
9. ಟ್ =ಅ	20. ಜಸ್ =ಅಸ್	28. ಜಸ್ =ಅಸ್
10. ಠಕ್ =ಠ	But the <i>secondary</i>	29. ಅಹ್ =ಅಹ್
11. ಡ್ =ಅ	<i>affixes,</i>	

10. In connection with the general grammatical operations referred to, the undermentioned technical expressions are used, viz :—

1. ಗುಣಃ, *gunah* (crude form *guna*) short ಅ and ಎಜ್ substituted for ಇಕ್ (I. 1. 2, 3.)

2. ವೃದ್ಧಿಃ, *vridhhih* (crude form *vridhhi*) long ಆ and ಏಜ್ substituted for ಇಕ್. (I. 1. 1; 3.)

3. ಸಂಪ್ರಸಾರಣಂ, *samprasáranam*=ಇಕ್ substituted in the place of ಯಣ್ and of the vowels that follow the ಯಣ್. (I. 1. 45 ; VI. 1. 108).

4. ಉಪಧಾ, *upadhá*=penultimate. (I. 1. 65).

5. ಅಪ್ರಿಕೃತಃ *aprikṭah*=an affix which consists of a single letter, exclusive of its indicatory letters. (I. 2. 41.)

6. ಟಿ *ṭi*=the final portion of a word beginning with the last of the vowels in the word (I. 1. 64), taking, in the case of a word which, through having been altered by *samprasáranam*, stands as a monosyllabic word, the vowel that had followed the ಯಣ್ as still existing, though the ಳ್ಕ substituted for the ಯಣ್ has actually displaced this vowel. (VI. 4. 144 ; Sid II. 234). *e. g.*,

ಜ್ಯಾ	= ಜಿ.	ಆ	= ಜೆ	
ವ್ಯಾಧ್	= ವಿ.	ಅಧ್	= ವಿಧ್	
ವ್ಯಾಚ್	= ವಿ.	ಅಚ್	= ವಿಚ್	
ವ್ಯಾಹ್	= ಉ.	ಅಯ್	= ಉಯ್	(the substitute of ವೇಹ್)
ವಾಣ್	= ಉ.	ಅಣ್	= ಉಣ್	
ವಾಚ್	= ಉ.	ಅಚ್	= ಉಚ್	
ಸ್ಯಾಪ್	= ಸು.	ಅಪ್	= ಸುಪ್	
ಜ್ವಾರ್	= ಜು.	ಅರ್	= ಜುರ್	
ತಾರ್	= ತು.	ಅರ್	= ತುರ್	
ಪ್ರಾಣ್	= ಪ್ರಾ.	ಅಣ್	= ಪ್ರಾಣ್	
ಗ್ರಾಹ್	= ಗ್ರಾ.	ಅಹ್	= ಗ್ರಾಹ್	
ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಛ್	= ಪ್ರಾ.	ಅಚ್ಛ್	= ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಛ್	
ಭ್ರಾಣ್	= ಭ್ರಾ.	ಅಣ್	= ಭ್ರಾಣ್	

11. We have in the explanation of *aprikṭah* pointed out that whether an affix is single or not, should be determined after excluding its indicatory letters. And we may here add that in the case of all expressions whatever, we should, if we have to judge of them as consisting of one or more letters, keep out of consideration all their indicatory letters (ನಾನುಬುಧಕೃತಮನಿಕಾಲ್ಪಯ್ಯಂ) (Sid. I. 96).

12. We shall for the sake of convenience use the verbs *gunate*, *vridhhiate*, *samprasáranate*, *lopate*, *lupate*, *lukate*, and *shikate* when we wish to say that some letter has taken *guna* or

vṛiddhi or *samprasāraṇam* or has been elided by *lopa*, *lup*, *luk* or *ṣlu*.

13. In some cases, it will be found stated that an expression or letter stands for itself and for another preceding or following it (ಎಕಾದೇಶಃ *yekādēśah*). In fact the substance of such a statement is that the latter letter is to be *elided*.

14. The following general principles are observed :—

(A). *For grammatical operations in general.*

(1). A grammatical operation enjoined for an expression affects that expression with all that has been introduced into the *middle* of it (ತನ್ಮಧ್ಯಪತಿತ್ಸ್ಯದ್ಧೃಷಣೀನಗ್ರಹ್ಯತೆ). Thus, take ಕಿಹ, a crude noun, and ನ್, a case affix ; by a rule relating to this noun, whereby ಕ (open) is prescribed as a *substitute* for it when a case affix follows it, the *complete word* from it *plus* the *affix* becomes ಕನ್. Now, according to another rule, ಕಿಹ, in taking ಅಕಚ್, a *secondary affix*, gets itself separated into ಕ್ and ಇಹ, and receives ಅಕ್, the efficient portion of ಅಕಚ್ after that separated ಕ, and before the separated ಇಹ, becoming ultimately ಕಕಿಹ. But, if afterwards a case affix such as ನ್ above mentioned is to be attached to it, then too, by the rule under consideration, ಕ್ should come as the substitute for the whole expression ಕಕಿಹ, making the complete word ಕನ್ only as before, because ಅಕಚ್ is an *affix* which has been introduced into the *middle* of ಕಿಹ (Sid. I. 15, 1).

(2). When an operation has been enjoined, if the carrying out of any other prescribed operation would render the rule prescribing the former operation entirely abortive, the latter operation should not take place (ವಿಧಿಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯನ್ಯಾಯಃ) (Sid I. 52). For example, the words ಚಕ್ರಿಃ + ಅತ್ರ, meaning the *discus-armed Vishnu here* become ಚಕ್ರಿ ಅತ್ರ, having the final ಃ of the first word shortened into ಇ by a rule of *sandhi*; and according to another rule by which the final ಇ or ಃ of one word is to coalesce with the initial ಅ of another word into ಯ (open).

the expression ಚಕಿ) ಅತ), which has been obtained by the application of the former rule, will become ಚಕೈ)ತ). This however, would have resulted equally from applying the latter rule directly to the words ಚಕಿ) ಅತ) as they originally stood, for the ಯ would have been the substitute of ಈ + ಅ as well as of ಇ + ಅ ; thus the former rule would be made entirely abortive by applying the latter rule. Hence, by the general principle now under consideration, after the former rule has been applied, the expression ಚಕಿ) ಅತ) must be left as it is without applying the latter rule.

(3.) When the cause for an operation is to cease to exist subsequently, that operation is not to be made or rather is unmade immediately the cause so ceases to exist (ಅಕೃತವ್ಯಾಹಾರಃ ಪಾಣಿನೀಯಾಃ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಂವಿನಾಶೋನ್ಮುಖಿ ದೃಷ್ಟ್ವಾ ತತ್ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತಂ ಕಾರ್ಯನ್ನಕರ್ವನ್ತಿ ಚಾತಮಪಿಕಾದ್ಯಂ ನೋಚ್ಚಾರಯನ್ತಿ) (Sid I. 31. Note 17). Thus take ನಿಷೆದಿವಸ್, a word formed by ವಸ್ a primitive affix, and a verbal base, and which is equal to ನಿಷೆವ್ + ಇ + ವಸ್ ; here the ಇ between ನಿಷೆವ್ and ವಸ್ is an *augment* of ವಸ್ prescribed by a rule on account of the affix beginning with ವ. And now take ಈ a feminine affix, and let it be required to attach this affix to the word ನಿಷೆದಿವಸ್ ; here by another rule relating to the changes which bases formed by the affix ವಸ್ should undergo before affixes beginning with vowels, the ವ should by *samprasāranation* be changed into ಉ. The question then is should the *augment* ಇ of ವಸ್ remain before the ಉ. The answer according to the principle under notice is that as the cause of the *augment* was the ವ of the affix ವಸ್, the *augment* should not in this case either have been originally inserted, or rather should, simultaneously with the *samprasāranation*, be rejected, because the *samprasāranated* affix begins with ಉ, not with ವ.

(4.) When operations enjoined by several rules, and referring to the same subject appear to be in conflict, the operation to be actually performed is to be judged by determining the relative strength of the rules as follows :—

(a) An *exception* is stronger than the general rule (ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗರ್ಹಪವಾದನ್ಯಾಯಃ).

(b) A rule enjoining an operation which is to affect a case as an individual case, or a case belonging to a lower species, is stronger than one which affects it only as one contained in a species, or higher species, or *genus* (ಅನ್ತರಂಗ ಬಹಿರಂಗನ್ಯಾಯಃ).

(c) A rule enjoining an operation which is to affect the subject *always*, is stronger than one which affects it sometimes and does not affect it at other times (ನಿತ್ಯಾನಿತ್ಯನ್ಯಾಯಃ).

(d) An operation enjoined by a *subsequent* rule (in *Pāṇini*) is stronger generally than one enjoined by a *prior* rule (ವಿಸ್ತೃತಿಜ್ಞೇಧಪರಕಾರ್ಯಂ) (Kas. on I. 4. 2), though in some cases (which are to be ascertained only from commentaries upon *Pāṇini*) the latter is the stronger (ಪೂರ್ವವಿಸ್ತೃತಿಜ್ಞೇಧನ).

(e) And further, as between the principles (a) to (d) aforesaid, the *prior* one is stronger than all the *subsequent* ones in their order. (Sid. I. 31).

(5). And the *superior* strength of a rule is generally to debar the operations enjoined by all the other rules in conflict with that rule, (ಸಕೃದ್ಗತೌವಿಸ್ತೃತಿಜ್ಞೇಧನಯದ್ಭಾವತಿತದ್ಭಾವತಿತಮೇವ), but in some cases (which are to be ascertained from commentaries) it only gives a priority to the operations enjoined by the rule without entirely shutting them out. (Sid. I. 81, note 13).

(6). And as between an operation which is to affect any case as an *individual* case, or as a case contained in a *lower species* and an operation which is to affect it as a case contained in a *species*, or *higher species*, or *genus*, the latter operation is to be held as not having taken place, until the former operation has been performed (ಬಹಿರಂಗಮಂತರಂಗೇತಿಸಿದ್ಧಂಭವತಿ), that is, the former operation is to be performed first, and then the latter operation. (Sid. I. 30 note 16).

(7). Observe that besides the cases which are to be ascertained from commentaries as aforesaid, *Pāṇini* himself has enu-

merated in the last three chapters of the eighth lecture of his grammar some cases of this kind. In these cases, the *prior* rules take effect as if the *subsequent* rules had no existence, that is, not only do the rules in the prior chapters prevail over the rules in the last three chapters, but also the prior rules in the last three chapters prevail over the subsequent rules in them, so far as these subsequent rules are in conflict with them. (VIII. 2. 1). Hence, the effect of a subsequent rule neither furnishes a cause for an operation enjoined by a prior rule, nor is to be regarded in performing an operation enjoined by a prior rule. (Sid. I. 12 note 59).

(8). When an operation is enjoined in respect of an *affix*, the operation applies not to that affix as an *affix only*, but to a *word* formed by that affix, and standing as a word ending in that affix, and also to a word which ends with a word so ending in that affix. (Sid. I. 130.note 12). Thus take *ಇತ್ಯ*, a *secondary affix* to which another secondary affix *ಅಪುನ* technically called *ಫಕ* is prescribed by a rule. Now this *affix*, *ಅಪುನ* is to be attached not to the *affix*, but to such a word as *ಪಾತ್ರ* which has been formed by *ಇತ್ಯ* from the word *ಪಕ್ಷ*, in the form in which it stands immediately after such formation, as also to such a word as *ಪರಮ ಪಾತ್ರ*, which is a compound word made from the words *ಪರಮ* and *ಪಾತ್ರ* and has the word formed by *ಇತ್ಯ* at the end.

(9). And in the application of the above principle, a word by having taken a *feminine affix* alone will not cease to be a word standing in the form in which it was after its formation by another affix. (Sid. I. 469). Thus, take a rule by which, the *samprasāraṇa* of *ಷ್ಯಜ್*, a secondary affix, is enjoined when it is followed by the word *ಪುತ್ರ*, and the word *ಕಾರ್ತೀಷ್ಠಗಂಧ* which takes *ಷ್ಯಜ್*, and immediately after *ಷ್ಯಜ್*, the affix *ಆಫ* which is a feminine affix. The preceding principle will not apply, if by reason of the *ಆಫ*, the word *ಕಾರ್ತೀಷ್ಠಗಂಧ್ಯ*, which results from *ಕಾರ್ತೀಷ್ಠಗಂಧ* and *ಷ್ಯಜ್*, and which with the *ಆಫ* becomes *ಕಾರ್ತೀಷ್ಠಗಂಧ್ಯಾ*, according to rules to be mentioned further on, is

not taken as standing in the form in which it was after its formation by ಷ್ಯ . Hence the principle under consideration, which prevents the applicability of the preceding principle to such a case as this. Thus, ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ + ವೃತ್ತ, becomes, by *samprásáranation* according to the rule aforesaid, and by an elongation of the vowel substituted in accordance with another rule, ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀ ವೃತ್ತ; and for the same reason this word when compounded with another word such as the word ವರಮ, for instance, becomes ವರಮ ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀವೃತ್ತ.

(10). But a feminine affix will nevertheless interfere in the case of a word at the end of a compound word, if that word is merely an ಉಪಸರ್ಜನ, a *subordinate member*, a term which will be explained fully further on. (Sid. I. 469). Thus, take ಅತಿಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ where the word ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ is merely a *subordinate member*; this when it is followed by ವೃತ್ತ will not be *samprásáranated*, and so the *resultant compound* will be ಅತಿಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ ವೃತ್ತ, not ಅತಿಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀವೃತ್ತ.

(11). And it should also be remembered that the general principle referring to operations relating to an affix applies only to operations enjoined in respect of the affix, not to a mere technical name assigned to the affix. (Sid. I. 98). Thus, take ತರಸಾ a *secondary affix*: though this affix is one of the affixes technically called ಘ (gha), the word ವಜುತರ which is formed from ವಜು by ತರಸಾ does not come under the name of gha.

(12). When an operation is enjoined in respect of a *root*, the operation will apply as well to words derived from that root by *verbal affixes*, whether these are *verbs* or *primitive words*. (Sid. I. 180). Thus take a word ending in ಅ such as ಅಯ for instance, and ಕ್ಯ a root as to which a grammatical rule prescribes the prefixing of the letter ಸ when it comes after a word ending in ಅ. Now, according to the principle under consideration, the ಸ

will come not only before ಕರೋತಿ a verb derived from ಕ್ರೌ, but ಕಾರ which is a primitive word from the root, making the words ಅಯಸ್ಕರೋತಿ and ಅಯಸ್ಕಾರ.

(13). When any grammatical operation is enjoined in respect of a *pada* or an *anga* the operation applies also to what ends with that *pada* or *anga*. (B. 181). And the same is the case also when the *pada* or *anga* has been partially altered (B. 181); for the rule is that what is *partially altered* does not thereby become *something quite different*; and this is illustrated by the case of a *dog* which having *lost* its *ears* does not thereby lose its *personal identity*. For example, the word ಜರಸಾ being the substitute for ಜರಾ under certain circumstances, will under the same circumstances become the substitute also for ನಿರ್ಜರ, just as in English the *substitution* in the plural of *geese* for *goose* applies also to the case of *wild geese*, and this notwithstanding that in the latter word, ಜರಾ which has the ಅ long does not occur, but ಜರ having the ಅ short. (B. 81).

(14). When an operation is enjoined in respect of a base as ending in ಅನ್, ಇನ್, ಅಸ್, or ಮನ್, whether this ಅನ್, ಇನ್, ಅಸ್, or ಮನ್ is entirely an affix or not does not matter, and the operation is to be performed upon the base. (Sid. I. 159. note 45). Thus in ರಾಜನ್, the ಅನ್ is an *affix*, but in ಸಾಮನ್, it is only a *part* of an affix; in ದಂಡಿನ್, ಇನ್ is an *affix*, but in ವಾನ್, it is not; in ಸುಪಮಸ್, ಅಸ್ is an *affix*, but in ಸುಸ್ತೌತಸ್, it is not; and in ಸುಶರ್ಮನ್, ಮನ್ is an *affix*, but in ಪ್ರಭಮನ್, it is not: yet an operation enjoined in respect of bases on account of their ending expressions as aforesaid, should be performed upon all these bases *alike*.

(B). *For augments.*

(15). When the augments in their original enunciation are distinguished by an *indicatory* ಏ or ಕೆ, they respectively precede or follow the word they augment, (I. 1. 46). For example take ಧುಟ್, ಕುಕ್, and ಓಕ್ which under certain circumstances come as augments of ಕೆ, ಜೆ, and ಣ, in the words ಸಂತೆ, ಪ್ರಾಜೆ, and

ಸುಗಣ್, in the expressions ಎತ್ ಸಂತಃ, ಪ್ರಾಜ್ ವಷ್ಠಿ, and ಸುಗಣ್ ವಷ್ಠಿ. Now, according to the principle under consideration the position of the augments will be as follows :—

ಎತ್ ಧ್ಸಂತಃ ; ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಿ ವಷ್ಠಿ ; ಸುಗಣ್ ವಷ್ಠಿ.

(16). An augment, which has ವ as its indicatory letter, comes after the last of the vowels and become the final portion of that which it augments (I. 1. 47). For example, take ನುಷ್ which, under certain circumstances, comes as the augment of the word ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ. According to the principle under consideration, the ನ which remains from this augment after the expunging of the indicatory letters is to be annexed to the final ಅ of the word, and is to be regarded as a portion thereof.

(C). *For substitutes.*

(17). When a common term is given as a substitute, the actual substitute to be used is that which, of all the significates of that term, is most like to that which it replaces (I. 1. 50). For example, let it be required to substitute ಯಣ್ letters for ಇಣ್ letters in any case ; owing to the principle under consideration, the letters ಯ, ವ, ರ, and ಲ will severally in their order have to be substituted for ಇ, ಉ, ಮ, and ಣ.

(18). When there is an equal number of substitutes and of expressions for which they are to be substituted, the assignment of the former in place of the latter is in the order of their enumeration. (I. 3. 10). For example, let it be required to substitute ಅಹ್, ಆವ್, ಆಹ್, and ಆವ್, for the letters ಎಚ್ ; then the latter expressions, according to the principle under consideration, will severally in their order have to be substituted for the letters ಎ, ಒ, ಐ, and ಔ, denoted by ಎಚ್.

(19). A substitute enjoined generally for any expression must affect only the final letter of that expression ; a substitute enjoined for whatever is stated as preceding something else must affect only the final letter of that which immediately so

precedes that ; but a substitute enjoined for whatever is stated as following something else must affect only the first letter of that which immediately so follows that. (I. I. 52, 54, 66, 67). For example, let it be required to *lopate* what ends in a compound consonant as ಸುಧ್ಯ for instance, in accordance with a rule to be explained hereafter ; then by the principle under consideration only the final letter ಯ in the word will have to be *loped*, not the whole word itself. So let it be required to make a substitution of letters, in any expression as ಸುಧ ಉಪಾಸ್ಯಃ, for instance, in accordance with another rule according to which ಯ is to be substituted for ಇ when the latter is followed by a vowel ; then by the principle under consideration the ಯ should be substituted for the ಇ in ಸುಧ which immediately precedes the word ಉಪಾಸ್ಯಃ. So let it be required to make another substitution of letters in any expression as ಉಪ-ಸ್ಯಾನು for instance, because of another rule according to which a letter belonging to the class of the prior is to be substituted when the word ಸ್ಯಾನು follows the word ಉಪ ; then by the principle under consideration the substitution should be made only in the room of the first letter ನ in ಸ್ಯಾನು and not for any other letters.

(20). And for the purpose of the preceding rule, an expression containing only one single letter is to be regarded as having an initial or final letter as the case may require. (I. I. 21). For example, take ಭ್ಯಾಂ one of the case affixes ; let it be required to attach this affix to the expression (ಅ). Now, under the rule already mentioned as to an ಅ coming before a case affix beginning with the letters ಯಾಃ, the base ಅ before ಭ್ಯಾಂ has to be lengthened, the whole word including both the base and the affix becoming ಆಭ್ಯಾಂ thereby. But a caviller might object that the *solitary* ಅ is *initial* and cannot therefore be *final*. This objection the principle under consideration guards against, by declaring that the ಅ which is solitary is to be regarded as either as the case may require.

(21.) But the above rule is to hold good only :—

(a) When the original expression is a significant one; for if it is a non-significant expression, the whole expression will be affected unless it is a *reduplicate* derived by reduplication according to the rules relating to reduplication of bases to be noticed by and by (Sid. I. 153, B. 303). For example, referring to a rule according to which the part ಇಪ್ in the expression ಇಪಠ is to be *lopated* under certain circumstances, it may be said that under the rule above mentioned the substitution of a blank grammatically implied by the *lopation* should be only for the final letter ಪ of ಇಪ್ , not for the whole ಇಪ್ itself. But as this part ಇಪ್ regarding which a substitution is enjoined is a non-significant expression the whole ಇಪ್ , by the principle under consideration, must be *lopated*. But take root ಪ್ರಾ and its reduplicate which according to the rules of reduplication alluded to is ಪ್ರಾಪ್ರ . Now a rule in connection with this ಪ್ರ enjoins the substitution of ಪ್ರ . If we apply the general rule relating to non-significant expressions, the ಪ್ರ will displace the whole ಪ್ರಾಪ್ರ , for ಪ್ರಾಪ್ರ is non-significant. But the exception to that rule in favor of such expressions relating to reduplication allows the ಪ್ರ only of ಪ್ರಾಪ್ರ to be changed into ಪ್ರ .

(b). When the substitute has a single letter only; for, if there are more letters in it and it has no ಐ as its indicatory letter, it will affect the whole of the original expression, though when it has a ಐ as its indicatory letter, it, except it is ಐಐಐಐ the substitute of ಐ a verbal affix which will be referred to hereafter, will affect the initial or the final letter only as the case may be. (I. I. 53, 55). For example, refer again to the substitution of ಪ್ರಾಪ್ರ for ಪ್ರಾಪ್ರ ; now, since the substitute has more letters than one, it comes in the room not of the final letter only but of the whole expression ಪ್ರಾಪ್ರ . But take ಪ್ರಾಪ್ರ which is prescribed by a rule to be noticed hereafter as the substitute for ಪ್ರಾ , under certain circumstances. Here, though the substitute contains more letters than one, yet, because it has a ಐ as its indicatory letter, it comes in place of only the last letter of

ನೀ, not of the whole expression. Take, however, ತಾತಜ್ the substitute of ತು already alluded to; here, the substitute comes in the room of the whole expression ತು, not of the final letter only (Sid. II. 14).

(c). Even when the substitute has a single letter, only if it does not contain a ಶ as an indicatory letter; for if it does, it will affect the whole expression. (I. 1. 55). For example take ಇಶ್ which is enjoined by a rule as the substitute of ಇದು under certain circumstances; here, though the substitute contains only one letter, because it has an indicatory ಶ, it comes in place of the whole expression ಇದು; and

(d). Even when the substitute is a single letter, if together with its indicatory letter it was an expression having more than one letter, only when it is not a substitute enjoined for an affix; for if it is such, the whole expression for which it is enjoined as a substitute will be affected. (Sid. I. 96). Thus, take ಫೀ which by a rule relating to case affixes is given as a substitute for ಜಸೆ, a case affix; this ಫೀ will be a substitute not for the last letter only, but for the whole expression ಜಸೆ.

(22). But notwithstanding anything to the contrary though without prejudice to the rule regarding partial alteration of a *pada* or an *anga*, a substitute shall take the place of that only which is specifically exhibited when the substitute is enjoined, (B. 181). For example, referring again to ಜರಸೆ the substitute for ಜರಾ, when under rule, (13), the same substitute is to be put in place of ಜರಾ when it is preceded by the particle ನಿರ್, it may, under (b) of Rule 21, be said that the substitution of ಜರಸೆ should displace the whole expression ನಿರ್ಜರಾ. But the principle under consideration debar this, and requires that in this expression ನಿರ್ಜರಾ the substitute should come only in the room of the part ಜರಾ, because this part is the only expression specifically exhibited when the substitution of the substitute ಜರಸೆ was enjoined.

(23). The substitution by *samprasāraṇation* should be made upon the last ੲ in the expression in respect of which the substitution is enjoined. (Sid. I. 6; 1. 37, 161). Thus, take ੲವೆ a crude noun, and though by a rule relating to it a substitution by *samprasāraṇation* is enjoined, only the ੲ of the noun should, in accordance with the principle under consideration, be changed into ੳ, not the ੲ of it into ੲ, though both ੲ and ੲ

(24). And when an affix is elided by the substitution of any of the blanks comprised under the name of ੳ, *i. e.*, *luk*, *ḡlu*, or *lup*, as distinguished from the ordinary blank termed *lopa*, the effect which it is competent to cause in respect of a base shall not generally take place; (I. 1. 63) generally, for, *Patanjali* declares that the rule is not invariable. (B. 271). For example, take ੲਠੋ one of the case affixes, and let it be required to *lukate* this affix after any word, say ੲਠਿ, for instance. Now although a short ੲ vowel before ੲਠੋ is generally to be *gunated* according to a rule, the final ੲ in ੲਠਿ will not undergo this change by virtue of the principle under consideration. But, as one among the rare exceptional cases wherein this rule is not strictly adhered to, take the crude noun ੲਠਿ + ੲ which is a case affix. Here while a rule requires the *gunation* of the final ੲ of ੲਠਿ before this affix, another rule enjoins the *lukation* of the affix itself. Now, though according to the general rule under notice, the final ੲ should not be *gunated*, yet, under the above authority of *Patanjali*, the word may appear as ੲਠਿ with the *gunated* ੲ. These few exceptional cases will be pointed out as occasion arises.

(25). But when an affix is elided by the blank termed *lopa* the affix should still exert its influence as if it were actually present, that is, the base should retain its character as a base and as such should have performed upon it all the operations of which the *loped* affix is the cause *as an affix*, in distinction from operations dependent merely upon the individual parts of the affix, *i. e.*, its letters. (I. 10. 62). For example, take ੲ one of the case affixes and let it be required to *loped* this affix after any word,

say, *ಧೀಮಂತ* for instance. Now, because the penultimate vowel of a word thus ending, when the affix *ಃ* follows, has to be lengthened according to a certain rule, the penultimate *ಃ* in the word should be thus lengthened in accordance with the principle under consideration.

(26). A substitute is like that of which it takes the place, *i. e.*, it operates and is operated upon like the latter. (I. 1. 56). For example, take *ಃ* one of the case affixes and also a rule relating to this affix, according to which *ಃ* will have to be substituted for *ಃ* in a certain case; then, by the principle under consideration, this *ಃ* will be entitled to the name of a case affix equally with *ಃ* and will have to be treated as such. So the substitute of a secondary, a primitive, or a personal affix, will take severally the name of a secondary, a primitive, or a personal affix, and should be dealt with as such. So also, the substitute of a root is a root; of a base, a base; of an indeclinable, an indeclinable; and of a pada, a pada (Kas. on I. 1. 56).

(27). But, generally, the rule of a substitute being like its *former occupant* does not hold good in regard to an operation the occasion for which is furnished by the *letters* of the *original* expression—that is, an operation which has to take place upon the letters themselves or on account of them, *i. e.*, by reason of their coming before, or behind, or between them and so forth. (I. 1. 56). Thus, in the case above mentioned, though *ಃ* becomes a case affix, it, owing to the principle under notice, cannot be held to consist of the same letters as *ಃ*, and therefore, by a rule according to which an *ಃ* coming before a case affix beginning with the letters *ಃಃ* has to be lengthened, though no such lengthening takes place before *ಃ*, this lengthening must take place before the affix *ಃ*, notwithstanding it is only a substitute for *ಃ*.

(28). The above restriction, however, is not to be observed in respect of a substitute coming in the room of *a vowel*, if the substitution is caused (*a*) by something that follows, and (*b*) if a rule would else take effect on what stands anterior to, but not necessarily immediately before, the original vowel. (I. 1. 57). For ex-

ample, take ெ one of the verbal affixes and let it be required to attach this affix to any verbal base ending in ூ, as ಕಫ, for instance. Now, by a rule to be referred to hereafter there should be *lopatation* of the ூ of what ends in that letter at the time when the class of affixes to which ெ belongs are attached, that is, there should be, grammatically speaking, the substitution of a blank for the ூ, and according to another rule, when affixes, having an indicative ெ like ெ are attached, the penultimate vowel of the base has to be *vriddhiated*. Hence, (by the general rule already mentioned in regard to a substitute not being like its *former occupant* as to an operation the occasion for which is furnished by the letters of the original expression,) since the *lopatation* of the final ூ to be made in ಕಫ, according to the first of the above rules, is such an operation, the blank substituted for ூ is not to be treated as the ூ itself, and thus the ூ preceding the ಫ in the word after taking the rank of a penultimate will have to be *vriddhiated*. But the principle under consideration bars this *vriddhiation* by enjoining the treatment of the blank as the ூ for which it has been substituted, because, 1stly, the ூ is a vowel ; 2ndly, the substitution of a blank is caused by the affix ெ which follows the ூ ; and 3rdly, the rule regarding *vriddhiation* of the penultimate owing to the indicative ெ in the affix will also take effect upon the vowel ூ preceding the ಫ, which stands anterior to the *lopatated* ூ, thus making the base ಕಫ *plus* the ெ as ಕಫಱ instead of ಕಫ as it ought correctly to be. Take again the word ವಿವೃಷ, which is formed from the root ವಿ by its reduplication, a process of which we shall learn by and by, and the addition of ಉಸಱ a verbal affix, and which is equal to ವಿ + ವಿ + ಉಸಱ, and by the change of the ಇ of the second ವಿ into ಯ according to a rule on account of the ಉ of ಉಸಱ following the ಇ. Now according to another rule which lays down that the short ಇಕ vowels preceding a penultimate ವೆ of a root should be lengthened, when the ವೆ is followed by a consonant, the ಇ of the first ವಿ should be lengthened ; for the ಯ is a consonant and

follows the ಽ of the second ಽ which is the penultimate of a root. But the principle under consideration prevents this lengthening of the ಽ by directing the assumption of the ಽ as the original ಽ , because, 1stly, the ಽ is a vowel; 2ndly the substitution of ಽ for ಽ is required by the ಽ following the ಽ ; and 3rdly, the ಽ of the first ಽ upon which the rule regarding lengthening would else take effect is anterior to the substituted ಽ . (Sid. II. 42).

(29). Some say that a *lopatel* vowel will exert its influence if the *lopation* is on account of anything that follows it, not only when a rule would else take effect upon something that precedes the *lopatel* vowel, but also when a rule would else take effect upon something that follows the vowel on account of something that precedes it. (Sid. I. 106, 155, note 32). But this view is not well supported.

(30). But, notwithstanding the above rule, the general restriction will prevail if the substitute in the room of a vowel alluded to is a *lopa*, and the operation which the *lopa* substitute would else affect is (1) the lengthening of a vowel, or (2) the *lopation* of the letter ಽ . And the general restriction in spite of the above rule will prevail also in the case of any other substitute of a vowel than *lopa*, if the operation which the substitute would else affect is (1) an operation relating to the end of a *pada*; (2) a reduplication of expressions; (3) the change of letters into homogeneous letters; (4) the change of a letter into *anusvāra*; (5) the change of letters into corresponding ಽ letters, or (6) the change of letters into corresponding ಽ letters. (Sid. II. 58). For example, take the root ಕಂಡಽಯ + the affix ತಿ. Here, according to a rule, the final ಽ of the root is *lopatel* and the root thus remains only as ಕಂಡಽಯ before ತಿ. But according to another rule by which the *lopation* of ಽ before ತಿ is enjoined, the ಽ of the root could be elided if the *lopatel* ಽ is held not to exert its influence, but could not be so, if the *lopatel* ಽ is taken into account. The latter alternative which would give ಕಂಡಽಯಿ, ultimately as the word, the rule under notice removes, thus making the word appear finally as ಕಂಡಽತಿ, the ಽ getting *lopatel*, because of its

position before ತ. So, take the crude noun ದಿವನ and the case affix ಅ which, according to a rule, causes the ಅ preceding the ನ to be *lopated*. Then, according to another rule the short ಇ preceding the ವ is to be lengthened, if we take the ವ as being followed by a consonant, but is to remain unchanged if we take it as being followed by the *lopated* ಅ under the authority of the preceding rule. The former alternative the rule under consideration provides for, making the word appear correctly as ದಿವನ್ಯಾ, not ದಿವ್ನಾ. But take the crude noun ಗರಿ + ಓ which is a case affix, and two rules according to one of which the final ಇ of ಗರಿ before ಓ becomes ಯ, and according to the other, the other ಇ is to be lengthened, if the ರ is taken as being followed by the original ಇ, the word in the first case becoming ಗರೈಯೋ and in the second case ಗರೈಯೋ. Now, since the substitution of ಯ is not *lopation*, the rule under notice does not apply, while the preceding rule does; hence the correct word is ಗರೈಯೋ. So take the crude noun ವಾಯು + the same affix ಓ, and a rule which requires the change of ಉ in ಯು into ವ before ಓ of the affix. Here, as by a rule which requires the *lopation* of ಯ before ವ, the *lopation* of the ಯ preceding the substituted ವ in the word in question would become necessary if the original ಉ is not held to exert its influence, the applicability of the preceding rule is secured by restricting the force of the present rule to *lopation*. Hence the word finally becomes ವಾಯ್ವೋ, not ವಾವೋ. Again, take the words ಕೌ and ಸ್ತೌ, the latter being the result of the root ಅಸ್ + the affix ತೌ, after *lopation* of the ಅ of the root by virtue of a rule to be noticed hereafter. Here if we take the *lopated* ಅ as still exerting its influence, then according to a rule which requires the change of ಔ into ಆವ್ before ಅ, the ಔ of ಕೌ would become ಆವ್ accordingly, and the whole expression would become ಕಾವ್ಸ್ತೌ. But the rule under notice prevents this result as the operation regarding ಔ is one belonging to the end of a *pada*, the word ಕೌ being a complete word. So

take the words ಯಾನ್ and ಸಂತಿ, the latter of which is from ಅನ್ and ಅಂತಿ with the ಅ of ಅನ್ *lopated* according to a rule. Here, because the ಇ of ಯಾನ್ is at the end of a complete word, the rule under notice, by preventing the *lopated* ಅ from exerting its influence, saves the ಇ from the liability to become ಯ which another rule would otherwise impose upon it, making the whole expression appear finally as ಯಾನ್ಯ ಸಂತಿ instead of ಯಾನ್ಸಂತಿ as it ought correctly to be. So take ದಧಿ + ಅತ್ತ. Here also the ಇ of ದಧಿ should, as has already been seen, become ಯ before ಅ, the whole expression becoming thus ದದ್ಧಿತ್ತ. Now, according to a certain rule the ಧ before ಯ can be doubled, if we do not regard the original ಇ as still present, as the rule of reduplication alluded to requires, that the letter to be doubled should not be one followed by a vowel. For this result the rule under notice provides by excluding the operation of the preceding rule from cases in which reduplication of expressions is concerned. Hence the word may be written as ದದ್ಧಿತ್ತ. So take the expression ಶಿನಡಿ, which by a rule after getting the ಅ *lopated* becomes ಶಿನಡಿ. Here by another rule the ನ should become homogeneous with ಡ of ಡಿ, i. e., ಣ, if the *lopated* ಅ is disregarded, and accordingly for this result the rule under consideration provides. Hence the word finally becomes ಶಿಣ್ಡಿ. So, take the expression ಶಿನಮಂತಿ which by a rule, after getting the ಅ *lopated*, becomes ಶಿನ್ಮಂತಿ. Here by another rule the ನ is to be changed into *anusvāra*, if we consider it as being followed by ಮ as it actually is, and not by the *lopated* ಅ as we might take it under the preceding rule. Accordingly, the rule under consideration secures the change into *anusvāra* by excepting cases of such change from the scope of the preceding rule. Hence the word finally becomes ಶಿಂಮಂತಿ. So take the expression ಸಘಡಿ which by a rule after getting the ಅ *lopated* becomes ಸಘಡಿ. Here, according to a rule the ಘ, if we hold it as preceding ಧ, as it actually does, is to be changed into ಸ, but not if we hold it

to have the *lopated* ಅ after it. Accordingly, for the first alternative, the rule under consideration provides. Hence ultimately the word becomes ಸ್ಥ. So, take the expression ಜಘಸತುಃ which by a rule after getting the ಅ of ಘ *lopated* becomes ಜಘಸತುಃ. Here by another rule the ಘ as being followed by ಸ is to be changed into ಕ, and this change it will get only if we leave the *lopated* ಅ out of the account. Accordingly, the rule under notice excludes cases of such change from the scope of the preceding rule. Hence the word becomes ಜಘತುಃ.

(31). And the general restriction prohibiting the representative character of a substitute in the case of a letter will, though the letter is a vowel, prevail also in some other cases, the most important of which is the *sandhi* of consonants. Thus, take ರಾಜನ್ and ಜನ್, a case affix. Now when ಜನ್ comes after ರಾಜನ್, the ಅ of ಜ of ರಾಜನ್ is to be *lopated* according to a rule. If this *lopated* ಅ is taken as still exerting its influence, there will be no alteration of ನ of ರಾಜನ್ on account of the *sandhi* between it and the preceding ಜ according to another rule; but ನ according to this rule will have to be altered into ಞ if the *lopated* ಅ is left out of consideration. But the exception under notice, by treating this as one of the exceptional cases within its scope, causes such alteration. (VIII. 2. 1; Sid. I. 106, 155, 187). (ಫಲವತ್ರಾಸಿದ್ಧಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನಿವತ್ ತಸ್ಯಮೊಷಃ ಸಂಯೋಗಾದಿಲೊಪಲತ್ವಣತ್ವೈಷು). It is however to be observed that the example above given applies only when we accept the interpretation of the general rule by those who say that a *lopated* vowel would exert its influence when a rule would else take effect upon something preceding as well as upon something following the vowel.

(32). On the other hand, there are certain cases in which, although a substitution is only on account of a letter, the substitute is to be treated as the original occupant though under none of the principles already noticed there is sanction to its

being so treated. These cases also relate mostly to *sandhi* but to the *sandhi* of vowels. Thus, take the words ಅಸೌ and ಅದಿತ್ಯೈಃ. Here, by a rule the final ಔ of the first word and the ಆ of the second word should combine into ಆವಾ and finally into ಆ, ಆ, the ವಾ of ಆವಾ in the expression ಆವಾ which is to be considered as at the end of a *pada* like ಔ for which it has come in as a substitute, being *lopated* optionally according to a rule to be noticed hereafter, and then by another rule as homogeneous vowels should combine into a long vowel of the same kind, both ಆ of ಆವಾ and ಆ of ಅದಿತ್ಯೈಃ aforesaid should together become one ಆ only. Now if this takes place, we shall have ಅಸೌದಿತ್ಯೈಃ, but if it does not take place, we shall have ಅಸೌಆದಿತ್ಯೈಃ. The exception under notice by treating this as one of the exceptional cases prevents the blending of ಆ and ಆ into ಆ, and so makes the latter result correct.

PART II.

SANDHI.

1. *Sandhi*, as has been seen, is of two kinds, (1) that of bases and affixes, and (2) that of complete words. The former may be called the internal, and the latter, the external *sandhi*.

2. The first step in the process in both kinds of *sandhi* is to get rid of the *euphonic* harshness that may arise from the concurrence of some consonants in groups of three or more. The rules in this respect are:—

(i). The letters ಸ and ಕ coming before a consonant, when a ುಲ್ letter follows this consonant, should be *lopatcd*. (VIII. 2. 29).

(ii). The letter ಸ coming after a ುಲ್ letter, should, when a ುಲ್ letter follows it, be *lopatcd*, provided that all the three letters alluded to are in the same *pada*. (VIII. 2. 26 ; Sid. II. 40. note).

(iii). Subject to the above rule, the ುಲ್ letters, when they come after consonants, may likewise be optionally *lopatcd*, when homogeneous ುಲ್ letters follow. (VIII. 4. 65): *e. g.*,

(1) ಭೃಸ್+ಜ್+ತಃ=ಭೃಜ್+ತಃ (2) ತ್ಸ್ರ್+ತರ್ವಾ=ತಸ್+ತರ್ವಾ. (3) ಆ ಗೌಪ್+ಸ್+ತಾಂ=ಆಗೌಪ್ತಾಂ. (4) ಉತ್ಥಾನ್ಯಂ=ಉತ್ಥಾನ್ಯಂ or ಉತ್ಥಾನ್ಯಂ. (5) ಕೃಷ್ಣದ್ಧಿ=ಕೃಷ್ಣದ್ಧಿ or ಕೃಷ್ಣದ್ಧಿ. (6) ಶಿಣ್ಣಿ=ಶಿಣ್ಣಿ or ಶಿಣ್ಣಿ. But ಸೋಮ ಸುತ್+ಸೊತಾ where of the concurrent ತ, ಸ, and ತ, the first ತ is in a word different from that in which the other two letters occur, =ಸೋಮಸುತ್ಸೊತಾ.

3. For the same reason, the concurrence of the letter ರ or ಢ with another ರ or ಢ respectively is prevented by *lopatcd* the preceding ರ or ಢ as the case may be. (VIII. 3. 14, 13). *e. g.*;

(1) ವುನರ್+ರಮತೆ=ವುನ+ರಮತೆ. (2) ಹರಿರ್+ರಮ್ಯ=ಹರಿ+ರಮ್ಯ. (3) ಶಂಭುರ್+ರಾಜತೆ=ಶಂಭು+ರಾಜತೆ. (4) ಜಘೃರ್+ರ್=ಜಘೃರ್+ರ್. (5) ಖಢ್

+ಢಃ=ಃ+ಢಃ. (6) ತೃಢ್+ಢಃ=ತೃಢಃ. (7) ವೃಢ್+ಢಃ=ವೃಢಃ. But ಸ್ವ
ಲಿಢ್+ಢ್+ಕತೆ=ಸ್ವಲಿಢ್+ಕತೆ.

4. So, the concurrence of the letters ವ or ಯ with ವ or other ವಲ್ letters is avoided by *loping* the ವ or ಯ, except when such concurrence is in the original enunciation of a word. (VI. 1. 61, 66). e. g., (1) ಪೂಹ್+ತಃ=ಪೂ+ತಃ. (2) ತುರ್ವ್+ನಃ=ತುರ್+ನಃ. But root ವ್ರಸ್, where the ವ is followed by ರ in the original enunciation of the root=ವ್ರಸ್.

5. Observe that even when the succeeding letters are themselves to disappear according to any rule, the *loping* of the ವ or ಯ should take place before the *loping* of the succeeding letters. Thus, in ಲೋಲೂಹ್+ವಿ which belongs to a primitive affix, though the ವಿ itself is, according to a rule to be noticed by and by, to be eliminated, the ಯ should be dropped first on account of its concurrence with a ವಲ್ and then the ವಿ eliminated. (K's. on VI. 1. 66).

6. If the prevention of the concurrence of more than two consonants as far as possible, and of double ರ, of double ಢ, and of ವ or ಯ with ವಲ್, in the above manner, is necessary equally in both kinds of *sandhi*, it is further necessary in the case of *sandhi* of complete words not only to prevent the concurrence of even compound consonants, but also to prevent the words ending in any consonant at all except in a few. The rules on the subject are:—

A. For compound consonants.

(i). The final of that word which ends in a compound consonant should be *loped*. (VIII. 2. 23).

(ii). But such elision should not take place, if the final letters are ಯಣ್. (B. 20).

(iii). Nor shall such elision take place in the case of any other letter if it is preceded by ರ, and is not ಸ. (VIII. 2. 24).

(iv). No. shall the elision take place in the case of any letter whether ಯಣ್, ಸ, or any other, if it is preceded by ಸ or ಕ. (VIII. 2. 29).

(v). But in the last mentioned case the preceding ಸ and ಕ should be *lopated*. (VIII. 2. 29). *e. g.*, (1) ಸುವಲ್ಸ್ಸು=ಸುವಲ್, (2) ಮಾತುರ್ಸ್ಸು=ಮಾತುರ್, (3) ಪಿತುರ್ಸ್ಸು=ಪಿತುರ್, (4) ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುರ್ಸ್ಸು=ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುರ್, (5) ಚಿಕ್ವೀರ್ಸ್ಸು=ಚಿಕ್ವೀರ್. But (6) ಸುಧ್ಧ್ಯು=ಸುಧ್ಧ್ಯು, (7) ಮದ್ಧವ್ವಿ=ಮದ್ಧವ್ವಿ, (8) ಧಾತ್ರ=ಧಾತ್ರ, (9) ಉರ್ಕ್=ಉರ್ಕ್, (10) ಅವಿವರ್ತ್=ಅವಿವರ್ತ್, (11) ಅಮಾರ್ತ್=ಅಮಾರ್ತ್, (12) ಭ್ಯಸ್ಜ್=ಭ್ಯಜ್, (13) ತ್ವ್=ತವ್, (14) ರ್ತ್ವ್=ರವ್, (15) ಚ್ವ್=ಚವ್.

(vi). Provided that in the application of the last preceding rule,

(a). A ಯಣ್ following the ಕ or ಸ, if derived from the change of ಇಕ್ into ಯಣ್ under rules to be referred to hereafter, should be taken not as ಯಣ್, but as ಇಕ್ only. (Kás. on VIII. 2. 29). *e. g.*, ವಾಸ್ಯ (where the final ಯ is the substitute for ಇ of ವಾಸಿ under rules to be mentioned,) +ಅರ್ಥಂ=ವಾಸ್ಯರ್ಥಂ; ಕಾಕಿ+ಅರ್ಥಂ=ಕಾಕೈರ್ಥಂ.

(b). A conjunct consonant beginning with ಕ or ಸ, though at the end of a *pada* actually, should not be held to be such, if, before the *pada* became such, there was a vowel following the conjunct consonant, which had become *lopated* on account of something that previously followed the vowel, and then got itself elided. (Sid. I. 187). *e. g.*, ತ್ವ್ or ರ್ತ್ವ್+ಇ of ಲಿಚ್, a verbal affix,+ಕೈಪ್ which also is a verbal affix = ತ್ವ್ or ರ್ತ್ವ್ only first, because both ಇ and ಕೈಪ್ have been elided according to rules to be mentioned hereafter, and then = ತ್ವ್ or ರ್ತ್ವ್ only, because ಕ should not go, but ಷ only, in accordance with rule (1) above. But ತ್ವ್ or ರ್ತ್ವ್ not derived as aforesaid = ತವ್ or ರವ್ only, not ತಕ್ or ರಕ್.

(c). A conjunct consonant beginning with a ಕ, if the ಕ is derived by the change of ಚ into ಕ, or by the change of ಛ or ಕ್ವ first into ಷ, and then of this ಷ into ಕ, according to rules to be given by and by, should not be considered as beginning with ಕ. (Sid. I. 187). *e. g.*, ಪಿಪ್ಪ್ where the original elements were ಪಿಪ್ಚ್+ನ್ and the ಕ is derived from ಚ according to rules to be mentioned = ಪಿಪಕ್ ; ಏವ್ಪ್ where the original elements were

ವಿವೇಕ+ಸ, and the ಕ is derived by the change of ವ into ಷ and then of this ಷ into ಕ = ವಿವೇಕ.

B. For Simple Consonants.

(vii). Instead of the ಚು letters except ಛ, final in a *pada*, there should be ಕು. (VIII. 2. 30); instead of ಛ and ವ, ಷ; (VIII. 2. 36), instead of ಹ, ಢ; (VIII. 2. 31), instead of all ರೂಪ letters excluding ಸ but including the ಕು letters, ಷ, and ಢ so substituted, ಜಸ; (VIII. 2. 39), and instead of ಸ, ರು, i. e., ರ which, when it is a ರ substituted for ಸ in the above manner, is, in distinction from other ರ, always called ರು.

(viii). But when a pause ensues, instead of ರೂಪ there may be optionally ಚರ. (VIII. 4. 46), and instead of ರ, whether original or derived from ರು, the substitute for ಸ as above mentioned, there should be *visargah*. (VIII. 3. 15).

(ix). . Provided that in the application of the last preceding rule, a ಕ derived by a change of ಷ into ಕ according to rules to be given hereafter, should not be considered as ಕ, but as ಷ only. (Sid. I. 187).

Table for Simple Consonants.

		Without a pause.	With a pause.
ಕೆ. ಖ. ಗ. ಘ. ಚ. ಜ. ರು.	...	ಗ	ಗ or ಕೆ
ಙ. ಞ.	...	ಜ	ಜ
ಟ. ಠ. ಡಿ. ಢ. ಕ. ಛ. ವ. ಷ.	...	ಡ	ಡ or ಟ
ತ. ಥ. ದ. ಧ.	...	ದ	ದ or ತ
ಪ. ಫ. ಬ. ಭ.	....	ಬ	ಬ or ಪ
ಸ. ರ.	...	ರ	ಃ
ಣ. ನ. ಮ. ಯ. ಲ. ವ.	...	ಣ. ನ. ಮ ಯ. ಲ. ವ	ಣ. ನ. ಮ ಯ. ಲ. ವ

Examples. (1) ಸುಯುಜ್=ಸುಯುಗ್.= (2) ವಾಚ್=ವಾಕ್=ವಾಗ್. (3) ಲಿಹ್=ಲಿಡ್=ಲಿಡ್. (4) ದಿಕ್=ದಿಗ್ (5) ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಪ್=ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಗ್. (6) ದ್ವಿಪ್=ದ್ವಿತ್ (7) ರಾಮಸ್=ರಾಮರ್. 'And ಸುಯುಜ್ with a pause=ಸುಯುಗ್ or ಸುಯುಕ್. ವಾಚ್ with a pause=ವಾಗ್ or ವಾಕ್. ಲಿಹ್ with a pause=ಲಿಡ್ or ಲಿಟ್. ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಪ್ with a pause=ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಗ್ or ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಕ್. ದ್ವಿಪ್ with a pause=ದ್ವಿತ್ or ದ್ವಿಟ್. ಪುನರ್ with a pause=ಪುನಃ. ರಾಮಸ್ with a pause=ರಾಮರ್=ರಾಮಃ. ವಿವಿಕ್=ವಿವಿಕ್=ವಿವಿಕ್=ವಿವಿತ್ and with a pause=ವಿವಿತ್ or ವಿವಿಟ್.

7. The result of the above rules, it will be found, is that no complete word can end in any simple consonant except ಗ, ಡ, ದ, ಬ, ಙ, ಣ, ನ, ಮ, ಯ, ರ, ಲ, and ವ; and as no words in Sanskrit are found to end in ಯ and ವ, these two letters also may be excluded. But it will at the same time be seen that, when there is a pause, the words which end in ಗ, ಡ, ದ, and ಬ, may optionally end in ಕ, ಟ, ತ, and ಪ also, and that the word which ends in ರ, whether original or derived from ರು, the substitute for ಸ should end in *visargah*. And as to compound consonants, it will likewise be seen that no word can end in such consonants except they be ಗ್, ಡ್, ದ್, or ಬ್, or, when there is a pause, optionally ಕ್, ಟ್, ತ್, and ಪ್ also. And as to vowels, it must be said that all vowels may come at the end of a word except ಋ.

8. Another euphonic arrangement which seems to be of a somewhat opposite character to the above is the doubling of consonants under certain circumstances. The rules on this subject are:—

(i). Every ಯರ್ consonant except ರ, ಡ, or ವ, may optionally be doubled if preceded by a vowel, and this, though between the consonant and the vowel there is ರ or ಸ. (VIII. 4. 46, 47).

(ii). But if the ಯರ್ consonant is followed also by a vowel, the doubling should not take place, (a) in the case of all ಯರ್ consonants when there is no intervening ರ or ಸ, and (b) in the

case of only ಶರ consonants when there is an intervening ಠ or ಙ. (VIII. 4: 49).

(iii). Notwithstanding the above rules, when the consonants ಙ preceded by a short vowel come before a vowel, they receive the augment ಋಮುಠ, that is to say, they should be doubled, provided they are at the end of a word. (VIII. 3. 32.)

Table for the doubling of Consonants.

Letters which precede.	Letters which follow, viz., ಯರ letters except ಠ, ಙ, and ವ.					
	ಶರ letters.			others.		
	Followed by vowels.	Not followed by vowels.	With intervening ಠ or ಙ.	With no intervening ಠ or ಙ.		
				Not being ಙ letters.		ಙ letters.
	Followed by vowels.	Not followed by vowels.	Followed by vowels.	Not followed by vowels.	Final in a word.	Not final in a word.
Followed by vowels.					Not followed by vowels.	Followed by vowels.	Not followed by vowels.

Short vowels } ... O.D. O.D. ... O.D. { D. } O.D. ... O.D.
 Long vowels. }

Observe that in the above table, three dots imply that the letters are to remain unchanged; D, that the letters are to be doubled; and O. D, that the letters are to be doubled optionally. Observe also that when two signs are used together with a line between, one being above, and the other below the line, the upper one refers to the letters opposite to it in the left hand column, while the lower one applies to the letters above in the column at the top, and that when only one sign is used, it applies

to the letters shewn in both the left hand and the top column. And it should be remarked that not only will the dots be used with the same signification but also the same plan will be followed as regards the use of signs singly and jointly in some other tables to be given hereafter in connection with *sandhi*, and further, that when two expressions are used together with a line between in the same manner, the upper one shows the change of the letters in the left hand column, while the lower one shows that of the letters in the top column, and that when only one expression is used it shews the change into which the letters in both the left hand and top columns together pass.

Examples. (1) ದಾಸ್ಯ, (2) ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ, (3) ದೃಶ್ಯ = (1) ದಾಸ್ಯ, or ದಾಸ್ಯ, (2) ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ or ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ, (3) ದೃಶ್ಯ or ದೃಶ್ಯ. (ಶರ not followed by vowels).

(1) ಅರ್ಕ, (2) ಮಾರ್ಗ, (3) ಗೌರವ್ಯ, (4) ಅರ್ಚ್ಯ, (5) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ, (6) ಅಪಕುಶ್ಲತೆ, (7) ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ = (1) ಅರ್ಕ or ಅರ್ಕ, (2) ಮಾರ್ಗ or ಮಾರ್ಗ, (3) ಗೌರವ್ಯ or ಗೌರವ್ಯ, (4) ಅರ್ಚ್ಯ or ಅರ್ಚ್ಯ, (5) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ, (6) ಅಪಕುಶ್ಲತೆ or ಅಪಕುಶ್ಲತೆ, (7) ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ, (ಯರ not being ಶರ with intervening ರ or ಕ).

(1) ಸುಧ್ಯ, (2) ಮಧ್ಯ, (3) ವಾಕ್, (4) ಪಟ್, (5) ತತ್ = (1) ಸುಧ್ಯ or ಸುಧ್ಯ, (2) ಮಧ್ಯ or ಮಧ್ಯ, (3) ವಾಕ್ or ವಾಕ್, (4) ಪಟ್ or ಪಟ್, (5) ತತ್, or ತತ್. (ಯರ not being ಶರ and not being ಐ and not followed by vowels).

(1) ಸುಗಣ್+ಈಶ್ವರಃ=ಸುಗಣೇಶ್ವರಃ, (2) ಸನ್+ಅಚ್ಯುತಃ=ಸನ್ನಚ್ಯುತಃ, (3) ಪ್ರಶ್ಯಜ್+ಅತ್ಮಾ=ಪ್ರಶ್ಯಜ್ಜಾತ್ಮಾ, (4) ಧಾವನ್+ಅಶ್ವಃ=ಧಾವನ್ಶ್ವಃ, (5) ಹಸನ್+ಅಗತಃ=ಹಸನ್ಗತಃ, (6) ಚಿಂತಯ+ಇಹ=ಚಿಂತಯನ್ನಿಹ, (7) ಸೃಜನ್+ಈಶ್ವರಃ=ಸೃಜನ್ಶ್ವರಃ (8) ಸ್ಮರನ್+ಉವಾಚ=ಸ್ಮರನ್ನುವಾಚ, (ಐ final in a word and followed by vowels).

(1) ಪ್ರಾಜ್+ಸಃ=ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಃ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಃ, (2) ಸುಗಣ್+ಗಚ್ಛತಿ=ಸುಗಣ್ಗಚ್ಛತಿ or ಸುಗಣ್ಗಚ್ಛತಿ, (3) ಸುಗಣ್+ಪಟ್ಟಂ=ಸುಗಣ್ಪಟ್ಟಂ or ಸುಗಣ್ಪಟ್ಟಂ. (ಐ not followed by vowel).

But ಲೋಪ್ಯ=ಲೋಪ್ಯ (ಹ್ not being ಯರ್)

(1) ಗ್ಲಾನಿ, (2) ಕಾರ್ಷ್ಯ, (3) ಹ್ನುತೆ, (4) ಹ್ನುಲಯತಿ = (1) ಗ್ಲಾನಿ, (2) ಕಾರ್ಷ್ಯ, (3) ಹ್ನುತೆ, (4) ಹ್ನುಲಯತಿ (ಯರ್ not preceded by vowels).

(1) ರಸ, (2) ಪಾಶ, (3) ವಿಷ, (4) ಚತುರ್ಮ, (5) ದರ್ಶ = (1) ರಸ, (2) ಪಾಶ, (3) ವಿಷ, (4) ಚತುರ್ಮ. (ಶರ್ followed by vowels).

(1) ರಜ, (2) ನಾದ, (3) ಜೀವ = (1) ರಜ, (2) ನಾದ, (3) ಜೀವ, (ಯರ್ not being ಶರ್ and not being ಐಕ್ಸ followed by vowels).

(1) ಕಲಾಪಿನ್+ಔ=ಕಲಾಪಿನ್ಔ, (2) ಸುನತ್+ಃ=ಸುನತ್ಃ. (ಐಕ್ಸ not final in a word though followed by vowels).

(1) ಪಾಪ್+ಅಪ್ಪಿ=ಪಾಪ್ಪಿ, (2) ಕವೀನ್+ಅಹ್ಯಯಸ್ಯ=ಕವೀನಾಹ್ಯಯಸ್ಯ, (3) ಮಹಾನ್+ಅಗ್ರಪಃ=ಮಹಾನಾಗ್ರಪಃ, (4) ಸಾಧೂನ್+ಅದ್ರಿಯಸ್ಯ=ಸಾಧೂನಾದ್ರಿಯಸ್ಯ, (5) ಭ್ರಾತೃನ್+ಅನುಗೃಹ್ಣಿಷ್ಯ=ಭ್ರಾತೃನನುಗೃಹ್ಣಿಷ್ಯ. (ಐಕ್ಸ final in a word and followed by vowels but preceded by long vowels).

9. Note that in this work the above rule regarding the prevention of a concurrence of consonants though only optional will be taken as absolute, while on the other hand those relating to the optional doubling of consonants will be disregarded entirely; for, to retain more letters than are absolutely necessary in a word is practically useless.

10. Bearing in mind the above remarks as to preventing the concurrence of consonants and as to complete words not ending in certain consonants, and as to the doubling of consonants in certain cases, it may then be generally said that both kinds of *sandhi* are made in accordance with the same rules, and that only in a few cases the internal *sandhi* differs from the external.

11. Now, the general rules relating to both kinds of *sandhi* in connection with vowels, are as follows:—

(i). When ಅ not final in a *padu* is followed by another ಅ, the following ಅ is the single substitute for both. (VI. 1. 97.)

(ii). Subject to the above rule, when a homogeneous vowel follows ಅಕ್ letters, the corresponding long vowel is the single substitute for both. (VI. 1. 101).

(iii). When any vowel not homogeneous (except the letter ಋ which, as has been seen, includes technically ೃ also, and except ಏಚ್ and except ಉ followed by ಸ್), comes after the letter ಅ, *guna* is the single substitute for both. (VI. 1. 87).

(iv). But when ಉ followed by ಸ್ comes after the letter ಅ, the form of the subsequent vowel is the single substitute for both, that is, the letter ಅ is elided. (VI. 1. 96).

(v). When the letters ಋ and ೃ follow the letter ಅ, *guna* followed by the letters ರ and ಲ respectively is the single substitute for both, the letter ಅ when at the end of a *pada* being optionally allowed to have the following letter unchanged if it is ಋ short and in this case being itself shortened, if long. (VI. 1. 128; I. 1. 51).

(vi). When ಎ or ಒ comes after ಅ not final in a *pada*, the following ಎ or ಒ is the single substitute for both itself, and the preceding ಅ. (VI. 1. 97).

(vii). Subject to the above rule, when ಏಚ್ follow the letter ಅ, *vriddhi* is the single substitute for both. (VI. 1. 88).

(viii). When ಇಕ್ is followed by a vowel not homogeneous, the former is changed into ಯಣ್, (VI. 1. 77); the ಏಕ್ at the end of a *pada* being optionally allowed to remain unchanged, and being in this case, when long, shortened. (VII. 1. 27).

(ix). When a vowel follows, instead of ಏಚ್, there are in due order ಅಹ್, ಅವ್, ಆಹ್ and ಆವ್. (VI. 1. 78); the ಹ್ and ವ್ being *loped* optionally at the end of a *pada*, (VIII. 3. 19), but when the short ಅ follows ಏಚ್ final in a *pada*, the preceding vowel is the single substitute for both, (VI. 1. 109), a character termed ಅರ್ಧಾಕಾರ, "half the letter ಅ," being generally written in the place of the ಅ left out.

Table II. for vowels.

Letters which precede.	Letters which follow.										
	ಅ	ಆ	ಇ	ಈ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ೠ	ಌ	಍	ಐ
ಉ.	X	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ
N. Fin:	X	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ
ಋ.	...	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ
Fin:	ಐ	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ
N. Fin:	ಅ	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ
ಋ.	...	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ
Fin:	ಐ	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ
N. Fin:	ಅ	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ
ಋ.	ಐ	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ
Fin:	ಐ	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ
N. Fin:	ಐ	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ
ಋ.	ಐ	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ
Fin:	ಐ	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ
N. Fin:	ಐ	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ
ಋ.	ಐ	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ
Fin:	ಐ	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ಌ	಍	ಐ	ಔ

Table II. for vowels. (Continued).

Letters which precede.	Letters which follow.										
	ಅ	ಆ	ಇ	ಈ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ೠ	ಌ	಍	ಔ
N. Fin:	ವ್				ಊ				ಋ		
ಉ.	...				ಊ				ಋ		
Fin:	ವ್ or ...				x				ವ್ or ...		
N. Fin:	ವ್								ಋ		
ಉ.	...				ಊ				ಋ		
Fin:	ವ್ or ಉ or ...				x				ವ್ or ಉ or ...		
ಋ.	...								ಋ		
ಋ.	ಋ								x		
ಋ.	ಋ								ಋ		
ಋ.	ಋ								x		
N. Fin:									ಋ		
ಋ.	ಋ								ಋ or ಉ		
ಋ.	x								ಋ or ಉ		

Table II. for vowels. (Continued).

Letters which precede.	Letters which follow.									
	ಅ	ಆ	ಇ	ಈ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ೠ	ಋ	ೠ	ಌ
ಐ.	ಆಹ್									
N. Fin;	...									
Fin;	ಆಹ್ or ಆ									
...										
N. Fin;	ಅವ್									
N. Fin;	...									
Fin;	...	ಅವ್ or ಅ								
...										
N. Fin;	ಅವ್									
N. Fin;	...									
Fin;	ಅವ್ or ಆ									
...										

ಅ.

ಭವ+ಅಂತಿ=ಭವಂತಿ. ಅಜ+ಅ=ಅಜಾ. ವಧ+ಅ=ವಧಿ. ಭವ+ಅ=ಭವ. ರಾಮ+ಅ=ರಾಮಾ. (a).

ಅತ್ರ+ಅಸ್ತಿ=ಅತ್ರಾಸ್ತಿ. ಈಕ್ಷೇತ+ಅಗಮನಂ=ಈಕ್ಷೇತಾಗಮನಂ. ಭಜ+ಇಂದ್ರಂ=ಭಜೇಂದ್ರಂ. ತ್ಯಜ+ಈಷ್ಯಂ=ತ್ಯಜೇಷ್ಯಂ. ಸಂಸ್ಕರ+ಉತ್ಸವಂ=ಸಂಸ್ಕರೋತ್ಸವಂ. ವರಯ+ಊರ್ಧಾಂ=ವರಯೋರ್ಧಾಂ. ಭವ+ಋಕ್ಷೇಶಃ=ಭವಕ್ಷೇಶಃ or ಭವಋಕ್ಷೇಶಃ. ಮಮ+ಋಣಕಾರಿ=ಮಮಕಾರಣ. ತವ+ಋಣಕಾರಿ=ತವಲ್ಪಾರಃ or ತವ ಋಣಕಾರಿ. ಅಭವತ+ವಿವ=ಅಭವತ್ಯವ. ಪಂಚಯ+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ=ಪಂಚಯೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಅದೀವ್ಯತ+ಓಜಸಿ=ಅದೀವ್ಯತಾಜಸಿ. ದಶ್ಯ+ಶಿವಮ್ಯಂ=ದಶ್ಯಾಶಿವಮ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಆ.

ಗಾ+ಅ=ಗಾ. ಯಾ+ಅಸಿ=ಯಾಸಿ. ರವಾ+ಅ=ರವಾ. ಚಿಂದ್ರಾ+ಉಸಿ=ಚಿಂದ್ರಾಸಿ. ದ್ಯುಸಿ=ಚಿಂದ್ರಾಸಿ. (a).

ಯದಾ+ಅನಕ್ತಿ=ಯದಾನಕ್ತಿ. ವಿದ್ಯಾ+ಅಲಯಃ=ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಃ. ತದಾ+ಇಚ್ಛಾ=ತದೇಚ್ಛಾ. ಯಥಾ+ಈಕ್ಷತೆ=ಯಥೇಕ್ಷತೆ. ಸಾ+ಉನಾಚ=ಸಾನಾಚ. ತಥಾ+ಊಚುಃ=ತಥೋಚುಃ. ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾ+ಋಷಿಃ=ಬ್ರಹ್ಮರ್ಷಿಃ or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾ ಋಷಿಃ or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಋಷಿಃ. ಯುಕ್ತಾ+ಋಣಕಾರೀಣಾಂ=ಯುಕ್ತಕಾರೀಣಾಂ. ಸಭಾ+ವಕಾಶಿನಿ=ಸಭ್ಯಕಾಶಿನಿ. ವಾತಾ+ಐರಾವತಸ್ಯ=ವಾತೈರಾವತಸ್ಯ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ+ಓಷಧಿಃ=ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಷಧಿಃ. ಲಭ್ಯಾ+ಶಿಚಿತ್ಸೀ=ಲಭ್ಯಾಶಿಚಿತ್ಸೀ. (b).

ಇ.

ಬಿಭಿ+ಅತಿ=ಬಿಭ್ಯತಿ. ಮತಿ+ಅಹ್=ಮತ್ಯಾಹ್. ಶಕ್ತಿ+ ಈಃ=ಶಕ್ತೀಃ. ಜಿಗಿ+ಉಃ=ಜಿಗ್ಯುಃ. ದಿ+ಊತಮ್=ದ್ರೂತಮ್. ಮತಿ+ಅ=ಮತ್ಯೆ. ಮತಿ+ಐ=ಮತ್ಯೈ. ಗರಿ+ಓಃ=ಗರೋಃ. (a).

ದಧಿ+ಅತ್ರ=ದಧ್ಯತ್ರ or ದಧಿ ಅತ್ರ. ಕವಿ+ಅಧೀಶ್ವರಃ=ಕವ್ಯಧೀಶ್ವರಃ. ಇತಿ+ಅಹ್=ಇತ್ಯಾಹ or ಇತಿ ಅಹ. ಅತಿ+ಅಚಾರಃ=ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಃ. ಅಸ್ತಿ+ಇಹ್=ಅಸ್ತೀಹ. ಅಪಿ+ಈಕ್ಷತೆ=ಅಪೀಕ್ಷತೆ. ಇತಿ+ಊಕ್ತಂ=ಇತ್ಯುಕ್ತಂ or ಇತಿ ಉಕ್ತಂ. ಅಭಿ+ಉದಯಃ=ಅಭ್ಯುದಯಃ. ಸರ್ಪತಿ+ಊಷ್ಮಾಗಮಃ=ಸರ್ಪತ್ಯೂಷ್ಮಾಗಮಃ or ಸರ್ಪತಿ ಊಷ್ಮಾಗಮಃ. ಪ್ರತಿ+ಊಹಃ=ಪ್ರತ್ಯೂಹಃ. ಯಾತಿ+ಋಷಭಃ=ಯಾತ್ಯೈಷಭಃ or ಯಾತಿಋಷಭಃ. ಪಠತಿ+ಋಣಕಾರಂ=ಪಠತ್ಯೈಣಕಾರಂ or ಪಠತಿಋಣಕಾರಂ. ಗಮಯತಿ+ಋಣಕಾರಂ=ಗಮಯತ್ಯೈಣಕಾರಂ or ಗಮಯತಿ ಋಣಕಾರಂ. ವದತಿ+ವಿಪಃ=ವದತ್ಯೈವಿಪಃ or ವದತಿ. ವಿ

ಪು. ಪ್ರತಿ+ವಿಕಂ=ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಂ. ಪಾಸ್ವೋತಿ+ವಿಕ್ವರ್ಯಂ=ಪಾಸ್ವೋತ್ಯೈವಿಕ್ವರ್ಯಂ or ಪಾಸ್ವೋತಿವಿಕ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಪ್ರತಿ+ಓಜಯತಿ=ಪ್ರತ್ಯೋಜಯತಿ or ಪ್ರತಿ ಓಜಯತಿ. ಅತಿ+ಓಜ್ಯಾಃ=ಅತ್ಯೋಜ್ಯಾಃ. ಪಿಬತಿ+ಔಪಧಂ=ಪಿಬತ್ಯಾಪಧಂ or ಪಿಬತಿ ಔಪಧಂ. (b).

ಈ.

ನದೀ+ಅಃ=ನದ್ಯಃ. ಗೌರೀ+ಐ=ಗೌರೈಃ. ಗೌರೀ+ಓ=ಗೌರೈಃ. ಗೌರೀ ಔ=ಗೌರೈಃ. (a).

ಚಕ್ರೀ+ಅತ್ರ=ಚಕ್ರೈತ್ರ or ಚಕ್ರೀಅತ್ರ or ಚಕ್ರೀಅತ್ರ. ನದೀ+ಅಂಬು=ನದ್ಯಂಬು. ವಾನಿನೀ+ಆಜಗಾಮ=ವಾನಿನ್ಯಾಜಗಾಮ or ವಾನಿನೀ ಆಜಗಾಮ or ವಾನಿನೀ ಆಜಗಾಮ. ಗೌರಿಃ+ಃ=ನುನಂ=ಗೌರೈನಯನಂ. ನದೀ+ಇಪ=ನದೀಪ. ಭಾಮಿನೀ+ಉಪಾಗಮತ್=ಭಾಮಿನ್ಯುಪಾಗಮತ್ or ಭಾಮಿನೀ ಉಪಾಗಮತ್ or ಭಾಮಿನೀ ಉಪಾಗಮತ್. ಭಾಮಿನೀ+ಉತ್ಸವಃ=ಭಾಮಿನ್ಯುತ್ಸವಃ. ಸುದತೀ+ಉಹತೆ=ಸುದತ್ಯುಹತೆ or ಸುದತೀಉಹತೆ or ಸುದತೀಉಹತೆ. ಕಾಮಿನೀ+ಊಹಾ=ಕಾಮಿನ್ಯುಹಾ. ಜ್ಞಾನಿ+ಮುಚ್ಛತೆ=ಜ್ಞಾನೈಚ್ಛತಿ or ಜ್ಞಾನೀಮುಚ್ಛತೆ or ಜ್ಞಾನಿಮುಚ್ಛತೆ. ಲೀ+ಮುಪಭಾಃ=ಲೈಮುಪಭಾಃ. ಜ್ಞಾನೀಮೂಕಾರಃ=ಜ್ಞಾನೈಕಾರಃ or ಜ್ಞಾನೀಮೂಕಾರಃ or ಜ್ಞಾನೀಮೂಕಾರಃ. ಜ್ಞಾನೀ+ಗುಕಾರಃ=ಜ್ಞಾನೈಗುಕಾರಃ or ಜ್ಞಾನೀಗುಕಾರಃ or ಜ್ಞಾನೀಗುಕಾರಃ. ನದೀ+ವಿವ=ನದ್ಯೇವ or ನದೀವಿವ or ನದಿ. ವಿವ. ನದೀ+ಐಧತೆ=ನದ್ಯೈಧತೆ or ನದೀ ಐಧತೆ or ನದಿಐಧತೆ. ಸತೀ+ಐಕ್ಯಂ=ಸತ್ಯೈಕ್ಯಂ. ವಾಪೀ+ಓಬತಿ=ವಾಪ್ಯೋಬತಿ or ವಾಪೀ ಓಬತಿ or ವಾಪಿ ಓಬತಿ. ಕುಮಾರೀ+ಔಬತ್=ಕುಮಾರೈಃಬತ್ or ಕುಮಾರೀಔಬತ್ or ಕುಮಾರೀಔಬತಾ ವಾಣೀ+ಔಚಿತ್ಯಂ. ವಾಣ್ಯಾಚಿತ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಉ.

ತನು+ಅಂತಿ=ತನ್ವಂತಿ. ಸುನು+ಅಧಾಂ=ಸುನ್ವಾಧಾಂ. ಭಾನು+ಓಃ=ಭಾನ್ವೋಃ. (a).

ಮಧು+ಅಸ್ತಿ=ಮಧ್ವಸ್ತಿ or ಮಧು ಅಸ್ತಿ. ಮಧು+ಅರಿಃ=ಮಧ್ವರಿಃ. ವಸು+ಅಪಯತಿ=ವಸ್ವಾಪಯತಿ or ವಸುಅಪಯತಿ. ಸಾಧು+ಆಚಾರಃ=ಸಾಧ್ವಾಚಾರಃ. ಮಧು+ಇವ=ಮಧ್ವಿವ or ಮಧುಇವ. ಭಾನು+ಇತರಃ=ಭಾನ್ವಿತರಃ. ಮಧು+ಓಬತಿ=ಮಧ್ವೋಬತಿ or ಮಧು ಓಬತಿ. ಗುರು+ಈಪ್ಸಿತಃ=ಗುರ್ವೀಪ್ಸಿತಃ. ಸಾಧು+ಉಕ್ತಂ=ಸಾಧ್ವೂಕ್ತಂ. ಸುಪ್ತು+ಊಚಾಃ=ಸುಪ್ವೂಚಾಃ. ಅಸ್ತು+ಋಷಿಃ=ಅಸ್ತ್ವಿಷಿಃ.

ಪಿಃ or ಅಸ್ತುಋಪಿಃ. ಅಸ್ತು+ಋಕಾರಃ=ಅಸ್ತುಋಕಾರಃ or ಅಸ್ತು ಋಕಾರಃ. ಅಸ್ತು+ಇಕಾರಃ=ಅಸ್ತುಇಕಾರಃ or ಅಸ್ತುಇಕಾರಃ. ಯಾತು+ವಸಃ=ಯಾತ್ಯೇವಃ or ಯಾತುವಸಃ. ಅನು+ವಿಷಣಂ=ಅನೀವಿಷಣಂ. ಸ್ಮಶ್ರು+ಐಧತೆ=ಸ್ಮಶ್ರೈವಿಧತೆ or ಸ್ಮಶ್ರು ಐಧತೆ. ಅನು+ಐಚಿಪ್ಪ=ಅನ್ವಿಚಿಪ್ಪಂ. ಆಶು+ಓಖತಿ=ಆಶೋಖತಿ or ಅಶುಓಖತಿ. ರಕ್ಷತು+ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ=ರಕ್ಷತ್ವೋದಾರ್ಯಂ or ರಕ್ಷತು ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ. ಪ್ರಭು+ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ=ಪ್ರಭ್ವೋದಾರ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಊ.

ವಧೂ+ಆಃ=ವಧ್ವಃ. ಹೂಕೂ+ಆಃ=ಹೂಹ್ವಃ. ವಧೂ+ಽ=ವಧ್ವೈ. ಚಮೂ+ಓಃ=ಚಮೋಃ. (a).

ಪ್ರಸೂ+ಅಪಾಂಗಂ=ಪ್ರಸ್ವಪಾಂಗಂ. ವಧೂ+ಆನಯನಂ=ವಧ್ವಾನಯನಂ. ಪನಭೂಫ+ಇಚಿಪ್ಪ=ಪನಭ್ವಿಚಿಪ್ಪಂ. ಅನೂ+ಈಶ್ವರಃ=ಅನ್ವೀಶ್ವರಃ. ವಧೂ+ಉತ್ಸವಃ=ವಧೂತ್ಸವಃ. ಭೂಃ+ಉರ್ವ್ಯಂ=ಭೂರ್ವ್ಯಂ. ಕರಭೋರೂ+ಋತಂ=ಕರಭೋರ್ವ್ಯತಂ or ಕರಭೋರೂಋತಂ or ಕರಭೋರು ಋತಂ. ಕರಭೋರೂ+ಋಕಾರಃ=ಕರಭೋರ್ವ್ಯಕಾರಃ. ಕರಭೋರೂ+ಇಕಾರಃ=ಕರಭೋರ್ವ್ಯಕಾರಃ or ಕರಭೋರೂಇಕಾರಃ or ಕರಭೋರುಇಕಾರಃ ವಾವೋರೂ+ವಕಾ=ವಾವೋರ್ವೀಕಾ or ವಾವೋರೂ ವಕಾ or ವಾವೋರುವಕಾ. ವಧೂ+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ=ವಧ್ವೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಸರಯೂ+ಓಖತಿ=ಸರಯೋಃ. ವಧೂ+ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ=ವಧ್ವೋದಾರ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಋ.

ಪಿತೃ+ಆಃ=ಪಿತ್ರಾಃ. ಮಾತ್ರ+ಽ=ಮಾತ್ರಿ. ಸ್ವಸ್ಯ+ಓಃ=ಸ್ವಸ್ಯೋಃ. (a).
 ಧಾತೃ+ಅಂಕಃ=ಧಾತ್ರಂಕಃ. ಪಿತೃ+ಆದೇಕಃ=ಪಿತ್ರಾದೇಕಃ. ಜ್ಞಾತ್ವ+ಇಚಿಪ್ಪ=ಜ್ಞಾತ್ರಿಚಿಪ್ಪಂ. ಭ್ರಾತೃ+ಈಪ್ಸಿತಂ=ಭ್ರಾತ್ರಿಪ್ಸಿತಂ. ಪಿತೃ+ಉಪದೇಕಃ=ಪಿತ್ರಾದೇಕಃ. ಸ್ವಸ್ಯ+ಉಹಾ=ಸ್ವಸ್ಯಾಹಾ. ಭ್ರಾತೃ+ಋದಿಃ=ಭ್ರಾತ್ವಾದಿಃ. ಹೋತೃ+ಇಕಾರಃ=ಹೋತ್ವಿಕಾರಃ. ಮಾತ್ರ+ವಪಣಃ=ಮಾತ್ರಿವಪಣಂ. ಪಿತೃ+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ=ಪಿತ್ರೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಸ್ಮತ್ಪೃ+ಓಕಃ=ಸ್ಮತ್ಪ್ರೋಕಃ. ವಿಧಾತೃ+ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ=ವಿಧಾತ್ವೋದಾರ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಋ.

ಇ+ಆಕೃತಿಃ=ಲಾಕೃತಿಃ. (b).

ಋ.

ಶಿ+ಅನಂ=ಶಿಯನಂ. ಶಿ+ಆತೆ=ಶಿಯಾತೆ. ಅಶಿ+ಇಪ್ಪ=ಅಶಿಯಿಪ್ಪಂ. ಶಿ+ಈರ್ಫ=ಶಿಯೀರ್ಫಂ. ಶಿ+ಽ=ಶಯಿ. ಶಿ+ಐ=ಶಯೈ. (a).

ಹರಿ+ಅನ=ಹರೀನ ಸಖಿ+ಆಗಚ್ಛ=ಸಖಯಾಗಚ್ಛ or ಸಖ ಆಗಚ್ಛ. ಹರಿ+ ಇ
 ಹ=ಹರಯಿಹ or ಹರ ಇಹ. ಸಖಿ+ಈಹಸೆ=ಸಖಯಿಹಸೆ or ಸಖ ಈಹಸೆ. ಸಖಿ+
 ಉಚ್ಯತಾಂ=ಸಖಯುಚ್ಯತಾಂ or ಸಖ ಉಚ್ಯತಾಂ. ಅರ್ಜುನ+ಊರ್ವಶೀಚ್ಛಾ=
 ಅರ್ಜುನಯೂರ್ವಶೀಚ್ಛಾ or ಅರ್ಜುನ ಊರ್ವಶೀಚ್ಛಾ. ರಾಮೆ+ಋತಂ=ರಾಮಯ್ಯತಂ
 or ರಾಮ ಋತಂ. ಲತೆ+ವಿಕೆ=ಲತಯಿತೆ or ಲತ ವಿಕೆ. ಸಖಿ+ಐಪೀ= ಸಖಯೈಪೀ
 or ಸಖ ಐಪೀ. ಇಂದ್ರ+ ಓಜಸ್ವಿನಿ= ಇಂದ್ರಯೋಜಸ್ವಿನಿ or ಇಂದ್ರ. ಓಜಸ್ವಿ
 ವ.ಕುಂಠೆ+ಔತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ=ವೈಕುಂಠಯೌತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ or ವೈಕುಂಠ. ಔತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಸೈ+ಅಕಾ=ನಾಯಕಾ. ರೈ+ಆ=ರಾಯಾ. ರೈ+ಇ=ರಾಯಿ. ರೈ+ಎ=ರಾಯೆ
 ರೈ+ಓ=ರಾಯೋ. (a).

ತಸ್ಮೈ+ಅದಾತ್ = ತಸ್ಮಾಯದಾತ್ or ತಸ್ಮಾದಾತ್. ರೈ+ ಆಡ್ಯೇ=
 ರಾಯಾಡ್ಯೇ. ಶ್ರಿಯೈ+ಇಚ್ಛತಿ=ಶ್ರಿಯಾಯಿಚ್ಛತಿ or ಶ್ರಿಯಾಇಚ್ಛತಿ. ರೈ+ ಈಶ್ವರೇ=
 ರಾಯೀಶ್ವರೇ. ಇಂದ್ರಾಣ್ಯೈ+ಉತ್ಸುಕೇ= ಇಂದ್ರಾಣ್ಯಾಯುತ್ಸುಕೇ or ಇಂದ್ರಾಣ್ಯಾಉ
 ತ್ಸುಕೇ. ಗಾಂತ್ಯೈ+ಊರ್ವಶೀ=ಗಾಂತ್ಯಾಯೂರ್ವಶೀ or ಗಾಂತ್ಯಾ ಊರ್ವಶೀ. ಶ್ರಿಯೈ+
 ಋಚ್ಛತಿ=ಶ್ರಿಯಾಯಿಚ್ಛತಿ or ಶ್ರಿಯಾಋಚ್ಛತಿ. ಶ್ರಿಯೈ+ ವಿಕೆ=ಶ್ರಿಯಾಯಿವಿಕೆ or ಶ್ರಿ
 ಯಾ ವಿಕೆ. ಭುಕ್ತೈ+ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ= ಭುಕ್ತಾಯೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ or ಭುಕ್ತಾಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ರೈ+
 ಓಕೇ=ರಾಯೋಕೇ. ಶ್ರಿಯೈ+ಔತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ= ಶ್ರಿಯಾಮೌತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ or ಶ್ರಿಯಾ ಔತ್ಸು
 ಕ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಓ.

ಭೂ+ಅನಂ=ಭವನಂ. ಗೋ+ಆ=ಗವಾ. ಭೂ+ಇತಾ=ಭವಿತಾ. ವಿಶ್ಲೋ+ಎ=
 ವಿಷ್ಣವೆ. ಗೋ+ಓ=ಗವೋ. (a).

ವಿಸ್ತೋ+ಆಶ್ರ=ವಿಸ್ತೋಶ್ರ. ಗುರೋ+ಆಗಚ್ಛ=ಗುರವಾಗಚ್ಛ or ಗುರ ಆಗಚ್ಛ.
 ಕುಂಭೋ+ಇಹ=ಕುಂಭವಿಹ or ಕುಂಭ ಇಹ. ಪ್ರಭೋ+ಈಹಸೆ=ಪ್ರಭವಿಹಸೆ or ಪ್ರಭ. ಈ
 ಹಸೆ. ವಾಲೋ+ಉದ್ಧರ=ವಾಯವುದ್ಧರ or ವಾಯ ಉದ್ಧರ. ಸಿಂಧೋ+ ಊರ್ಮಿವಾ.
 ನಸಿ=ಸಿಂಧವೋರ್ಮಿವಾನಸಿ or ಸಿಂಧ ಊರ್ಮಿವಾನಸಿ. ಗೋ+ ಋಷಭಾ= ಗವ್ಯಷಭಾ
 or ಗೋ ಋಷಭಾ. ವಿಸ್ತೋ+ವಿಷು=ವಿಸ್ತವಿಷು or ವಿಷ್ಣವಿಷು. ಮನೋ + ಐಧಿ
 ಪ್ಯಕೇ=ಮನವೈಧಿಪ್ಯಕೇ or ಮನವಿಧಿಪ್ಯಕೇ. ಭಾನೋ+ಓಪಸಿ= ಭಾನವೋಪಸಿ or
 ಭಾನ ಓಪಸಿ. ಪ್ರಭೋ+ಔಪಧಂ=ಪ್ರಭವೌಪಧಂ or ಪ್ರಭಔಪಧಂ. (b).

ಔ.

ಪೌ+ಅಕಾ=ಪಾವಕಾ. ನೌ+ಆ=ನಾವಾ. ನೌ+ಇ=ನಾವಿ. ಭೌ+ಉಕೇ=ಭೌ
 ವೃಕಾ. ಗಾಂತ್ಯೈ+ಎ=ಗಾಂತ್ಯವೆ. ಗಾಂತ್ಯೈ+ಓ= ಗಾಂತ್ಯೋ. ನೌ+ಔ= ನಾವೌ. (a)

ರವೌ+ಅಸ್ತಮಿತೆ=ಗವಾವಸ್ತಮಿತೆ or ರವಾ ಅಸ್ತಮಿತೆ. ಹರೌ+ಅಶ್ರೀತಃ=ಹರಾ ವಾಶ್ರೀತಃ or ಹರಾ ಅಶ್ರೀತಃ. ಗತೌ+ಇಮೌ=ಗತಾವಿಮೌ or ಗತಾ ಇಮೌ. ತೌ+ಈಶ್ಯರೌ=ತಾವೀಶ್ಯರೌ or ತಾ ಈಶ್ಯರೌ. ಭಾನೌ+ಉದಿತಃ=ಭಾನಾವುದಿತಃ or ಭಾನಾ ಉದಿತಃ. ವಿಧೌ+ಊರ್ಧ್ವಗೇ=ವಿಧಾವೂರ್ಧ್ವಗೇ or ವಿಧಾ ಊರ್ಧ್ವಗೇ. ಗುರೌ+ಋಚ್ಛತಿ=ಗುರಾವ್ಛತಿ or ಗುರಾ ಋಚ್ಛತಿ. ನೌ+ವವ=ನಾವೇವ or ನಾ ವವ. ಮತೌ+ಐಕ್ಯಂ ಮತಾವೈಕ್ಯಂ or ಮತಾ ಐಕ್ಯಂ. ಗ್ಲೌ+ಓಜಃ=ಗ್ಲಾವೋಜಃ or ಗ್ಲಾ ಓಜಃ. ಕಂಭೌ+ಔತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ=ಕಂಭಾವೌತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ or ಕಂಭಾ ಔತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ. (b)

Observe that of the two forms given in the above table for the *sandhi* of the letter ಅ with ಉ, viz.,— $\begin{matrix} \times & \times \\ \dots & ಓ \end{matrix}$ —and—the former should be used always only when the ಉ is followed by ಸ, and the letter ಅ is N. Fin; the latter being the form to be used in all other cases.

Observe further that although for the *sandhi* of ಇಕ್ with other vowels not homogeneous, two forms for short ಇಕ್ and three forms for long ಇಕ್ result from the rules, and have accordingly been shewn in the table, only one form has been given in the examples in certain cases, because by a rule which will be noticed hereafter and which refers to the composition of words from other words the other forms are prohibited, and the examples in question are of such compound words. All these examples have been distinguished by a black line being drawn under them.

Observe also that of the examples above given, those in division (a) are of *sandhi* between letters of which the one that precedes is not final in a *pada*, and those in division (b) are of *sandhi* between letters of which the one that precedes is final in a *pada*.

(12). Generally speaking, there occurs no change on account of *sandhi* when vowels and consonants meet. e. g.,

ಮರುತ್+ಇ=ಮರುತಿ. ಯುಧ್+ಇ=ಯುಧಿ. ವಾಚ್+ಇ=ವಾಚಿ. ದಿಗ್+ಅಂ ತಃ=ದಿಗಂತಃ. ವಾಗ್+ಆತೆಂಬರಃ=ವಾಗಾತೆಂಬರಃ. ತೈಗ್+ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಂ=ತೈಗಿಂದ್ರಿಯಂ. ವಾಗ್+ಈಶಃ=ವಾಗೀಶಃ. ಸಮ್ಯಗ್+ಉಕ್ತಂ=ಸಮ್ಯಗುಕ್ತಂ. ಧಿಗ್+ಖಣಕಾರಿ

ಣಂ=ಧಿಗ್ಯಣಕಾರಿಣಂ. ಪ್ರಾಗ್+ವಿವ=ಪ್ರಾಗೀವ. ಧಿಗ್+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಮತ್ತಂ=ಧಿಗೈ
 ಕ್ಷ್ವರ್ಯಮತ್ತಂ. ಸಮ್ಯಗ್+ಓಜಃ=ಸಮ್ಯಗೋಜಃ. ವಾಗ್+ಔಚೈತ್ಯಂ=ವಾಗೌಚೈತ್ಯಂ. ಜ
 ಗದ್+ಅಂತಃ=ಜಗದಂತಃ. ಜಗದ್+ಅದಿಃ=ಜಗದಾದಿಃ. ಜಗದ್+ಇಂದ್ರಃ=ಜಗದಿಂ
 ದ್ರಃ. ಜಗದ್+ಈಶಃ=ಜಗದೀಶಃ. ಭವದ್+ಊಹನಂ=ಭವದೂಹನಂ. ಭವದ್+ಖುಣಂ=
 ಭವದ್ಖುಣಂ. ಜಗದ್+ವಿತತ್=ಜಗದೇತತ್. ಮಹದ್+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ=ಮಹದೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಮ
 ಹದ್+ಓಜಃ=ಮಹದೋಜಃ. ಮಹದ್+ಔಷಧಂ=ಮಹದೌಷಧಂ. ಪಿಪ್ಪರ+ಅತಿ=ಪಿಪ್ಪರತಿ.
 ಗರ್+ಅಃ=ಗರಃ. ಗರ್+ಔ=ಗರೌ. ಕವಿರ್+ಅಯಂ=ಕವಿರಯಂ. ಪುನರ್+ಅಗತಃ=ಪು
 ನರಾಗತಃ. ಭೂರ್+ಇಯಂ=ಭೂರಿಯಂ. ರವೇರ್+ಊದಯಃ=ರವೇರುದಯಃ. ವಧೂ
 ರ್+ನಿಪಾಃ=ವಧೂರೇಷಾ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತ್+ಅಯಂ=ಪರಿವ್ರಾಡಯಂ. ಅಜ+ಅಂತಃ=ಅಜಂ
 ತಃ. ಅಬ್+ಇಂಧನಂ=ಅಬಿಂಧನಂ. ಅ+ಭವತ್=ಅಭವತ್. ಆ+ಕೃತಿಃ=ಆಕೃತಿಃ. ರಾ
 ಜಾ+ನಿರ್ವಾಭೌಮಃ=ರಾಜಾನಿರ್ವಾಭೌಮಃ. ಇ+ಪೀಪ್ಪ=ಇಪೀಪ್ಪ. ಜೀ+ನಃ=ಜೀ
 ನಃ. ವಿಧೂ+ರಾಜತಿ=ವಿಧೂರಾಜತಿ. ಮಧು+ಪ್ರಕರ್ಷಣಂ=ಮಧುಪ್ರಕರ್ಷಣಂ. ಸುಂ
 ದರೀ+ಭಾಷಾಃ=ಸುಂದರೀಭಾಷಾ. ಪಿತ್ರ+ವಾಕ್ಯಪರಿಪಾಲನಂ=ಪಿತ್ರವಾಕ್ಯಪರಿಪಾಲನಂ.
 ಋಷಿ+ಕಾರಿ=ಋಷಿಕಾರಿ. ಬಾಲಿ+ತವ=ಬಾಲಿತವ. ತಸ್ಮೈ+ದದಾತ್=ತಸ್ಮೈದದಾತ್.
 ಹೌ + ರೇಮ=ಹೌರೇಮ. ಗುರೂ+ಪಾಂಪರಿಪಾಲನಂ=ಗುರೂವಾಂಪರಿಪಾಲನಂ.

(13). But in a few cases changes take place on account of *sandhi* even as between vowels and consonants as follows :—

(i). Instead of ರು coming after ಅ there comes ಉ when an ಅ follows, (VI. 1. 113), and instead of ರು coming after ಅ and followed by other vowels than ಅ, and of ರು coming after ಆ and followed by any vowel, there is ಯು substituted, (VIII. 3. 17), the ಯು further being *lopatad* at option (VIII. 3. 19). e. g.,

ರಾಮಸ್+ಅರ್ಚ್ಯಃ=ರಾಮರ್+ಅರ್ಚ್ಯಃ=ರಾಮಉ+ಅರ್ಚ್ಯಃ=ರಾಮೋರ್ಚ್ಯಃ.
 ಕೌತಸ್+ಅಗತಃ=ಕೌತರ್+ಅಗತಃ=ಕೌತಃ+ಅಗತಃ=ಕೌತಯಾಗತಃ or ಕೌತಃ+ಅಗತಃ.
 ನರಸ್+ಇವ=ನರಯಿವ or ನರಃ+ವ. ಕಸ್+ಈಹತಿ=ಕಯಿಹತಿ or ಕಃ+ಈಹತಿ. ಚಂದ್ರ
 ಸ್+ಊದೇತಿ=ಚಂದ್ರಯುದೇತಿ or ಚಂದ್ರಊದೇತಿ. ಇತಸ್+ಊಷ್ಣಂ=ಇತಯೂ
 ಷ್ಣಂ or ಇತಊಷ್ಣಂ. ದೇವಸ್+ಋಷಿಃ=ದೇವಯುಷಿಃ or ದೇವಋಷಿಃ. ಉಚಾ
 ರ್+ರಿತಸ್+ಋಷಿಕಾರಿಃ=ಉಚಾರ್+ರಿತಯುಷಿಕಾರಿ or ಉಚಾರ್+ರಿತಯುಷಿಕಾರಿಃ. ಕಸ್+ವಿ
 ವಃ=ಕನೀವಃ or ಕವಿವಃ. ಕೌತಸ್+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ=ಕೌತಯೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ or ಕೌತಃ+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಭಾ
 ಷಿತಸ್+ಓಷಾಧಿಃ=ಭಾಷಿತಯೋಷಾಧಿ or ಭಾಷಿತಓಷಾಧಿಃ. ರಾಜ್ಞಸ್+ಔಷಧಂ=
 ರಾಜ್ಞಯೌಷಧಂ or ರಾಜ್ಞಔಷಧಂ. ಅಶ್ವಾಸ್+ಅಮೀ=ಅಶ್ವಾಯಮೀ or
 ಅಶ್ವಾತಮೀ. ನರಃ+ಅಗತಃ=ನರಯಾಗತಃ or ನರಾತಗತಃ. ಗಮಿಸ್+ಇಮಂ=

ಗಜಾಯಮೆ or ಗಜಾ಼ಮೆ. ತಾರಾಸ್+ಉದಿತಾಃ=ತಾರಾಯದಿತಾಃ or ತಾರಾಉದಿತಾಃ. ಆಗತಾಸ್+ಋಷಯಃ=ಆಗತಾಯುಷಯಃ or ಆಗತಾಋಷಯಃ. ಭಟಾಸ್+, ಏತಃ=ಭಟಾನೇತಃ or ಭಟಾವತಃ. But ಕವಿಸ್+ಅಯಂ=ಕವಿರ್+ಅಯಂ=ಕವಿರಯಂ ರವಿಸ್+ಉದೇತಿ=ರವಿರುದೇತಿ. ಬಂಧುಸ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಬಂಧುರಾಗತಃ. ವಿಷ್ಣುಸ್+ವಿಧಃ=ವಿಷ್ಣುರೈಧತಃ. ಗೌಸ್+ಇಚ್ಛತಿ=ಗೌರಿಚ್ಛತಿ.

(ii). And when the letter ಛ follows a vowel, the augment ತುಕ್ which by rules to be given further on is equal to ಚ comes after the vowel, (VI. 1. 73, 75), but when it comes after a long vowel final in a *pada* the augment is only optional (VI. 1. 76) e. g.,

ಶಿವೆ+ಛಾಯಾಃ=ಶಿವತ್ರಾಛಯಾಃ. ಶಿವಚ್ಛಯಾಃ. ಇಭೇತಿ=ಇಚ್ಛತಿ. ಮ್ಲೇಚ್ಛಿಃ=ಮ್ಲೇಚ್ಛಿಃ. ಅವಘೇದಃ=ಅವಚ್ಛೇದಃ. ಸ್ವಭಃ=ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಃ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಛಾಯಾಃ=ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಚ್ಛಯಾಃ or ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಛಾಯಾಃ.

(iii). Instead of short ಅ಼ letters preceding ರ or ಠ which has respectively caused another ರ or ಠ to be *lopated* on account of the concurrence of two such letters, there should be corresponding long letters. (VI. 3. 111). e. g.,

ವನರ್+ರಮತಿ=ವನ್ರ+ರಮತಿ=ವನಾರಮತಿ. ಹರಿರ್+ರಮ್ಯ=ಹರೀರಮ್ಯ. ಶಂಭುರ್+ರಾಪತಿ=ಶಂಭೂರಾಪತಿ. ವನರ್+ರೋಗಃ=ವನಾರೋಗಃ. ಭ್ರಾತರ್+ರಕ್ಷ=ಭ್ರಾತಾರಕ್ಷ. ನಿರ್+ರಕಃ=ನೀರಕಃ. ನಿರ್+ರೋಗಃ=ನೀರೋಗಃ. ಲಿಠ್+ಠಃ=ಲೀಠಃ. But ತ್ಯಠ್+ಠಃ=ತ್ಯಠಃ-ವ್ಯಠ್+ಠಃ=ವ್ಯಠಃ.

14. The following are the rules relating to the *sandhi* of consonants.

(i). When ಙುಲ್ letters follow, instead of the letters ಚು except ಛ and ಞ, there should be corresponding ಕು letters ; instead of ಛ, and ಚ, ಙ; and instead of ಕು, ಠ. (VIII. 2. 30, 31, 36 ; Sid. I. 165).

(ii). To ನೆ final in a *pada* there is optionally the augment ತುಕ್, when ಸ follows. (VIII. 3. 31).

(iii). And instead of ನೆ final in a *pada* when ಛನ್ follows, the ಛನ್ being followed by the letters ಅಃ, there should be ರು nasalized or coupled with an *anusvāra*. (VIII. 3. 2, 4, 7).

(iv). In the room of the letter ॐ not final in a *pada*, there is *anusvāra*, when ॐ follows, (VIII. 3. 24), the *anusvāra* being further changed into a letter homogeneous with the latter, when the letters which so follow are ॐ , (VIII. 4. 58), but becoming ॐ again when the ॐ for any reason becomes absent. (Sid. I. 165).

(v). Subject to the above rules regarding ॐ , instead of the letters ॐ including the ॐ of the augment ॐ above mentioned there should be corresponding,

(a) ॐ letters when ॐ , or ॐ letters, follow.

(b). ॐ letters when ॐ letters follow. (VIII. 4. 40, 44, 41; VIII. 2. 30).

(vi). Instead of ॐ letters, when the letter ॐ follows, one homogeneous with the latter should be substituted, the ॐ substituted for the ॐ letters being a nasal. (VIII. 4. 60).

(vii). Instead of the letters ॐ or ॐ , when they come after ॐ , there should be ॐ (VIII. 2. 40), and subject to this rule, instead of the ॐ letters, there should be corresponding ॐ letters when they come after ॐ letters that are not final in a *pada*. (VIII. 4. 41, 42).

(viii). Instead of the ॐ letters, there should be corresponding ॐ letters when they come after ॐ . (VIII. 4. 41).

(ix). Instead of the letter ॐ , there should be,

(a). ॐ when it comes before ॐ , or ॐ letters.

(b). ॐ when it comes before ॐ or ॐ letters. (VIII. 4. 40, 44, 41).

(x). Instead of the letter ॐ , there should be ॐ when it comes after ॐ or ॐ , and subject to this rule, there should be ॐ when the ॐ comes after ॐ letters that are not final in a *pada*. (VIII. 2. 41 ; VIII. 4. 41, 42).

(xi). And to ಸ coming after ಳ final in a *pada*, there may be optionally the augment ಧ್ರಃ, (VIII. 3. 29), and the same augment may optionally come also when ಸ comes after a *pada* ending in ನ. (VIII. 3. 30).

(xii). Instead of the ಧ್ರಃ letters including the letters of this description derived under the preceding rules, there should be ಞಃ, when ಧ್ರಃ follow, and ಚಃ ರಃ letters, when ಏ ರಃ follow. (VIII. 4. 53, 55).

(xiii). But ಕ, ಚ, ಛ, ತ, and ಪ may, when followed by ಶಃ letters, be optionally changed into, ಖ, ಳ, ಠ, ಡ and ಘ. (Sid. I. 64).

(xiv). In the room of ಯಃ letters, except ಯ, ರ, ಲ, and ವ, final in a *pada*, when a nasal follows, there may optionally be a nasal. (VIII. 4. 45 ; Sid. I. 60, note 5).

(xv). For ಶ coming after ಧ್ರಃ, there is optionally ಳ when the letters ಅ ಳ follow. (VIII. 4. 63 ; B. 93).

(xvi). And instead of ಕ coming after ಧ್ರಃ, there should be optionally a letter homogeneous with the prior, i. e., the fourth letter of each *varga*. (VIII. 4. 62).

(xvii). To ಜ and ಣ respectively, when ಶಃ follow, there are optionally the augmentations ಕಃ and ಛಃ (VIII. 3. 28).

(xviii). And in the room of the letter ಮ not final in a *pada*, there is *anusvara* when ಧ್ರಃ follows, (VIII. 3. 24) ; further, even in place of ಮ final in a *pada*, there is *anusvara* when any consonant follows, (VIII. 3. 23, 24), the *anusvara* being, as in the case of ನ, changed into a letter homogeneous with the following letters under the same circumstances, but only optionally so when the *anusvara* is one substituted for ಮ final in a *pada*, (VIII. 4. 58, 59), and this substituted letter, when it is ವ, not being affected by the rule that two such letters should not concur ; and provided further that when the letter ಸ follows, being

itself followed by ಮ, ಯ, ವ, ಲ, or ನ, the substitute for a preceding ಮ may be optionally nasalized ಮ, ಯ, ವ, ಲ, or ನ respectively. (VIII. 3. 26, 100, 27).

(xix). Instead of ರು coming after ಅ, when ಕ್ಕ follows, there is ಉ, and instead of ರು coming after ಆ under the same circumstances, there should be *lopated* ಯ. (VIII. 3. 17, 22). And it is to be remarked that so far as this substitution of ಉ for ರು should take place, even when such ರು comes before ರ, there is nothing to hinder it, from the rule directing the elision of one ರ when there are two such letters in concurrence. (VI. 3. 111 B. 132).

(xx). Subject to the above rule, instead of the letter ರ final in a *pada*, whether original or derived from the substitute ರು, when it is followed by ಖ ರ್ letters, there should be *visarga*, (VIII. 3. 15); the *visarga* remaining as it is when it is followed by ಖ ಙ, followed by ಕ್ಕ ರ್ (VIII. 3. 35), but being changed in other cases (a) optionally into *jihvámūliya* and *upadhmánīya*, respectively, when the following letters are ಕು or ಪು letters (VIII. 3. 37); (b) optionally into ಸ or into the blank called *lopa*, when the following letters are ಕ್ಕ ರ್ followed by ಖ ರ್ (Kás. on VIII. 3. 34); (c) optionally into ಸ when the following letters are ಕ್ಕ ರ್ not followed by ಖ ರ್; and (d) absolutely into ಸ otherwise; and the ಸ so substituted being changed into ಕ before ಕ್ಕ and ಚು letters, and into ಷ before ಷ and ಟು letters. (VIII. 3. 34).

TABLE V. Showing the *sandhi* of consonants with other consonants.

(A). *Sandhi* between ರುಙ್ಕ and ರುಙ್ಕ and between ಕ್ಕ and ರುಙ್ಕ.

ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಜ ರು	+ಕ ಖ ಚ ಛ ಟ ಠ ಪ ಭ	=	—
			ಕ
			...
			ಷ
ಛ	... ...	+ಕ ಖ ಚ ಛ ಟ ಠ ಪ ಭ	=
			—

ਕਾਕਰਕਕਕ	...	+ਕਕ	||	||	||	||	||	||	||	||	||
ਕ	...	...	+ਕਕ	||	||	||	||	||	||	||	||
ਕਕਕ	...	...	+ਕਕ	||	||	||	||	||	||	||	||
ਕਕਕਕਕਕਕਕ		+ਕਕ ਕਕਕ ਕਕਕ ਕਕ		||	||	||	||	||	||	||	||
ਕ	...	+ਕ ਕ ਕ ਕ ਕ ਕ ਕ ਕ		||	||	||	||	||	||	||	||
ਕ	...	...	+ਕ ਕ	||	||	||	||	||	||	||	||
ਕਕ ਕਕ ਕ	...	+ਕ ਕ ਕ ਕ ਕ ਕ ਕ ਕ		||	||	||	||	||	||	||	||
ਕਕ N. Fin : ਕ	...	+ਕ ਕ		||	||	||	||	||	||	||	||
Fin : ਕ...	...	+ਕ ਕ		||	||	||	||	||	||	||	||
ਕ	...	...	+ਕ ਕ ਕ		||	||	||	||	||	||	||
ਕਕ ਕਕ ਕ	...	+ਕ ਕ ਕ ਕ ਕ ਕ ਕ ਕ		||	||	||	||	||	||	||	||
ਕਕ N. Fin : ਕ	...	+ਕ ਕ		||	||	||	||	||	||	||	||
Fin : ਕ	...	...	+ਕ ਕ		||	||	||	||	||	||	||
ਕ	...	...	+ਕ		||	||	||	||	||	||	||

అ య ర ర	... ..	+అ య ర ర	||
అ య ర ర	... ..	+అ య	||
అ య ర ర	... ..	+అ య	||
అ య ర	... ..	+అ య	||
య	... ..	+అ య	||
అ య ర ర	... ..	+అ య ర ర	||
అ య ర ర	... ..	+అ య	||
అ య ర ర ...	... ..	+అ య	||
య ర ర య ...	... ..	+అ య ర ర య ర ర	||
య ర ర ...	... ..	+అ య	||
య ...	... ..	+అ య	||
య ర ర య ...	... ..	+అ య ర ర య ర ర	||

(B). Sandhi between య and య and between య and య.

క య N. Fin : క య య	} య య	= ...
N. Fin : య య		
క య N. Fin : క య	+క య య	= ...

ಚ ಛ N. Fin : ಜ ರ್ಕು +ನ	= $\frac{\dots}{\dots}$
Fin : ಗ +ಜ ಳ್ಕಾ ಣ ನ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } \dots}{\dots}$
Fin : ಜ +ನ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } \dots}{\dots}$
Fin : ಜ +ಜ ಳ್ಕಾ ಣ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } \dots}{\dots}$
Fin : ಬ +ಜ ಳ್ಕಾ ಣ ನ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } \dots}{\dots}$
ಜ ರ N. Fin : ಡ ಡ ಕ +ಜ ಳ್ಕಾ ಣ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots}{\dots}$
ಜ ರ N. Fin : ಡ ಡ ... +ನ	= $\frac{\dots}{\dots}$
ಕ +ನ	= $\frac{\dots}{\dots}$
Fin : ಡ +ಜ ಳ್ಕಾ ಣ ನ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } \dots}{\dots}$
ತ ಥ N. Fin : ದ ಥ ... +ಳ್ಕಾ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ ಚ ಛ ಜ ರ್ಕು}}{\dots}$
ತ ಥ N. Fin : ದ ಥ ... +ಣ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ ಜ ರ ಡ ಡ}}{\dots}$
ತ ಥ N. Fin : ದ ಥ ... +ಜ ನ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots}{\dots}$
Fin : ದ +ಜ ನ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } \dots}{\dots}$
Fin : ದ +ಳ್ಕಾ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ ಜ or } \dots}{\dots}$
Fin : ದ +ಣ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ ಡ or } \dots}{\dots}$

(C). Sandhi between ರ್ಯಾಕ್ and ಯಾಕ್ and between ಹ and ಯಾಕ್.

ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಛ ... } +ಯ ರ ಲ ವ = ...
 ಜ ರ್ಯಾ ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ... }
 ಹ ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ ... }

ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ... +ಲ = $\frac{*ಲ}{...}$

ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ... +ಯ ರ ವ = ...

(D). Sandhi between ರ್ಯಾಕ್ and ಶಲ್ and between ಹ and ಶಲ್.

ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಜ ರ್ಯಾ ... +ಶ+ಅಕ್ = $\frac{ಕ}{...}$ or $\frac{ಖ}{...}$
 ... or ಛ ...
 ಕ or ಖ

ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಜ ರ್ಯಾ ... +ಕ = $\frac{...}{...}$

ಛ ... +ಕ = $\frac{ಷ}{...}$

ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಹ ... +ಶ+ಅಕ್ = $\frac{ಟ}{...}$ or $\frac{ಠ}{...}$
 ... or ಛ ...
 ಟ or ಠ

ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಹ ... +ಶ = $\frac{...}{...}$

ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ... +ಶ+ಅಕ್ = $\frac{ತ}{...}$ or $\frac{ಥ}{...}$
 ... or ಛ ...
 ತ or ಥ

ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ... +ಶ = $\frac{...}{...}$

ಋ ಌ ಒ ಭ ... +ಶ+ಅಕ್ = $\frac{ಋ}{...}$ or $\frac{ಌ}{...}$
 ... or ಛ ...
 ಋ or ಌ

ಋ ಌ ಒ ಭ ... +ಶ = $\frac{...}{...}$

ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಜ ಝ	+ಜ	||	ಕ or ಖ
			...
ಛ	...	||	ಛ
			...
ಜ ಳ ಴ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಣ	...	||	ಜ or ಳ
			...
ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ಙ	...	||	ತ or ಥ
			...
ನ ನ ಏ ಏ	...	||	ನ or ಏ
			...
ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಛ ಜ ಝ	+ಜ	||	ಕ or ಖ
			...
ಜ ಳ N. Fin : ಡ	...	||	ಜ or ಳ
		||	ಛ
Fin : ಡ	...	||	ಜ or ಳ
			...
ಛ ಛ	...	||	ಕ or ಖ
			...
ತ ಥ ದ ಧ	...	||	ತ or ಥ
			...
ನ ನ ಏ ಏ	...	||	ನ or ಏ
			...
ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಛ ಜ ಝ	...	||	...
			...
ಛ	...	||	ಛ or ಳ
			...

ಟರಡಡಹ	... +ಹ	= $\frac{\text{ಡ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಡ}}$
ತಠದಧ	... +ಠ	= $\frac{\text{ದ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಧ}}$
ಏಫಬಭ	... +ಫ	= $\frac{\text{ಬ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಬ}}$

(E). Sandhi between ಜ್ಞ and ಹಲ್.

ಜ್ಞ	... +ಜ್ಞ ಣಮಕಬಗ ಘಚಛಜರುಟಠ ಡಡತಥದಧವ ಫಬಭಯರಲವ	} = ...
ಜ	... +ಽ	= ...
ಞ	... +ಽ	= ...
ಜ್ಞ	... +ಽ+ಅಕ್ಷ	= $\frac{\text{ಜ or ಜ್ಯ or ಜ್ಞ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಛ}}$ or $\frac{\text{ಜ್ಞ}}{\dots}$
ಜ್ಞ	... +ಽಽ ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ಜ or ಜ್ಯ or ಜ್ಞ}}{\dots}$
N. Fin : ಣ	... +ತಠದಧ	= $\frac{\dots}{\text{ಟರಡಡ}}$
N. Fin : ಣ	... +ಽ	= $\frac{\dots}{\text{ಣ}}$
N. Fin : ಣ	... +ಽ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಞ್ಯ or } \text{ಞಠ}}{\dots}$
Fin : ಣ	... +ಽ	= $\frac{\text{ಷ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಞ್ಯ or } \text{ಞಠ}}$

ಣ	...	...	<u>+ಕೆ+ಅವ</u>	=	$\frac{\dots \text{ or ಣ್ಣ or ಣ್ಣಿ}}{\dots \text{ or ಣ್ಣ} \\ \dots \text{ or ಣ್ಣಿ or ಣ್ಣಿ}}$
ಣ	...	...	+ಕೆ ಮ	=	$\frac{\dots}{\dots}$
Fin : ಣ	...	...	+ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ನ	=	...
ಣ	...	...	+ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಛ ಜ ಝ ಝ ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಧ ಣ ಬ ಭ ಹ ಙ ಞ ಣ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ	} =	...
N. Fin : ಲ	...	...	+ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ	=	ಙ | ಃ ಃ ಃ
N. Fin : ಲ	...	...	+ಕ ಣ ಬ ಭ	=	ಃ ಃ ಃ
Fin : ಲ	...	...	<u>+ಚ ಛ+ಅವ</u>	=	$\frac{\text{ಞ or *ಕ}}{\dots}$
ಲ	...	...	+ಚ ಛ ಜ ಯ	=	ಞ ಃ ಃ ಃ
Fin ; ಲ	...	...	<u>+ಟ ಠ+ಅವ</u>	=	$\frac{\text{ಞ ಡ or *ಮ}}{\dots}$
ಲ	...	...	+ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ	=	ಞ ಃ ಃ ಃ
Fin : ಲ	...	...	<u>+ತ ಥ+ಅವ</u>	=	$\frac{\text{ಞ ನ or *ಸ}}{\dots}$
ಲ	...	...	+ಞ	=	ಞ ಃ ಃ ಃ
ಲ	...	...	+ಣ	=	ಞ ಃ ಃ ಃ

ನ	...	... +ಲ	= |	ಃ
				...
N. Fin: ನ	...	... +ಕವ ಸಹ	= |	ಃ
				...
Fin: ನ	...	... +ಕ+ಅಽ	= |	ಃ or ಃ
				...
Fin: ನ	...	... +ಕ	= |	ಃ or ಃ
				...
Fin: ನ	...	... +ಸ	= |	ಃ
				... or ಃ
Fin: ನ	...	... +ಕಬ ಗ ಭ ಷ ಭು ಬಭ ಷ ಕ	= |	ಃ
				...
ನ	...	... +ತಫ ರಫ ಜ ನಮಯ ರ ಷ	= |	ಃ
				...
N. Fin: ಮ	...	... +ಕಬ ಗ ಭ	= |	ಃ
				...
Fin: ಮ	...	... +ಕಬ ಗ ಭ	= |	ಃ or ಃ
				...
N. Fin: ಮ	...	... +ಚ ಛ ಜ ರು	= |	ಃ
				...
Fin: ಮ	...	... +ಚ ಛ ಜ ರು	= |	ಃ or ಃ
				...
N. Fin: ಮ	...	... +ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ	= |	ಃ
				...
Fin: ಮ	...	... +ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ	= |	ಃ or ಃ
				...
N. Fin: ಮ	...	... +ತಫ ರಫ	= |	ಃ
				...

Fin : ಮ	... +ತ ಳ ದ ಧ	= $\frac{0 \text{ or } ನ}{\dots}$
N. Fin : ಮ	... +ಪ ಳ ಬ ಭ	= ...
Fin : ಮ	... +ಪ ಳ ಬ ಭ	= $\frac{0 \text{ or } \dots}{\dots}$
N. Fin : ಮ	... +ಜ ಳ ಳ ನ ಪ ಯ ರ) ಲ ವ	= ...
Fin : ಮ	... +ಜ	= $\frac{0 \text{ or } ಜ}{\dots}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಞ	= $\frac{0 \text{ or } ಞ}{\dots}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಣ	= $\frac{0 \text{ or } ಣ}{\dots}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ನ	= $\frac{0 \text{ or } ನ}{\dots}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಮ	= $\frac{0 \text{ or } \dots}{\dots}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಯ	= $\frac{0 \text{ or } *ಯ}{\dots}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ರ	= $\frac{0}{\dots}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಲ	= $\frac{0 \text{ or } *ಲ}{\dots}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ವ	= $\frac{0 \text{ or } *ವ}{\dots}$
ಮ	... +ಪ ಳ ನ	= $\frac{0}{\dots}$

		o or ಮ *ಯ *ವ *ಲ ನ
ಮ	... + <u>ಕ+ಮ ಯ ವ ಲ ನ</u>	= $\frac{\quad}{\quad}$...
ಮ	... +ಕ	= $\frac{o}{\quad}$...

(F). Sandhi between ಯಣ್ and ಕಲ್.

N. Fin :	ರ and ರು ... +ಕ ಖ ಚ ಛ ಜ ಠ ತ ಥ ವ ಫ+ಕರ್	} = $\frac{\text{ಃ}}{\quad}$...
Fin :	ರ and ರು ... +ಕ ಖ	= $\frac{\text{x or ಃ}}{\quad}$...
Fin :	ರ and ರು ... +ಚ ಛ	= $\frac{\text{ಃ}}{\quad}$::
Fin :	ರ and ರು ... +ಜ ಛ	= $\frac{\text{ಃ}}{\quad}$::
Fin :	ರ and ರು ... +ಠ ಥ	= $\frac{\text{ಃ}}{\quad}$::
Fin :	ರ and ರು ... +ತ ಥ	= $\frac{\text{ಃ or ಃ}}{\quad}$...
Fin :	ರ and ರು ... + <u>ಕ+ಖರ್</u>	= $\frac{\text{x or ಕ or ಃ}}{\quad}$...
Fin :	ರ and ರು ... +ಕ	= $\frac{\text{ಕ or ಃ}}{\quad}$...
Fin :	ರ and ರು ... + <u>ಮ+ಖರ್</u>	= $\frac{\text{x or ಮ or ಃ}}{\quad}$...

Fin : ರ and ರು	... +ಷ	=	ಷ or ಷ
Fin : ರ and ರು	... +ಸ+ಋ	=	× or ಸ or ಋ
Fin : ರ and ರು	... +ಸ	=	ಸ or ಸ
ಅ+ರು	... +ನ ಘ ಜ ರು ಡ ಡ ಡ } ಧ ಬ ಭ ಜಿ ಣಾ ಣಿ ನ } ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ನ ಸ }	=	ಉ — ...
ಆ+ರು	... +ನ ಘ ಜ ರು ಡ ಡ ಡ } ಧ ಬ ಭ ಜಿ ಣಾ ಣಿ ನ } ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಕ }	=	× — ...
ರ and ರು not being ಅ+ರು or ಆ+ರು	} +ರ	=	× — ...
Fin : ರ and ರು not being ಅ+ರು or ಆ+ರು	... +ನ ಘ ಜ ರು ಡ ಡ ಡ } ಧ ಬ ಭ ಜಿ ಣಾ ಣಿ ನ } ಮ ಯ ಲ ವ ಕ }	=	...
N. Fin : ರ	... +any consonant ex- cept ರ	=	...
ಯ ಲ ವ	... +any consonant	=	...

(G). Sandhi between ಕರ and ಕಲ್.

ಕ	... +ಕ ಏ ಓ ಉ ಏ ರ ಷ } ಕ ಷ ಸ }	=	ಷ — ...
ಕ	... +ಕ ಷ	=	ಷ — ಷ ಸ
ಕ	... +ಕ ಷ	=	ಷ — ರ
ಕ	... +ಕ ಷ	=	ಷ — ರ ಸ

ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା ଚଣ୍ଡିକା	|| ପ ||
ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା	|| ପ ||
ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା	|| ପ ||
ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା	|| ପ ||
ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା	|| ପ ||
ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା	|| ପ ||
ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା	|| ପ ||
ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା	|| ପ ||
ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା	|| ପ ||
ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା	|| ପ ||
ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା	|| ପ ||
ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା	|| ପ ||
ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା	|| ପ ||
ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା	|| ପ ||
ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା	|| ପ ||
ଧ	..	ତମ୍ଭା ପୁତ୍ରା	|| ପ ||

ನ ... +ಕೆ ಬ ತ ಥ ಪ ಫ ಜ ನ }
 ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಸ } = ...
 ಕ

EXAMPLES.

As to *sandhi* between letters of which the one that precedes is not final in a *pada*.

ಕಾಕಕ್+ತಃ ಥ. ಧಿ. ಯಾತ್. ವಃ. ಮಃ. ನಿ =ಕಾಕಕ್ ಣಿ. ಕಾಕಕ್ ಧಿ. ಕಾಕಕ್ ಣಿ. ಕಾಕಕ್ಯಾತ್. ಕಾಕಕ್ಯಃ. ಕಾಕಕ್ಯಃ. ಕಾಕಕ್ಯಃ. ಕಾಕಕ್ಯಃ. (ಕಾಕಕ್ಯಃ). or ಕಾಕಕ್ಯಃ.

ರಾರಬ್+ತಃ ಣಿ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. (ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ). or ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ.

ರಾರಗ್+ತಃ ಣಿ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ. (ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ). or ರಾರಕ್ಯಃ.

ದಾದಘ್+ತಃ ಣಿ. ದಾದಕ್ಯಃ. ದಾದಕ್ಯಃ. ದಾದಕ್ಯಃ. ದಾದಕ್ಯಃ. ದಾದಕ್ಯಃ. ದಾದಕ್ಯಃ. ದಾದಕ್ಯಃ. ದಾದಕ್ಯಃ. (ದಾದಕ್ಯಃ). or ದಾದಕ್ಯಃ.

ಪಾವಬ್+ತಃ ಣಿ. ಪಾವಕ್ಯಃ. ಪಾವಕ್ಯಃ. ಪಾವಕ್ಯಃ. ಪಾವಕ್ಯಃ. ಪಾವಕ್ಯಃ. ಪಾವಕ್ಯಃ. ಪಾವಕ್ಯಃ. ಪಾವಕ್ಯಃ. (ಪಾವಕ್ಯಃ). or ಪಾವಕ್ಯಃ.

ಜಾಗಜ್+ತಃ ಣಿ. ಜಾಗಕ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಗಕ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಗಕ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಗಕ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಗಕ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಗಕ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಗಕ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಗಕ್ಯಃ. (ಜಾಗಕ್ಯಃ). or ಜಾಗಕ್ಯಃ.

ಜಾಜರ್ಯ್+ತಃ ಣಿ. ಜಾಜರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಜರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಜರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಜರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಜರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಜರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಜರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಜರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. (ಜಾಜರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ). or ಜಾಜರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ.

ಚಾಕಬ್+ತಃ ಣಿ. ಚಾಕಬ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಕಬ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಕಬ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಕಬ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಕಬ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಕಬ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಕಬ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಕಬ್ಕ್ಯಃ. (ಚಾಕಬ್ಕ್ಯಃ). or ಚಾಕಬ್ಕ್ಯಃ.

ರಾರಲ್+ತಃ ಣಿ. ರಾರಲ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಲ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಲ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಲ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಲ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಲ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಲ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಲ್ಕ್ಯಃ. (ರಾರಲ್ಕ್ಯಃ). or ರಾರಲ್ಕ್ಯಃ.

ಬೋಕೂತ್+ತಃ ಣಿ. ಬೋಕೂತ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ಬೋಕೂತ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ಬೋಕೂತ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ಬೋಕೂತ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ಬೋಕೂತ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ಬೋಕೂತ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ಬೋಕೂತ್ಕ್ಯಃ. ಬೋಕೂತ್ಕ್ಯಃ. (ಬೋಕೂತ್ಕ್ಯಃ). or ಬೋಕೂತ್ಕ್ಯಃ.

ಡೋಡುಂಘ್+ತಃ ಣಿ. ಡೋಡುಂಘಕ್ಯಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಘಕ್ಯಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಘಕ್ಯಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಘಕ್ಯಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಘಕ್ಯಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಘಕ್ಯಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಘಕ್ಯಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಘಕ್ಯಃ. (ಡೋಡುಂಘಕ್ಯಃ). or ಡೋಡುಂಘಕ್ಯಃ.

ಚಾಚರ್ಯ್+ತಃ ಣಿ. ಚಾಚರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಚರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಚರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಚರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಚರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಚರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಚರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. ಚಾಚರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ. (ಚಾಚರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ). or ಚಾಚರ್ಯಕ್ಯಃ.

ತೋತೋಣ+ತೆ ಓಂ, ತೋತೋಣ್ಯ. ತೋತೋಣ್ಯ. ತೋತೋಣ್ಯ. ತೋತೋಣ್ಯಾತ್. ತೋತೋಣ್ಯ. ತೋತೋಣ್ಯ. ತೋತೋಣ್ಯ or ತೋತೋಣ್ಯ. or ತೋತೋಣ್ಯ.

ಯಾಯತ್+ತೆ ಓಂ, ಯಾಯತ್ತ. ಯಾಯತ್ತ. ಯಾಯತ್. ಯಾಯತ್. ಯಾಯತ್ಯಾತ್. ಯಾಯತ್ಯ. ಯಾಯತ್ಯ. ಯಾಯತ್. or ಯಾಯತ್.

ಮಾಮಧ್+ತೆ ಓಂ, ಮಾಮತ್ತ. ಮಾಮತ್ತ. ಮಾಮತ್. ಮಾಮತ್. ಮಾಮಧ್ಯಾತ್. ಮಾಮಧ್ಯ. ಮಾಮಧ್ಯ. ಮಾಮತ್. or ಮಾಮತ್.

ಬಾಕ್ದ್+ತೆ ಓಂ, ಬಾಕ್ದ್ತ. ಬಾಕ್ದ್ತ. ಬಾಕ್ದ್. ಬಾಕ್ದ್. ಬಾಕ್ದ್ಭ್ಯಾತ್. ಬಾಕ್ದ್ಭ್ಯ. ಬಾಕ್ದ್ಭ್ಯ. ಬಾಕ್ದ್. or ಬಾಕ್ದ್.

ಜಾಗಾಧ್+ತೆ ಓಂ, ಜಾಗಾಧ್ತ. ಜಾಗಾಧ್ತ. ಜಾಗಾಧ್. ಜಾಗಾಧ್. ಜಾಗಾಧ್ಯಾತ್. ಜಾಗಾಧ್ಯ. ಜಾಗಾಧ್ಯ. ಜಾಗಾಧ್. or ಜಾಗಾಧ್.

ಕಾಕಾನ್+ತೆ ಓಂ, ಕಾಕಾನ್ತ. ಕಾಕಾನ್ತ. ಕಾಕಾನ್. ಕಾಕಾನ್. ಕಾಕಾನ್ಭ್ಯಾತ್. ಕಾಕಾನ್ಭ್ಯ. ಕಾಕಾನ್ಭ್ಯ. ಕಾಕಾನ್. or ಕಾಕಾನ್.

ತಾತಪ್+ತೆ ಓಂ, ತಾತಪ್ತ. ತಾತಪ್ತ. ತಾತಪ್. ತಾತಪ್. ತಾತಪ್ಯಾತ್. ತಾತಪ್ಯ. ತಾತಪ್ಯ. ತಾತಪ್. or ತಾತಪ್.

ರಾರನ್+ತೆ ಓಂ, ರಾರನ್ತ. ರಾರನ್ತ. ರಾರನ್. ರಾರನ್. ರಾರನ್ಭ್ಯಾತ್. ರಾರನ್ಭ್ಯ. ರಾರನ್ಭ್ಯ. ರಾರನ್. or ರಾರನ್.

ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಜ್+ತೆ ಓಂ, ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಜ್ತ. ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಜ್ತ. ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಜ್. ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಜ್. ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಜ್ಯಾತ್. ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಜ್ಯ. ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಜ್ಯ. ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಜ್. or ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಜ್.

ಲಾಲಭ್+ತೆ ಓಂ, ಲಾಲಭ್ತ. ಲಾಲಭ್ತ. ಲಾಲಭ್. ಲಾಲಭ್. ಲಾಲಭ್ಯಾತ್. ಲಾಲಭ್ಯ. ಲಾಲಭ್ಯ. ಲಾಲಭ್. or ಲಾಲಭ್.

ಸಾಸಾಮ್+ತೆ ಓಂ, ಸಾಸಾಮ್ತ. ಸಾಸಾಮ್ತ. ಸಾಸಾಮ್. ಸಾಸಾಮ್. ಸಾಸಾಮ್ಭ್ಯಾತ್. ಸಾಸಾಮ್ಭ್ಯ. ಸಾಸಾಮ್ಭ್ಯ. ಸಾಸಾಮ್. or ಸಾಸಾಮ್.

ತಾತಾಯ್ + ತೆ ಓಂ, ತಾತಾಯ್ತ (ತಾತಾತೆ) ತಾತಾಯ್ತ (ತಾತಾಥ) ತಾತಾಯ್ತ (ತಾತಾಧಿ) ತಾತಾಯ್ತಾತ್ ತಾತಾಯ್ತ (ತಾತಾವೆ) ತಾತಾಯ್ತ (ತಾತಾವೆ) ತಾತಾಯ್ತ (ತಾತಾವೆ)

ಜೋಗೂರ್+ತೆ ಓಂ, ಜೋಗೂರ್ತ. ಜೋಗೂರ್ತ. ಜೋಗೂರ್. ಜೋಗೂರ್. ಜೋಗೂರ್ಭ್ಯಾತ್. ಜೋಗೂರ್ಭ್ಯ. ಜೋಗೂರ್ಭ್ಯ. (ಜೋಗೂರ್ಭ್ಯ).

ಜಾಜಲ್+ತೆ ಓಂ, ಜಾಜಲ್ತ. ಜಾಜಲ್ತ. ಜಾಜಲ್. ಜಾಜಲ್. ಜಾಜಲ್ಭ್ಯಾತ್. ಜಾಜಲ್ಭ್ಯ. ಜಾಜಲ್ಭ್ಯ. ಜಾಜಲ್.

ವೋವುಷ್+ತಃ ಓಃ, ವೋವುಷ್ಠಃ. ವೋವುಷ್ಠ. ವೋವುಷ್ಠಿ. ವೋವುಷ್ಠಾತ್. ವೋವು
ಷ್ಠಃ. ವೋವುಷ್ಠಃ. ವೋವುಷ್ಠಃ. (ವೋವುಷ್ಠಃ).

ಬಾಭಾಸ್+ತಃ ಓಃ, ಬಾಭಾಸ್ಠಃ. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ಠ. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ಠಿ. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ಠಾತ್. ಬಾಭಾ
ಸ್ಠಃ. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ಠಃ. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ಠಃ.

Other miscellaneous examples of the same sandhi.

ಯುಜ್ಞ+ಧಿ=ಯುಜ್ಞಿ. ಯಜ್ಞ+ನಃ=ಯಜ್ಞಃ. ಯಜ್ಞ+ನಃ=ಯಜ್ಞಃ. ಜಜ್ಞ+
ನಾತೆ=ಜಜ್ಞಾತೆ. ಜಜ್ಞ+ನಿಸೆ=ಜಜ್ಞಿಸೆ. ಜಜ್ಞ+ನಿಧ್ವೆ=ಜಜ್ಞಿಧ್ವೆ. ರಾಜ್ಞ+ನಾ=ರಾ
ಜ್ಞಾ. ರಾಜ್ಞ+ನೀ=ರಾಜ್ಞೀ. ಯಜ್ಞ+ನಾ=ಯಜ್ಞಾ. ಷಟ್+ಧಿ=ಷಟ್. ಷಟ್+
ಮಿ=ಷಟ್. ವಾಚ್+ಯಃ=ವಾಚ್ಯಃ. ಅದುಘ್+ದ್ವಂ=ಅದುಗ್ಧ್ವಂ. ದ್ವಿತ್+ಧಿ= ದ್ವಿ
ದ್ವಿ. ಈಟ್+ತೆ=ಈಟ್. ಮೃತ್+ನಾಮಿ+ಮೃತ್ನಾಮಿ. ಗ್ರಹ್+ಯತೆ=ಗ್ರಹ್ಯತೆ. ಮಾ
ಮಧ್+ತಿ=ಮಾಮತಿ. ಅದ್+ಸಿ=ಅದ್ಸಿ. ಷೇಷ್+ಸ್ಯಾಮಿ=ಷೇಷ್ಯಾಮಿ. ವೇಷ್+ತೆ=
ವೇಷ್ಯ. ವಿಸ್+ಧ್ಯಂ=ವಿಸ್ಥ್ಯಂ. ದ್ವೇಷ್+ಸಿ=ದ್ವೇಷ್ಯೆ. ಅದ್ವಿಷ್+ಸ=ಅದ್ವಿಷ್ಯೆ. ಪ್ರಾ
ಪ್+ಸ್ಯತಿ=ಪ್ರಾಪ್ಯತಿ. ದ್ವಿಷ್+ತಃ=ದ್ವಿಷ್ಯಃ. ದ್ವಿಷ್+ಧ್ಯಂ=ದ್ವಿಷ್ಯಂ. ಚಕ್ಷ್+
ಸೆ=ಚಕ್ಷೆ. ಚಕ್ಷ್+ಧ್ಯಂ=ಚಕ್ಷ್ಯಂ. ಪುಷ್+ನಾತಿ=ಪುಷ್ಯತಿ. ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್+ತಃ= ಉ
ತ್ಕೃಷ್ಯಃ. ಷಷ್+ಘಃ=ಷಷ್ಯಃ. ಸರ್ಪಿಣ್+ಸಿ=ಸರ್ಪಿಣ್ಯೆ. (ಸರ್ಪಿಣ್ಯೆ). ವಸ್+ಸೆ=
ವಸ್ಯೆ. ಲಿಪ್+ಠಃ=ಲಿಪ್ಠಃ. ಅಶನ್+ಕತೆ=ಅಶನ್ಯತೆ. ಅಲಿನ್+ಗತಿ=ಅಲಿನ್ಯತಿ. ಪ್ರೇನ್+ಬ
ಣೀಯಂ=ಪ್ರೇನ್ಯಣೀಯಂ. ವನ್+ಚಯತಿ=ವನ್ಯಯತಿ. ವಾನ್+ಭತಿ=ವಾನ್ಯತಿ.
ರನ್+ಜಯತಿ=ರನ್ಯಯತಿ. ವನ್+ಟಯತಿ=ವನ್ಯಯತಿ. ಉತ್ಕೃನ್+ಠತೆ=ಉತ್ಕೃನ್ಯತೆ.
ಮನ್+ಠಯತಿ=ಮನ್ಯಯತಿ. ಗನ್+ತುಮ್=ಗನ್ತುಮ್. ನನ್+ದಿತುಂ=ನನ್ದಿತುಂ. ಪ
ನ್+ಠಾಃ=ಪನ್ಯಾಠಾಃ. ಕನ್+ಪತೆ=ಕನ್ಯಪತೆ. ದೃನ್+ಠತಿ=ದೃನ್ಯಪತಿ. ಅಲನ್+ಬತೆ= ಅಲ
ನ್ಯಪತೆ. ಜ್ಯನ್+ಭತೆ=ಜ್ಯನ್ಯಪತೆ. ಹನ್+ಯಃ=ಹನ್ಯಃ. ತನ್+ವನ್= ತನ್ಯನ್. ರಹ್+
ಸ್ಯತೆ=ರಹ್ಯಸ್ಯತೆ. ಗಮ್+ತಾ=ಗನ್ತಾ. ಕ್ರಾಮ್+ತಿ=ಕ್ರಾನ್ತಿ. ಕಾಮ್+ಯಃ=ಕಾಮ್ಯಃ.
ಶಾಮ್+ತಮ್=ಶಾನ್ತಮ್. ತಾಮ್+ರಮ್=ತಾಮ್ರಮ್. ಆಮ್+ಲಃ=ಆಮ್ಯಃ. ಲಭ್+
ಸ್ಯೆ=ಲಬ್ಯೆ. ಲಭ್+ತಃ=ಲಬ್ಯಃ. ಕ್ಷುಭ್+ನಾತಿ=ಕ್ಷುಭ್ಯತಿ. ಲುಭ್+ಯಃ=ಲು
ಬ್ಯಃ. ಧಿಭ್+ಸತಿ=ಧಿಬ್ಯತಿ.

As to Sandhi between letters of which the one that precedes is final in a pada.

ಸುಯುಗ್+ಕರೋತಿ. ಷೇಲತಿ. ಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ಘಟತಿ. ಬಃ. ಚೇಟಯತಿ. ಛೇದತಿ.
ಜಾಗರ್ತಿ. ಯುಷತಿ. ಇಃ. ಟಜ್ಜಯತಿ. ಠಜ್ಜರಮ್. ಡಿವಯತಿ. ಢಾಕತಿ. ಣಃ. ತ

ಪರಿವಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಕತೆ or ಪರಿವಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಕತಿ. ಪರಿವಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯತಿ or ಪರಿವಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯತಿ.

ಸುಗಣ್ + ಕರೋತಿ ೩೦, ಸುಗಣ್ಯರೋತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀಲತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀಚ್ಛತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀಡತೆ. ಗುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಓ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಓಟಯತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ರ್ನತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಗರ್ತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಪತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಓ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಜ್ವಿಯತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಜ್ವೀಕರಮ್. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಜ್ವಿಯತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಕತೆ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಓ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ನೋತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಓತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ದಾತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ನೋತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಮತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಪತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲೆಥತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ or ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ or ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. or ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. or ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ or ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. or ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ or ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ or ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. or ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. or ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. or ಸುಗಣ್ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ.

ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ + ಕರೋತಿ ೩೧, ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಕರೋತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀಲತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀಚ್ಛತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀಡತೆ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಓ or ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಓ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಓಟಯತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ರ್ನತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಗರ್ತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಪತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಓ or ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಓ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಜ್ವಿಯತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಜ್ವೀಕರಮ್. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಜ್ವಿಯತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಕತೆ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಓ or ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಓ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ನೋತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಓತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ದಾತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ನೋತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಮತಿ or ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಮತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಪತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲೆಥತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ or ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. or ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ or ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ or ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. or ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. or ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. or ಸೋಮಸುಧ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ.

ರಾಜನ್ + ಕರೋತಿ ೩೨, ರಾಜನ್ ಕರೋತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀಲತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀಚ್ಛತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀಡತೆ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಓ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಓಟಯತಿ or ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಓ ಓಟಯತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ರ್ನತಿ or ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ರ್ನತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಗರ್ತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಪತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಓ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಜ್ವಿಯತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಜ್ವೀಕರಮ್. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಜ್ವಿಯತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಕತೆ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಓ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ನೋತಿ or ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ನೋತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಓತಿ or ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಓತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ದಾತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ನೋತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಮತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಪತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲೆಥತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ or ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. or ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. or ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. or ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ. or ರಾಜನ್ ಬೀ ಲ್ಲತಿ.

ಪ್ರಾತರ್+ಕರೋತಿ &c., ಪ್ರಾತಃಕರೋತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತ x ಕರೋತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತಃಖೇಲ
ತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತ x ಖೇಲತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜ್ಞಿ. ಪ್ರಾತಶ್ಚೇಟಯತಿ.
ಪ್ರಾತಶ್ಚರ್ದತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜಾಗತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜುತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜ್ಞಿ. ಪ್ರಾತವೃಷ್ಟಿಯತಿ.
ಪ್ರಾತವೃಷ್ಟಾರಮ್. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜಿವಯತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜ್ಞಿ. ಪ್ರಾತಸ್ತನೋ
ತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತಸ್ಥತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜದಾತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜನೋತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜಮತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತಃಪಾತಿ or
ಪ್ರಾತಃಪಾತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತಃ ಫಲತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತಃಫಲತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜೋಧತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜತಿ. ಪ್ರಾ
ತರ್ಜನತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜತತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜೋಚತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜಿನಾತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜ್ಞಾತಿ. ಪ್ರಾ
ತರ್ಜೋತತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತಃಶೋತತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜೋತತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜೇತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತಃ
ಶೇತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತವೃಷ್ಟಿ or ಪ್ರಾತಃವೃಷ್ಟಿ. ಪ್ರಾತಸ್ಸಹತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತಃಸಹತಿ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ಜಯ
ತಿ. And ಪ್ರಾತರ್+ಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ=ಪ್ರಾತಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ or ಪ್ರಾತಃಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ or ಪ್ರಾ
ತಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ. ಪ್ರಾತರ್+ಋವತಿ=ಪ್ರಾತಃಋವತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತಃಋವತಿ or ಪ್ರಾತಃಋ
ವತಿ But ಪ್ರಾತರ್+ಕ್ಷಾಮಮ್=ಪ್ರಾತಃ ಕ್ಷಾಮಮ್. ಪ್ರಾತರ್+ಪ್ರಾತಮ್=ಪ್ರಾತಃ
ಪ್ರಾತಮ್. ಪ್ರಾತರ್+ತ್ಸರುಃ=ಪ್ರಾತಃತ್ಸರುಃ.

ಮತ್ತರ್ (from ಮತ್ತಃ)+ಕರೋತಿ. &c., ಮತ್ತಃಕರೋತಿ or ಮತ್ತ x ಕ
ರೋತಿ. ಮತ್ತಃಖೇಲತಿ or ಮತ್ತ x ಖೇಲತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಘಟತಿ. ಮ
ತ್ತೋಜಃ. ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚೇಟಯತಿ. ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚರ್ದತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಜಾಗತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋರುಮ
ತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಜಃ. ಮತ್ತವೃಷ್ಟಿಯತಿ. ಮತ್ತವೃಷ್ಟಾರಮ್. ಮತ್ತೋಜಿವಯತಿ. ಮ
ತ್ತೋಜೌಕತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಜಃ. ಮತ್ತಸ್ತನೋತಿ. ಮತ್ತಸ್ಥತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋದದಾತಿ.
ಮತ್ತೋಧಿನೋತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋನಮತಿ. ಮತ್ತಃಪಾತಿ or ಮತ್ತಃಪಾತಿ. ಮತ್ತಃ ಫ
ಲತಿ or ಮತ್ತಃಫಲತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಬೋಧತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಭಾತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಮನತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋ
ಯತತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋರೋಚತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಲಿನಾತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋವ್ಯಣಾತಿ. ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚೇಟತಿ.
or ಮತ್ತಃಶೋತತಿ or ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚೋತತಿ. ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚೇತಿ or ಮತ್ತಃಶೇತಿ. ಮತ್ತ
ವೃಷ್ಟಿ or ಮತ್ತಃವೃಷ್ಟಿ. ಮತ್ತಸ್ಸಹತಿ or ಮತ್ತಃಸಹತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಜಯತಿ.
And ಮತ್ತರ್+ಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ=ಮತ್ತಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ or ಮತ್ತಃಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ or ಮತ್ತ
ಸ್ಥಾತಾರಃ. ಮತ್ತರ್+ಋವತಿ=ಮತ್ತಃಋವತಿ or ಮತ್ತಃಋವತಿ or ಮತ್ತ
ಃಋವತಿ But ಮತ್ತರ್+ಕ್ಷಾಮಮ್=ಮತ್ತಃಕ್ಷಾಮಮ್. ಮತ್ತರ್+ಪ್ರಾತಮ್=
ಮತ್ತಃಪ್ರಾತಮ್. ಮತ್ತರ್+ತ್ಸರುಃ=ಮತ್ತಃತ್ಸರುಃ.

ನದ್ಯಾರ್ (from ನದ್ಯಾಃ)+ಕರೋತಿ &c., ನದ್ಯಾಃಕರೋತಿ or ನದ್ಯಾ x
ಕರೋತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಃ ಖೇಲತಿ or ನದ್ಯಾಃಖಲತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಘಟತಿ.
ನದ್ಯಾಜಃ.ನದ್ಯಾಶ್ಚೇಟಯತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಶ್ಚರ್ದತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಜಾಗತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾರುಮತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾ

ಇ. ನವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಜ್ಞಯತಿ. ನವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಜ್ಞಾರಮ್. ನವ್ಯಾಡಿವಯತೆ. ನವ್ಯಾಢಾಕತೆ. ನ ದ್ಯಾಣಿ. ನವ್ಯಾಸ್ತನೋತಿ. ನವ್ಯಾಸ್ಥು ಡತಿ. ನವ್ಯಾದವಾತಿ. ನವ್ಯಾದಿನೋತಿ. ನವ್ಯಾ ನಮತಿ. ನವ್ಯಾಃಪಾತಿ or ನವ್ಯಾಃಪಾತಿ ನವ್ಯಾಃಪ್ಪಲ್ಲತಿ or ನವ್ಯಾಃಪ್ಪಲ್ಲತಿ. ನವ್ಯಾ ಬೋಧತಿ. ನವ್ಯಾಭಾತಿ. ನವ್ಯಾಮನತಿ. ನವ್ಯಾಯತತೆ. ನವ್ಯಾರೋಚತೆ. ನವ್ಯಾಲೀನಾತಿ, ನವ್ಯಾವ್ಯಣಾತಿ. ನವ್ಯಾಕೋ ಳತತಿ. or ನವ್ಯಾಕೋ ಳತತಿ or ನವ್ಯಾಕೋ ಳತತಿ. ನ ದ್ಯಾಕೈತೆ or ನವ್ಯಾಕೈತೆ. ನವ್ಯಾಪ್ಪಟ್ಟಕಿ or ನವ್ಯಾಪ್ಪಟ್ಟಕಿ. ನವ್ಯಾಸ್ಪಹತೆ or ನ ದ್ಯಾಪಹತೆ. ನವ್ಯಾಪ್ಪಯತಿ. And ನವ್ಯಾರ್+ಸ್ಥಾ ತಾರಃ=ನವ್ಯಾಸ್ಥಾ ತಾರಃ or ನ ದ್ಯಾಃ ಸ್ಥಾ ತಾರಃ or ನವ್ಯಾಸ್ಥಾ ತಾರಃ. ನವ್ಯಾರ್+ಪ್ತಿ ವತಿ=ನವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ವತಿ or ನ ದ್ಯಾಃಪ್ತಿ ವತಿ. or ನವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ವತಿ. But ನವ್ಯಾರ್+ಕ್ಷಾಮಮ್=ನವ್ಯಾಃಕ್ಷಾಮಮ್. ನವ್ಯಾರ್+ಪ್ಸಾತಮ್=ನವ್ಯಾಃಪ್ಸಾತಮ್. ನವ್ಯಾರ್+ತ್ಸರುಃ=ನವ್ಯಾಃತ್ಸರುಃ.

ವಿಮ್ಲರ್ (from ವಿಮ್ಲಸ್) +ಕರೋತಿ &c., ವಿಮ್ಲಕರೋತಿ or ವಿಮ್ಲಕರೋ ತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲಕಖೇಲತಿ or ವಿಮ್ಲಕಖೇಲತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲರಚ್ಛತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲರಚ್ಛತೆ. ವಿಮ್ಲರಕಿ. ವಿ ಮ್ಲಕೇಚ್ಛಯತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲಕದೃತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲರಾಚ್ಛತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲರಚ್ಛತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲರಚ್ಛತಿ. ವಿ ಮ್ಲಪ್ಪಜ್ಞಯತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲಪ್ಪಜ್ಞಾರಮ್. ವಿಮ್ಲರಿವಯತೆ. ವಿಮ್ಲಢಾಕತೆ. ವಿಮ್ಲರಕಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲಸ್ತನೋತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲಸ್ಥು ಡತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲರ್ದವಾತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲರ್ದಿನೋತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲರ್ಮಮತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲಕಿಪಾತಿ or ವಿಮ್ಲಕಿಪಾತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲಕಪ್ಪಲ್ಲತಿ or ವಿಮ್ಲಕಪ್ಪಲ್ಲತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲರೋಪ್ಪಿಧತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲರಾಭಿತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲರ್ಮನತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲರ್ಮಯತೆ. ವಿಮ್ಲರೋಚತೆ. ವಿಮ್ಲರೀನಾತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲ ರ್ಯವ್ಯಣಾತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲಕೋ ಳತತಿ. or ವಿಮ್ಲಕೋ ಳತತಿ or ವಿಮ್ಲಕೋ ಳತತಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲಕೈ ತೆ or ವಿಮ್ಲಕೈತೆ. ವಿಮ್ಲಪ್ಪಟ್ಟಕಿ or ವಿಮ್ಲಪ್ಪಟ್ಟಕಿ. ವಿಮ್ಲಸ್ಪಹತೆ or ವಿಮ್ಲಪಹ ತೆ. ವಿಮ್ಲಪ್ಪಯತಿ. And ವಿಮ್ಲರ್+ಸ್ಥಾ ತಾರಃ=ವಿಮ್ಲಾಸ್ಥಾ ತಾರಃ or ವಿಮ್ಲಾಃ ಸ್ಥಾ ತಾರಃ or ವಿಮ್ಲಾಸ್ಥಾ ತಾರಃ. ವಿಮ್ಲರ್+ಪ್ತಿ ವತಿ=ವಿಮ್ಲಾಪ್ತಿ ವತಿ or ವಿಮ್ಲಾಃ ಪ್ತಿ ವತಿ or ವಿಮ್ಲಾಪ್ತಿ ವತಿ. But ವಿಮ್ಲರ್+ಕ್ಷಾಮಮ್=ವಿಮ್ಲಾಃಕ್ಷಾಮಮ್. ವಿಮ್ಲ ರ್+ಪ್ಸಾತಮ್=ವಿಮ್ಲಾಃಪ್ಸಾತಮ್. ವಿಮ್ಲರ್+ ತ್ಸರುಃ=ವಿಮ್ಲಾಃತ್ಸರುಃ. ಕಮಲ್+ಕರೋತಿ &c., ಕಮಲ್ಕರೋತಿ &c.,

Other miscellaneous examples of the same sandhi.

ವಾಗ್ + ಕತಮ್ = ವಾಗ್ಕತಮ್ or ವಾಗ್ಕತಮ್. ದಿಗ್+ಗಜಃ=ದಿಗ್ಗಜಃ. ಪಾ ಗ್+ಘೋಸೋದಯಃ=ಪಾಗ್ಘೋಸೋದಯಃ. ವಾಗ್+ಜಾಲಮ್=ವಾಗ್ಜಾಲಮ್. ದಿಗ್+ಭಾಗಃ= ದಿಗ್ಭಾಗಃ. ವಾಗ್+ದಾನಮ್=ವಾಗ್ದಾನಮ್. ವಾಗ್+ಬಾಹುಭ್ಯಂ=ವಾಗ್ಬಾಹುಭ್ಯಮ್. ವಾಗ್+ರೋಧಃ=ವಾಗ್ರೋಧಃ. ದಿಗ್+ಹಸ್ತಿ=ದಿಗ್ಹಸ್ತಿ or ದಿಗ್ಹಸ್ತಿ. ದಿಗ್+ನಾಗಃ =ದಿ ಗ್ನಾಗಃ. or ದಿಬ್ನಾಗಃ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತ + ಭಯಮ್=ಪರಿವ್ರಾತ್ಭಯಮ್. ಮಧುಲಿತಾ. | ೩

క్రమము=మధులిట్ల క్రమము. పరివ్రాత+భామయ=పరివ్రాతప్రాయము. పరివ్రాత+
 జననము=పరివ్రాతజననము. మధులిత+కరణము=మధులితకరణము. or మ
 ధులితకరణము. మధులిత+యజ్ఞము=మధులితయజ్ఞము. భవద+చరణము=
 భవదచరణము. మహద+చక్రము=మహదచక్రము. ఊద+జ్వలము=ఊదజ్వలము. మ
 హద+యజ్ఞము=మహదయజ్ఞము. ఊద+తీర్థము=ఊదతీర్థము. మహద+ధ
 లము=మహదధలము. జగద+శరణము=జగదశరణము or జగదశరణము
 ఊద+కరణము=ఊదకరణము or ఊదకరణము. బృహద+లలాటము=బృహద
 లలాటము. బృహద+గజనము=బృహదగజనము. బృహద+శుభము=బృహదశుభము. భవద+
 దేశము=భవదదేశము. మహద+ధనుము=మహదధనుము. జగద+బంధుము=జగ
 దబంధుము. మహద+భయము=మహదభయము. పరివ్రాత+మిత్రము=పరివ్రాత
 మిత్రము or పరివ్రాతమిత్రము. బృహద+యజ్ఞము=బృహదయజ్ఞము. పరివ్రాత+
 రథము=పరివ్రాతరథము. మహద+వనము=మహదవనము. జగద+నాథము=జగద
 నాథము or జగదనాథము. భవద+మతము=భవదమతము or భవదమతము. అబ్+శు
 బ్దము=అబ్శుబ్దము or అబ్శుబ్దము. అబ్+కరణము=అబ్కరణము or అబ్కరణము. అబ్+
 నది=అబ్నది or అబ్నది. అబ్+శుభము=అబ్శుభము. అబ్=భక్తము=అబ్భక్తము.
 అబ్+వాసము=అబ్వాసము. అబ్+జయము=అబ్జయము. అబ్+వనము=అబ్
 వనము or అబ్వాసము.

15. We have hitherto treated of *sandhi* as it takes place between letters in close contact with each other. But there is *sandhi* in a certain manner also between letters not so situated but more or less apart. The rules on this subject are as follows :—

A. Change of న into ణ.

(i). ణ should be substituted in the place of న coming after ర, ఋ, or ఌ in the same *pada* (VIII. 4. 1 ; Sid. I. 124); and this, even when a separation is caused between the న and the other letters abovementioned, by the intervention of the letters అ, ఊ, ఋ, and *anusvāra* singly or combined in any possible way. (VIII. 4. 2). e. g., రో+నము=రోణము ; తిస్య+నాము=తిస్యణాము ; గరి
 +నము=గరిణాము ; గురు+నాము=గురుణాము ; గృహ్+నాతి+గృహ్శాంతి ; పౌయో+
 న=పౌయోణ ; అర్షే+న=అర్షేణ ; దర్శి+న=దర్శిణ ; ర్షే+న=ర్షేణ ;

గభీణ+న=గభీణి ; జర్మ+నా=జర్మణా ; బృహ్మ+నః=బృహ్మణః ;
 తృంశ+నః=తృంశణః. But అర్జ=నః=అర్జనః ; అర్ణివే+న=అర్ణి
 వేన ; దర్శ+నమ్=దర్శనః ; అధీ+న=అధీన

(ii). And న which, as has been seen already, becomes ణ after ష becomes likewise ణ in the same *pada*, even when a separation is caused between the న and ష by the intervention of the letters అట, క, ఘ, and *anusvāra* singly, or combined in any possible way. (Kās on VIII. 4. 1). e. g., దంష+నః=దంషణమ్ ; నిష+న్నః=నిషణ్ణః ; అక్ష+స్వత్=అక్షణ్ణత్.

(iii). But if the న is followed by యల్, since this న should become *anusvāra*, this న will not come within the rule ; and this, though the *anusvāra* be changed into న before తె, థ, ద, ధ, and న according to the rule relating to the changing of *anusvāra* before యల్. (Sid I. 63 ; Sid. II. 158). And as to other consonants than యల్ following న, since న followed by ఞ, ణ, and ల, is changed into ఞ, ణ, and ల respectively, the న in these cases also does not come under the rule. The result therefore is that న, under the conditions mentioned in the rule, will be changed into ణ only when it is followed by vowels or if by consonants, by only other consonants than those abovementioned, i. e., by జ, వ, and న, and by య, ర, and మ. e. g., రున్+ధ్=రున్ధ్=రున్ఢ్ ; కు
 వన్+త్=కువన్త్=కువన్త్.

(iv). Nor could there be a change of న into ణ when the న is at the end of a *pada* (VIII. 4. 37). e. g., రామా+న్=రామాన్ ; కరి+న్=కరిన్.

v. And though there is a cause for the change of న into ణ according to the rules relating to the change of such letter in the same *pada*, such change, when the న is in the subsequent member of a compound and the cause is in the prior member, should take place only,—

(a). when the compound is an appellative, that is, not when the compound is an ordinary compound, except when the న is of

a secondary affix ; and even in the case of an appellative compound, only when no *ṅ* intervenes between the *ನ* and the letters being the cause of the change, according to *Pāṇini*, though according to *Patanjali* the last restriction is unnecessary. (VIII. 4. 3. Kās. thereon : Sid. I. 416). *e. g.*, ಚರ್ಮ+ನಾಸಿಕೇ=ಚರ್ಮನಾಸಿಕೇ (ordinary compound); ಗರ್ಗ+ಭಗಿನೀ=ಗರ್ಗಭಗಿನೀ (ordinary compound); ಋಗ್+ಅಯನಕ್=ಋಗಯನಕ್ (appellative but *ṅ* intervenes). But ಕರನ+ಪ್ರಿಯೇ=ಕರನಪ್ರಿಯೇ? (*ನ* is not in the subsequent member but in the prior); ಗರ್ಗ+ಭಗಿನೀ=ಗರ್ಗಭಗಿನೀ, (ordinary compound but *ನ* belongs to a secondary affix); ಮಾತೃಭೋಗೀನೀ+ಮಾತೃಭೋಗೀಣೀ; (Id); ಖರ+ಪಾಯಿನೀ=ಖರಪಾಯಿನೀ (Id); ದ್ರು+ನಸಿ=ದ್ರುನಸಿ (appellative); ಕೂರ್ಮ+ನಬಾ=ಕೂರ್ಮನಬಾ (Id).

(b). when the *ನ* is 1stly, one with which the compound ends at the time it operates after its formation as a crude noun, that is, at the time it takes as such the secondary, feminine, and case affixes; 2ndly, one belonging to a *vibhakti* affix, and 3rdly, one derived from *ನುಕ್*; (VIII. 4. 11), and this invariably when the subsequent member of the compound contains a ಕು letter or a single vowel, (VIII. 4. 13) but optionally in other cases. (Sid. I. 138) *e. g.*, ಮೂಷ+ವಾಪಿನ್+ಔ=ಮೂಷವಾಪಿಣೌ or ಮೂಷವಾಪಿನ್ೌ; ಮೂಷ+ವಾಪ+ಇನ (*vibhakti* affix)=ಮೂಷವಾಪೀಣ or ಮೂಷವಾಪೀನ; ಮೂಷ+ವಾಪಾ+ನುಕ್+ಇ=ಮೂಷವಾಪಾಣಿ or ವಾಪವಾಪಾನಿ. But ವಸ್ತ್ರ+ಯುಗಿನ್, +ಔ=ವಸ್ತ್ರಯುಗಿಣೌ; ಸ್ವರ್ಗ+ಕಾಮಿನ್+ಅಃ (*vibhakti* affix)=ಸ್ವರ್ಗಕಾಮಿಣಃ; ವಸ್ತ್ರ+ಯುಗ+ಇನ=ವಸ್ತ್ರಯುಗೀಣ; ಸ್ವರ+ಯುಗಾ+ನುಮ್+ಇ=ಸ್ವರಯುಗಾಣಿ; ವೃತ್ರ+ಹನ್+ಔ=ವೃತ್ರಹಣೌ; ತ್ವೀರ+ಪಾ+ಇನ=ತ್ವೀರಪೀಣ; ತ್ವೀರ+ಪಾ+ನುಮ್+ಇ=ತ್ವೀರಪಾಣಿ;

(c) when between the member which contains the *ನ*, and the prior member which contains the cause for the change, there intervenes no *pada*. (VIII. 4. 38) *e. g.*, ಮೂಷ+ಕಂಠ+ವಾಪಾ+ಇನ=ಮೂಷಕಂಠವಾಪೀನ; ಚತುರ+ಅಂಗ+ಯೋಗ+ಇನ=ಚತುರಂಗಯೋಗೀನ. But ಅರ್ಧ+ಗೋಮಯ+ಇನ=ಅರ್ಧಗೋಮಯೇಣ (ಗೋ is not a *pada*, though the secondary affix *ಮಹ* is a *pada* affix). (See below); and

(d) when the cause in the prior member of the compound is not a *ಢ* final in a *pada*. (VIII. 4. 35). *e. g.*, ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠ+ಪಾನಮ್=ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಾನಮ್, ಯಜುಷ್ಠ+ಪಾನಮ್=ಯಜುಷ್ಠಾನಮ್. But ಸುಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠ+ಇನ್=ಸುಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠೇಣ (ಢ is not final in a *pada*).

(vi) But the restriction that the *ಢ* should be in the same *pada* does not apply to the initial *ಢ* of those roots which, in the list of roots, are given with an initial ಣ, for though this ಣ should be changed into *ಢ* in actually using them, it should again be changed into ಣ when coming after an *upasargah* connected with the roots in sense, not merely in appearance, if there is a due cause for the change therein according to the above rules relating to the change of *ಢ* into ಣ. (VI. 1. 65, VIII. 4. 14 *Kās* thereon). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ + ನಮತಿ and ನಾಯಕಃ=ಪ್ರಣಮತಿ and ಪ್ರಣಾಯಕಃ and ಪರಿಣಮತಿ and ಪರಿಣಾಯಕಃ. But the expression ಪ್ರಗತಾಃ+ನಾಯಕಾಃ which by rules to be mentioned hereafter becomes ಪ್ರನಾಯಕಾಃ with the expression ಗತಾಃ dropped out, is ಪ್ರನಾಯಕಾಃ not ಪ್ರಣಾಯಕಾಃ, ; for the root connected actually in sense with the *upasargah* is one beginning with ಗ.

Observe that all roots beginning with *ಢ* are given in the list of roots with an initial ಣ instead of *ಢ* except (1) ನಡ್, (2) ನಟ್ 'to move or wave' (not ನಟ್ to dance), (3) ನಾಥ್, (4) ನಾದ್, (5) ನದ್, (6) ನಕ್, (7) ನೃ, and (8) ನೃತ್ or according to some grammarians, except only (1) ನಟ್, (2) ನಾಥ್, (3) ನದ್, (4) ನಕ್, and (5) ನೃತ್. (Sid. II. 41).

(vii) And when the cause for the change is in an *upasarga* as above, the change should take place in the case of *ಢ* of a primitive affix, whatever may be the root that takes the affix in question, if the *ಢ* is preceded by a vowel, except when the root concerned is one ending in a consonant with an *anusvāra* and beginning with any other letter than ಇತ್. (VIII. 4. 29, 32). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ಯಾ+ಅನ, ಅನೀಯ, ಅನಿ, and ಇನ್ (primitive affixes)=ಪ್ರಯಾಣ, ಪರಿಯಾಣ, ಪ್ರಯಾಣೀಯ, ಪರಿಯಾಣೀಯ, ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿ, ಪರಿಯಾಣಿ, ಪ್ರ

ಯಾಮಿಣ್, ಪರಿಯಾಮಿಣ್ ; ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ಯಾಯ+ಮಾನ (primitive affix) = ಪ್ರ ಯಾಯಮಾಣ and ಪರಿಯಾಯಮಾಣ ; ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ಹೀ+ನ and ನಮತ್ (primitive affixes) = ಪ್ರಹೀಣ, ಪರಿಹೀಣ, ಪ್ರಹೀಣವತ್, ಪರಿಹೀಣವತ್ ; ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ಇಜ್ಞ (from ಇಜ್) + ಅನ (primitive affix) = ಪ್ರೀಜ್ಞಣ and ಪರೀಜ್ಞಣ. But ಪ್ರ+ಭುಗ್+ನ=ಪ್ರಭುಗ್ನು (ನ is not preceded by a vowel); ಪರಿ+ಮಜ್ಞ (from ಮಂಗ್) + ಅನ = ಪರಿಮಜ್ಞನ (root ending in consonant with an *anusvāra* and not beginning with ಇಜ್) ; ಪ್ರ+ಇನ್ಯ+ಅನ=ಪ್ರೀನ್ಯನ (root though beginning with ಇಜ್ and ending in consonant has no *anusvāra*).

(viii). But the change required by the above rule is only optional.—

(a) If the verbal root concerned is one beginning with a consonant and having any of the ಇಚ್ letters as its penultimate (VIII. 4. 31). e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಕೋಪ್+ಅನ=ಪ್ರಕೋಪಣ or ಪ್ರಕೋಪನ. But ಪ್ರ+ಕೋಪ್+ಅನ=ಪ್ರೀಕೋಪಣ ; ಪ್ರ+ಉಹ್+ಅನ=ಪ್ರೀಊಹಣ ; ಪ್ರ+ವಪ್+ಅನ=ಪ್ರೀವಪಣ (no ಇಚ್ as penultimate).

(b). If the verbal root concerned, before taking the primitive affix, has had 4 ಣಿ, an affix which will be explained hereafter, singly or followed by any other affix, as for example, ಯಕ್ a tense affix (VIII. 4. 30). e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಯಾಪ್ (which is root ಯಾ with the affix 4 ಣಿ) + ಅನ = ಪ್ರಯಾಪಣ or ಪ್ರಯಾಪನ; ಪರಿ+ಯಾಪ್ಯ (which is root ಯಾ with 4 ಣಿ and ಯಕ್) + ಮಾನ = ಪರಿಯಾಪ್ಯಮಾಣ or ಪರಿಯಾಪ್ಯಮಾನ.

(ix). The ನ of a verb, if it is one derived from the affix ಅನಿ of the imperative which will be adverted to hereafter is changed into ಣ when the root concerned comes after an *upasarga* which contains a cause for the change as abovesaid. (VIII. 4. 16). e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಭವಾನಿ=ಪ್ರಭವಾಣಿ ; ಪರಿ+ಯಾನಿ=ಪರಿಯಾಣಿ.

(x). But in none of the cases above mentioned, should the change take place, 1stly, when between the cause for the change and the ನ there is the intervention of a *pada*, except the *upasarga* ಅಜ್ and 2ndly, when the cause for the change is a ಷ final

in a *pada* (VIII. 4. 235, 38. Kās on VIII. 4. 2). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ+ಅವ+ನದ್ಧಕ್=ಪ್ರಾವನದ್ಧಮ್ ; ಪರಿ+ಅವ+ನದ್ಧಮ್=ಪರಿವನದ್ಧಮ್ ; ಪ್ರ+ಗಾತ್+ನಯಾಮಃ=ಪ್ರಗಾನ್ಮಯಾಮಃ ; ನಿರ್+ಪಾನಕ್=ನಿಪ್ಪಾನಕ್ ; ದುಃ+ಪಾನಕ್=ದುಃಪ್ಪಾನಮ್. But ನಿರ್+ನಯಃ=ನಿರ್ನಯಃ ; ಪರಿ+ಅ (ಅಜ್)+ನದ್ಧಕ್=ಪರಿಪಾಣದ್ಧಮ್.

Observe that so far as the change of ನ into ಣ is concerned the word ಅಂತರ್ though not ordinarily an *upasarga* should be taken as such, and therefore cause the change according to the rules on the subject, but that ದುರ್ though an *upasarga* should not cause the change. (B. 453, 454), *e. g.*, ಅಂತರ್+ಭವಾನಿ=ಅಂತರ್ಭವಾನಿ. But ದುರ್+ಭವಾನಿ=ದುರ್ಭವಾನಿ.

(xi). The ನ in the prefix ನಿ is changed into ಣ when preceded by an *upasarga* having a cause for the change, and when it is the prefix of the roots (1) ಗಡ್, (2) ನಡ್, (3) ಪತ್, (4) ಪಜ್, (5) ದಾ(6)ದಾ, (3rd class) (7) ದಾ from ದೋ (8) ದಾ from ದೈ, (9) ಧಾ(10) ಧಾ from ದೇ, (11) ವಾ, (12) ವಾ from ವೋ (13) ಸೋ from ವೋ (14) ಹನ್. (15) ಯಾ, (16) ವಾ, (17) ದ್ರಾ, (18) ಪ್ಯಾ, (19) ವಶ್, (20) ವಹ್, (21) ಕಮ್, (22) ಜಿ, and (23) ದಿಹ್ (VIII. 4. 17). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ+ನಿಗದತಿ ಋಃ=ಪ್ರಣಿಗದತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿನದತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಪತತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಪದ್ಯತೆ, ಪ್ರಣಿವಸತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿದಧಾತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಮಿವಿತತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಮಯತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಮ್ಯತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಹಂತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಯಾತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿವಾತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿವಾತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಸ್ಪಾತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿವಸತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿವಹತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಶಾಪ್ಯತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಸಿನಿ ಣೀತಿ ಪ್ರಣಿದ್ಧಿಗ್ಧಿ.

(xii). And the change as above is made even when there is the augment ಅಟ್ between the ನಿ and the roots (Kās. on VIII. 4. 17). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ+ನಿ+ಅಗದತ್=ಪ್ರಣ್ಯಾಗದತ್.

(xiii). And the change as above under the same circumstances is made optionally even when the ನಿ is the prefix of other roots than those above mentioned, provided they have not had in their original enunciation a ಕೆ or ಖ as their initial and ಷ as their final letter. (VIII. 4. 18). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಣಿಪತತಿ or ಪ್ರನಿಪತತಿ ; ಪ್ರಣಿಭಿನತಿ or ಪ್ರನಿಭಿನತಿ ; ಪ್ರ+ನಿ+ನೇಷ್ (from the root ವಿಷ್)+ತಾ and ಸ್ಯತಿ =ಪ್ರಣಿವೇಷ್ಯಾ and ಪ್ರಣಿವೇಷ್ಯತಿ (here the final ಷ was not in the origin-

al enunciation, as the root originally was *ವಿಕ್* not *ವಿಷ್*; but ಪ್ರ, ನಿಕರೋತಿ, ಪ್ರನಿಖಾದತಿ, ಪ್ರನಿಪಿನ್ನಪ್ಪಿ, ಪ್ರನಿಚಕಾರ, ಪ್ರನಿಚವಾದ (here ಚಕಾರ and ಚವಾದ though not having an initial ಕ or ಖ as they now stand have been derived from roots which in their original enunciation had such letters as their initial letters).

B. Change of ಸ into ಷ

1. ಸ of affixes.

(i). ಷ shall take the place of ಸ when the ಸ is part of an affix following ಇಣ್, or ಕು, and is not the final letter of a *pada* (VIII. 3. 59; 111). e. g., ಸರ್ಪಿ+ಸು=ಸರ್ಪಿಷಾ; ಅಗ್ನಿ+ಸು=ಅಗ್ನಿಷು; ಪಿಪರಿ+ಸು=ಪಿಪರಿಷು; ಗೀರ್+ಸು=ಗೀರ್ಷು; ವಾಯು+ಸು=ವಾಯುಷು; ಕಮಲ+ಸು=ಕಮಲಿಷು. ಕರ್ತೃ+ಸು=ಕರ್ತೃಷು; ರಾಮ+ಸು=ರಾಮಿಷು; ಗೋ+ಸು=ಗೋಷು ಕರೋ+ಸು=ಕರೋಷು; ನೌ+ಸು=ನೌಷು; ವಾಗ್+ಸು=ವಾಗ್ಷು; ವೈಶ್ವಾನ್+ಸು=ವೈಶ್ವಾನ್ಷುತಿ. But ಸುಪಿಸ್+ಃ=ಸುಪಿಸೌ; (ಸ್ not part of an affix but part of the root ಪಿಸ್); ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್=ಸರ್ಪಿಷು.

(ii). And not only should the substitution of ಷ not take place, when ಸ is at the end of a *pada* as above stated, but also if a ಷ substituted for ಸ at any time, on account of its not having been then at the end of a *pada*, should afterwards happen by any means to become so, the ಷ should be regarded again as ಸ and as such should be changed into ರು, or entirely *lopated*, according to the rules already given about such change and *lopation* when the ಸ is at the end of a *pada* simply or after ರ (B. 379; VIII. 3. 58; VIII. 2. 24). e. g., ಪಿಪರಿಷ (from ಪಿಪರಿಸ) — ಷ=ಪಿಪರಿಷ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷ (ಪಿಪರೀಷ); see below. ದೋಷ=ದೋಷ=ದೋಷ್=ದೋಷ; ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ (from ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ) =ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ್=ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ್=ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ್=ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ (Sid. I. 185, 187, 192).

(iii). But the substitution of ಷ according to the rule should take place even when there is a separation caused between ಸ and the ಇಣ್ or ಕು severally by an *anusvāra* derived from ನ of ನುಮ್, an augment which will be referred to hereafter, or by a *visarga*, or by a sibilant, (VIII. 3. 58, 59). e. g., ಸರ್ಪೀ+ನುಮ್+ನಿ=ಸರ್ಪೀನಿ=ಸರ್ಪೀನಿಷು; ಯಜು+ನುಮ್+ನಿ=ಯಜುನಿಷು; ಸ

ಪಿ಼ಱ್ಱು+ಸು=ಪಿ಼ಱ್ಱುಮು ; ಯಜುಱ್ಱು+ಸು=ಯಜುಱ್ಱುಮು ; ಸರ್ಪಱ್ಱು+ಸು=ಸರ್ಪಱ್ಱುಮು. ಯಜುಱ್ಱು+ಸು=ಯಜುಱ್ಱುಮು. But ನಿ+ನುಕ್ತ+ಸು+ಸ್ವ=ನಿಂಸ್ವೃ. (both ನುಕ್ತ and the sibilant ಸ jointly intervene); ಪುಮ್+ಸು=ಪುಂಸು (*anusvāra* derived from ಮು, not from ನ of ನುಕ್ತ).

iv. Observe that the ಸ to get changed into ಷ as abovesaid should belong strictly to an affix, and so should not be that of an augment merely, and this even though it is an augment of an affix. (Sid. II. 222. note 11). e. g., ದಧಿ+ಸುಕ್+ಯ (in which ಯ is an affix having ಸುಕ್ as an augment)=ದಧಿಸ್ಯ, not ದಧಿವ್ಯ.

v. And the secondary affix ಸಾತಿ never changes its ಸ into ಷ though following ಇಣ್ or ಕು (VIII. 3. 111). e. g., ಅಗ್ನಿ, ದಧಿ, and ಮಧು+ಸಾತ್=ಅಗ್ನಿಸಾತ್, ದಧಿಸಾತ್, and ಮಧುಸಾತ್.

2. ಸ of roots.

(vi) The initial ಸ of roots which in the list of roots are given with an initial ಷ, though in actually using the roots the ಷ should be changed into ಸ, should be changed into ಷ when following ಇಣ್ or ಕು (VIII. 3. 59; VI. 1. 64). provided it is not the initial letter of a *pada* (VIII. 3. 111). e. g., ನಿ+ಸೇವ (from ನಿವಾ)=ನಿವೇವ ; ಸು+ಸ್ವಾಪ (from ಸ್ವಾಪಾ)=ಸುಸ್ವಾಪ. But ದಧಿ and ಮಧು+ಸಿಂಚತಿ (from ಸಿಂಚಾ)=ದಧಿಸಿಂಚತಿ and ಮಧುಸಿಂಚತಿ (ಸ is initial in a *pada*).

Observe that the roots given in the list of roots with an initial ಷ instead of ಸ are :—

(1) ಸ್ತುಕ್ತ, ಸ್ವಿದ್, ಸುದ್, ಸ್ವಜ್, ಸ್ವಪ್, and ಸ್ಕಿ.

(2) Monosyllabic roots having vowels or pure dentals, (not dento-labials,) immediately after their initial ಸ, except ಸೇಕ್, ಸ್ಯಪ್, ಸ್ಯಜ್, ಸ್ಯೃ, and ಸ್ಯೃ (VI. 1. 64; Sid. II. 34).

(vii) But in roots reduplicated according to the rules to be mentioned hereafter, when the cause for the change is ಇಣ್ of the *reduplicate*, a term to be explained hereafter and the reduplication is on account of the verbal affix ಸನ್ if the ಸ of ಸನ್ itself is as above

stated changed into ಷ, then the ಸ of the root should remain unchanged, except in the case of roots which have had the verbal affix ಣಿ before the affix ಸನ್ was attached. (VIII. 3. 91), e. g., ಸಿ+ಸಿಕ್ತೆ=ಸಿಸಿಕ್ತೆ, ಸು+ಸೂಪ=ಸುಸೂಪ. But ಸಿ+ಕೇವಯಿಷ=ಸಿಭೇವಯಿಷ (root has had ಣಿ before ಸನ್ was attached). ಸು+ಸುಪ್ಯತಿ=ಸುಮುಪ್ಯತಿ (ಸ of ಸನ್ not being changed into ಷ). ಪ್ರತಿ+ಇಸಿಷ=ವ್ರತೀಷಿಷ, ಅಧಿ+ಇಸಿಷ=ಅಧೀಷಿಷ (ಸ not belonging to a reduplicate).

(viii). And in roots reduplicated for whatever cause, when the roots are preceded by *upasarga*, a ಸ of the reduplicate should not be changed into ಷ, though there is a cause for the change in the *upasarga* in question. (Kas. on VIII. 3. 64). e. g., ಅಧಿ+ಸುಸೂಪತಿ=ಅಧಿಸುಸೂಪತಿ ; ಅಧಿ+ಸಿಷಾಸತಿ=ಅಧಿಸಿಷಾಸತಿ.

(ix). And in the case of roots preceded by *upasarga*, there should be no change of their ಸ into ಷ, though there is a cause for the change in the *upasarga* in question generally. (VIII. 3. 63 and the following *sutras* to the end of the chapter, from which this inference arises). e. g., ಪ್ರತಿ+ಸೀದತಿ=ವ್ರತಿಸೀದತಿ.

(x). But the ಸ of the root ಅನ್ when it is followed by a vowel or ಯ, is changed into ಷ, if it is preceded by *upasarga* containing a cause for the change. (VIII. 3. 87); e. g., ಅಭಿಷನ್ತಿ ; ನಿಷಂತಿ ; ವಿಷಂತಿ ; ಅಭಿಷ್ಯಾತ್ ; ನಿಷ್ಯಾತ್ ; ವಿಷ್ಯಾತ್.

(xi). And in the case of the ಸ of the root ಅನ್, even when it is initial in a *pada*, it must be changed into ಷ if it is preceded by the word ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್. (VIII. 3. 87) e. g., ಪ್ರಾದುಷನ್ತಿ ; ಪ್ರಾದುಷ್ಯಾತ್.

16. The following are rules of *sandhi* specially applicable to the letters of certain particular classes of expressions other wise than as already mentioned.

I. *Sandhi* peculiar to verbal affixes.

(1). After bases ending in ಇನ್ & c., vowels except ಅ and ಷ ಯ, ವ, ರ, and ಲ, ಧ coming after the ಇನ್ is changed into ಧ, if

the ಛ belongs to ಧ್ವೇ of the perfect, ಧ್ವಮ್ of the aorist, or ಪೀಧ್ಯಮ್ of the benedictive *átmanepadi*, and this optionally, even when the augment ಇಹ್ of which mention will be made hereafter comes between the ಇಹ್ and the ಛ (VIII. 3. 78, 79). e. g., ಚರ್ಮಧ್ವೇ - ಚರ್ಮಧ್ವೇ ; ಲಾಲುವಿಧ್ವೇ - ಲಾಲುವಿಧ್ವೇ or ಲಾಲುವಿಧ್ವೇ , ಅಚ್ಯೂಧ್ಯಹ್ - ಅಚ್ಯೂಧ್ಯಹ್ ; ಅಲವಿಧ್ಯಹ್ - ಅಲವಿಧ್ಯಹ್ or ಅಲವಿಧ್ಯಹ್ ; ತೋಪೀಧ್ಯಮ್ - ತೋಪೀಧ್ಯಮ್ ; ಲವಿಧ್ಯಹ್ - ಲವಿಧ್ಯಹ್ or ಲವಿಧ್ಯಹ್ . But ಪಕ್ಷೀಧ್ಯಮ್ (from ಪಚ್)= ಪಕ್ಷೀಧ್ಯಹ್ (base does not end in ಇಹ್); ಸ್ತುಧ್ಯೇ - ಸ್ತುಧ್ಯೇ ; (ಧ್ಯೇ does not belong to the perfect); ಅಸ್ತುಧ್ಯಹ್ - ಅಸ್ತುಧ್ಯಹ್ (ಧ್ಯಂ does not belong to the aorist), ಅಸಿಪೀಧ್ಯಮ್ - ಅಸಿಪೀಧ್ಯಮ್ (base does not end in ಇಹ್)

(2). After ಛ of the root ಧಾ , ತ , or ಥ is not changed into ಛ . (VIII. 2. 40). e. g., ದಧ್+ತ and ಛ=ದಧ್+ತ and ದಧ್+ಛ=ದತ್ತ and ದಥಫ .

(3). The ಸ of ಸಿಚ್ a tense affix of the aorist, should be *lo-pated* when it is (1) between ಇ and ಈ belonging respectively to ಇಹ್ and ಈಹ್ augments of verbal affixes which will be noticed hereafter and (2) between a short final vowel of a base and ಯಲ್ (VIII. 2. 27. 28). e. g., ಲಾವಿಸ್+ಈತ್ (where ಇ of ಲಾವಿಸ್ and ಈ of ಈತ್ belong to the augments alluded to)= ಲಾವೀತ್ ; ಧ್ಯಸ್+ತ and ಧಾಸ್ (where the ಸ of ಧ್ಯಸ್ belongs to ಸಿಚ್)= ಧ್ಯತ and ಧ್ಯಧಾಸ್ .

II. Sandhi peculiar to substitutes.

(1). When the substitute ಊತ್ follows the letter ಅ , ಔ is the single substitute for both the vowels. (VI. 1. 89). e. g., ಫ್ರಪ್ಠ+ಊ from (ಊತ್)+ ಪ್ಠ = ಪ್ರಪ್ಠೌಫ್ಠ .

(2). When the substitute ಅಹ್ precedes any vowel, the vowel *vriddhiated* is the single substitute for both. (VI. 1. 90). e. g., ಬಕುತ್ರೇಯಸೀ+ಅಹ್+ಎ = ಬಕುತ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯೈಃ ; ಅ+ಇಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಪ = ವಿಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಪ ; ಅ+ಉಜ್ಜೀತ್ = ವಿಜ್ಜೀತ್ .

III. Sandhi peculiar to words derived from roots i. e., verbs and primitive words.

(A). *As to vowels.*

(i). Instead of short ಇ letters being the penultimate of roots ending in ರ, there should be corresponding long letters when the ರ is at the end of a *pada*. (VIII. 2. 76 ; Kās thereon) e. g., ಂರ=ಂರ (ಂ), ಧುರ=ಧುರ (ಧು). But ಅಬಿಭರ=ಅಬಿಭರ (ಅ not penultimate) ; ಅಙ್ಗುರ=ಅಙ್ಗುರ, ವಾಯುರ=ವಾಯುರ (ಅ and ಉ not of roots). ಂರ=ಂರ (not final in a *pada*).

(ii). And instead of short ಇ letters, being the penultimate of roots, ending in ರ or ವ, there should be considering prolong letters, when a consonant follows, (VIII. 2. 77). provided that the consonant which so follows is not a ಯ of a noun affix and except in the case of the root ಧುರ, and of ಕೃ when it takes the form of ಕುರ before the tense affixes in the active voice in the present, imperative, imperfect, and optative according to rules to be adverted to hereafter. (VIII. 2. 79). e. g., ಅಙ್ಗುರ + ನಮ್=ಅಙ್ಗುರನಮ್. ಅವಗುರ + ನಮ್=ಅವಗುರನಮ್. ಪಿಪುರ + ತೆ=ಪಿಪುರತೆ. ದಿವ್ + ಯ=ದಿವ್ಯೆ. But ದಿವ್ + ಯತಿ=ದಿವ್ಯತಿ (hear ದಿವ್ is not of a root) ನಿ ಚತುರ + ಯತಿ=ಚತುರ್ಯತಿ, ಧುರ + ಯತಿ=ಧುರ್ಯತಿ (ಯ belongs to a noun affix), ಧುರ + ಯಾತ್=ಧುರಾತ್, ಕುರ + ಯಾತ್=ಕುರಾತ್.

(iii). And instead of short ಇ letters immediately preceding a ರ or ವ being the penultimate of a root, there should be long ಇ letters, when the ರ or ವ is followed by a consonant. (VIII. 2. 78), e. g., ಹುರ್ಭ=ಹುರ್ಭ, ಮುರ್ಭ=ಮುರ್ಭ, ಧುರ್ಭ=ಧುರ್ಭ. But ಚಿರಿ=ಚಿರಿ (ರ though the penultimate of a verbal root is not followed by a consonant).

(iv). In a root ending in short ಇ letters substituted by *samprasāraṇam*, there should be, instead of those letters, corresponding long letters, when they are preceded by consonants which are part of a base. (VI. 4. 2). e. g., ಹು (from ಹ್ಯೇ) + ತೆ=ಹುತೆ ; ಚಿ + ನೆ=ಚಿನೆ. But ಉ + ತೆ=ಉತೆ (ಉ though a letter substituted by *samprasāraṇam* is not preceded by a consonant). ನಿರ + ಉತೆ=ನಿರುತೆ, ಉ though substituted by *samprasāraṇam* and

preceded by a consonant is not preceded by a consonant forming part of a base.

(v). The initial vowel of roots beginning with *सु* or *ख* and following an *upasarga* ending in *अ*, *vridhdhiated* in the case of roots beginning with *सु* and unchanged in the case of roots beginning with *ख*, is the substitute for both itself and the following vowel optionally if they are noun-roots and invariably otherwise, provided the initial vowel is not the *अ* of the root *ग* (गच्छ) "to go" which has attained the form of *अ* by *gunation* otherwise than by *sandhi* with the vowel of the particle *अज्*, or the *अ* of the root *अद्* which has not changed its form of *अ*. (VI. 1. 89. 91. 92. 94; Sid. 1. 44). e. g., *लुप्त+सुञ्ज्* ति=लुप्तसुञ्ज् ति. *लुप्त+सुमन्त्रियति* (noun-root)=*लुप्तसुमन्त्रियति* or *लुप्तसुमन्त्रियति*; *लुप्त+अलियति*=*लुप्तलियति*. *लुप्त+अदिकियति* (noun-root)=*लुप्तदिकियति* or *लुप्तदिकियति*; *लुप्त+अमियति*=*लुप्तमियति* *लुप्त+अद्वियति* (noun-root)=*लुप्तद्वियति* or *लुप्तद्वियति*. But *लुप्त+अति* (from *ग*)=लुप्तति, *लुप्त+अधति*=लुप्तधति. Still *लुप्त+अत*=लुप्तत. *लुप्त+अत* (from *अ* (अज्)+अत, (though from *ग*)=लुप्तत; *प्र+अदिधत्* though from *अद्*=प्रदिधत्.

(vi). And the vowel of a dual personal affix in a verb, when it is *अ* final, admits of no *sandhi* with a following vowel (*प्रत्यय*). (I. 1. 11). e. g., *सर्वे+अति*=सर्वेति; *सर्वे+अति*=सर्वेति.

(B). *As to consonants.*

(1) When *द्व* follows, or at the end of a *pada*,

(a) *ध* is the substitute of the *द*

(i) absolutely of the roots which in its original enunciation begins with *द*. (VIII. 2. 32). e. g., *दह+द्व*, *दह+द्व*.

(ii) optionally of *द्वह*, *मह*, *मह*, *मह* (VIII. 2. 33).

e. g., ದ್ರಹ್, ಹಿಂ, =ದ್ರಹ್ or ದ್ರಘ್, ಮುಹ್ or ಮುಘ್, ಸ್ನುಹ್ or ಸ್ನುಘ್, ಸ್ನಿಹ್ or ಸ್ನಿಘ್.

(b) ಧ is the substitute of the ಹ of ನಹ್. (VIII. 2. 34) e. g., ನಹ್=ನದ್.

(c) ಷ is the substitute of the final of the roots ವ್ರಕ್ಚ್, (ವ್ರಕ್ಚ್ಚ್), ಭ್ರಕ್ಚ್ಚ್, (ಭ್ರಕ್ಚ್ಚ್), ಸ್ಯಜ್, ಮೈಜ್, and ಯಜ್ (VIII. 2. 36) e. g. ವ್ರಕ್ಚ್ಚ್=ವ್ರಕ್ಚ್, ಭ್ರಕ್ಚ್ಚ್=ಭ್ರಕ್ಚ್, ಸ್ಯಜ್=ಸ್ಯಜ್, ಯಜ್=ಯಜ್.

(2) When ಝಲ್ follows, ಧ is the substitute of the ಹ of ಆಹ್ (VIII. 2. 35) e. g., ಆಹ್+ಧ್=ಆತ್ಠ್.

(3) At the end of a *pada*,

(a) ಷ is the substitute of the ಜ of ರಾಜ್ and ಭ್ರಾಜ್ (from ಚುಭ್ರಾಜ್). (VIII. 2. 36; Kās thereon; Sid. I. 165) ರಾಜ್=ರಾಮ್=ರಾಡ್. ಭ್ರಾಜ್=ಭ್ರಾಮ್=ಭ್ರಾಡ್.

(b) ಷ or ಕ is the substitute of the ಕ of ನಕ್ (VIII. 2. 63) e. g., ನಕ್=ನಮ್=ನಟ್ or ನಡ್, or ನಕ್=ನಗ್ or ನಕ್.

(c) ಕು is the substitute of a consonant of the roots ಯುಂಜ್ (from ಯುಜಿ) and ಕ್ರೂಂಜ್, when they are not preceded by a word upon which they are dependent (ಉಪಪದ್ಯ) (VIII. 2. 62; III. 2. 59; Kās thereon; Sid. I. 164). e. g., ಯುಂಜ್=ಯುನ್ಜ್=ಯುನ್=ಯುಜ್. ಕ್ರೂಂಜ್=ಕ್ರೂನ್ಜ್=ಕ್ರೂನ್=ಕ್ರೂಜ್.

(d) ದ is the substitute of the ಸ of ಸ್ರೂನ್ and ಧ್ವೂನ್. (VIII. 2, 72) e. g., ಧ್ವೂನ್=ಧ್ವೂದ್. ಸ್ರೂನ್=ಸ್ರೂದ್.

(4) When ತ or ಥ or ಸ or ಸ್ವ or ಧ್ವ follows, the ದ of the expression ದಧ which results when the root ಧಾ is reduplicated and changed according to rules to be noticed hereafter, is changed into ಧ (VIII. 2. 38). e. g., ದಧ್+ತ, or ಥ್, or ಸ್, or ಸ್ವ, or ಧ್ವ=ಧಧ್+ತ ಡಿ. =ಧತ್, ಧತ್ಠ್, ಧತ್ಸ್ರಿ, ಧತ್ಸ್ರಿ, ಧದ್ಠಿ.

(5) ಭಘ್ is the substitute of ಭಕ್ belonging to that part of a

root which has but one vowel and ends in ರುಷ್ at the end of a *pada* and when ಸ or ಧ್ವ follows, (VIII. 2. 37). And remark that for the purpose of this rule, even a ಷ changed from ಸ according to a rule already mentioned should be held to be ಸ, if the ಸ is of the verbal affix ಸನ್ (Sid. II. 198). *e. g.*, ಬೋಧ್+ಸ್ಯಂತೇ=ಬೋತ್ಸ್ಯಂತೇ ; ಅಬುದ್+ಧ್ವಂ=ಅಭುದ್ಧ್ವಂ ; ಅರ್ಥಬುದ್ಧ್+ಅರ್ಥಭುತ್ ; ದೋಧ್+ಸ್ಯಂತೇ=ಧೋತ್ಸ್ಯಂತೇ ; ಅದುಗ್+ಧ್ವಂ=ಅಧುಗ್ಧ್ವಂ ; ಗೋದುಘ್=ಗೋಧುಗ್. But ದಾಮಲಿಢ್=ದಾಮಲಿಢ್ (the syllable which ends in ಢ್ has not ಬ್). ಕೋಢ್+ಸ್ಯಂತಿ=ಕೋತ್ಸ್ಯಂತಿ (ಕ is not ಬ್). ದಾಸ್ಯತಿ=ದಾಸ್ಯತಿ (ದಾ does not end in ರುಷ್). ಬೋಧ್+ತಾ=ಬೋದ್ಧಾ (ತ follows). ದಾದಘ್+ಧಿ=ದಾದಧ್ಧಿ (ಧ್ವ does not follow). ಜಿಗ್ಮಢ್+ಸ=ಜಿಘ್ರಢ್+ಸ=ಜಿಘ್ರಞ್ (here ಷ has come from ಸ which belongs to ಸನ್). (Sid. I. 147).

(6) There is ನ in the room of ಮ final in a root, when it is at the end of a *pada* or when the letters ಮ and ವ follow (VIII. 2. 64, 65). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಶಾಹ್=ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ ; ಪ್ರಶಾಹ್=ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ ; ಪ್ರಶಾಹ್=ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ ; ಅಗಹ್+ಮ=ಅಗನ್ಮ ; ಜಗಮ್+ವಾನ್=ಜಗನ್ವಾನ್.

IV. Sandhi peculiar to nouns including indeclinables.

A. As to the change of ರ final in a *pada*.

(i). Words ending in ರ whether derived from ಸ or otherwise according to the rules already stated, with ಣ or ಉ as their penultimate, except the word ಮುಕುಸಂ change the ರ into ಷ, when ಕ, ಖ, ಘ, or ಙ follows. (VIII. 3. 41. Sid. I. 74). *e. g.*, ನಿಸ್, ರುಸ್, ಬಿಸಿಸ್, ಆವಿಸ್, ಚತುರ್, and ಶ್ರಾದ್ಧುಸ್+ಕೃತಮ್, ಐನನಮ್, ಪೀತಮ್ and ಫಲಹ್=ನಿಷ್ಕೃತಹ್, ನಿಷ್ಪನ್ನನಹ್, ನಿಷ್ಪೀತಮ್, ನಿಷ್ಪಲಮ್, &c. But ಮುಕುಸಂ+ಕಾವೂ=ಮುಕುಕಾವೂ or ಮುಕುಕಾವೂ.

(ii). But if the ರ is of an affix, except the primitive affixes styled *unádi* affixes, or of an expression that has come as a single substitute for others (ವಿಕಾದೇಶಃ), then it should not be so changed (VIII. 3. 41 ; Sid. I. 74). *e. g.*, ಅಗ್ನಿರ್ where ರ is derived from ಸು, a case affix, +ಕರೋತಿ=ಅಗ್ನಿಕರೋತಿ or ಅಗ್ನಿ×ಕರೋತಿ ; ಮಾತುರ್ where ರ belongs to ಉರ್ that comes as a single substitute for ರ of ಮಾ

ತ್ಯ and the ಅ of ಜನ್ another case affix + ಕರೋತಿ = ಮಾತುಚರೋತಿ or ಮಾತು × ಕರೋತಿ. But ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ where ಸ belongs to an *unādi* affix + ಕರೋತಿ = ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ ಕರೋತಿ. So ಧನುಸ್ + ಕರೋತಿ = ಧನುಸ್ಕರೋತಿ.

(iii). Nor could there be a change as above between words ending in ರ and the following words beginning with ಕ, ಖ, ಪ, and ಫ, when the words are in the same grammatical case. (ಅಧಾತ್ವದಿಹಿತಂಸವೂನಾಧಿಕರಣಂ). Sid. I. 75 note 14): e. g., ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಪವಿತ್ರಂ = ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ ಪವಿತ್ರಂ or ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ ಪವಿತ್ರಂ.

(iv). And if between words ending in ರ and the following words beginning with ಕ, ಖ, ಪ, and ಫ, there is a connection in sense, i. e., grammatical government, otherwise than as what exists between two words in the same grammatical case, the change of ರ into ಷ is only optional (VIII. 3. 44); unless the words form a compound having the word containing the ರ otherwise than as its subsequent member (ಉತ್ತರವದಃ); for in the case of a compound word not having the word containing the ರ as its subsequent member the change is necessary. (VIII. 3. 45). e. g. ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಕರೋತಿ = ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ಕರೋತಿ or ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ಕರೋತಿ, or ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ × ಕರೋತಿ; ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಪೀಯತೆ = ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ಪೀಯತೆ or ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ಪೀಯತೆ or ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ ಪೀಯತೆ; ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಕರೋತಿ = ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ಕರೋತಿ or ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ ಕರೋತಿ or ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ × ಕರೋತಿ. And ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಕುಂಡಿಕಾ = ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ಕುಂಡಿಕಾ; ಧನುರ್ + ಕಪಾಲಂ = ಧನುಷ್ಕಪಾಲಂ; ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಸಾನಂ = ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ಸಾನಂ, ಧನುರ್ + ಫಲಂ = ಧನುಷ್ಫಲಂ. (compound words and so the change is necessary). But ತಿಷ್ಠತುಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ ಪಿಬತ್ಸಮುದಕಂ = ತಿಷ್ಠತುಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ ಪಿಬತ್ಸಮುದಕಂ or ತಿಷ್ಠತುಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ ಪಿಬತ್ಸಮುದಕಂ; (there is no government between ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ and ಪಿಬತು). ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಕುಂಡಿಕಾ = ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ಕುಂಡಿಕಾ or ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ × ಕುಂಡಿಕಾ; ಪರಮಧನುರ್ + ಕಪಾಲಂ = ಪರಮಧನುಷ್ಕಪಾಲಂ or ಪರಮಧನುಷ್ಕಪಾಲಂ (the word containing the ರ is the subsequent member of a compound).

B. As to other *sandhi* than that relating to the changes of ರ final in a *pada*.

(i). The ಓ of ಗೋ, when it is found at the end of a *pada*, if

it is followed by ಅ, except the ಅ of some words like ಅಕ್ಷಂ, becomes, instead of becoming the single substitute for itself and the latter vowel, optionally ಅವ, or stands as it is, but if it is followed by any other vowel, becomes ಅವ, absolutely if the vowel is the initial vowel of the word ಇಂದ್ರ, and optionally otherwise. (VI. 1. 122 to 124), e. g., ಗೋ+ಅಗ್ರಹ=ಗವಾಗ್ರ or ಗೋಅಗ್ರ or ಗೋಗ್ರ; ಗೋ+ಇಂದ್ರ=ಗವೇಂದ್ರ; ಗೋ+ಓದನ=ಗವೋದನ or ಗವೌದನ; ಗೋಉಪ್ಪು=ಗವೋಪ್ಪು or ಗವುಪ್ಪು). But ಗೋ+ಅಕ್ಷಂ=ಗವಾಕ್ಷಂ; for in the case of such words, ಓ becomes always ಅವ (Sid. I. 51).

(ii). The ಓ of the expression ಓಹ and the ಅ of the particle ಅಜ್ when they follow the letter ಅ are the single substitutes for both themselves and the preceding vowel (VI. 1. 95) e. g., ಶಿವಾಯ+ಓಂ=ಶಿವಾವೋಂ. ಅದ್ಯ+ಅಹಿ (which is equal to ಅ+ಇಹಿ)=ಅದ್ಯೇಹಿ.

(iii). Words ending in ಛ and ಕ may, when at the end of a *pada*, or when followed by ಸುಲ, be optionally changed into ಜ, the ಜ, when a pause occurs while it is at the end of a *pada*, becoming optionally ಚ, instead of becoming ಷ first, and then ಡ or ಡ. (Sid. I. 131), e. g., ನಿಕ್=ನಿಜ್ or ನಿತ್, and when a pause occurs, ನಿಜ್, ನಿಜ್, ನಿತ್ or ನಿಟ್; ಪ್ರಾಜ್=ಪ್ರಾಜ್ or ಪ್ರಾತ್, and when a pause occurs, ಪ್ರಾಜ್, ಪ್ರಾಜ್, ಪ್ರಾತ್, or ಪ್ರಾಟ್.

(iv). Final ನ of a noun ending in that letter otherwise than as having it as a substitute for final ಮ of a verbal root should, when the noun is a *pada*, be *loped*. (VIII. 2. 7; Sid. I. 149, 187). e. g., ರಾಜಾನಾ from ರಾಜನಾ=ರಾಜಾ; but ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ from ವಿದ್ವಾನ್=ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ (ನ is not the final letter of a noun); ಪ್ರಕಾನ್ (from ಪ್ರ+ಕಮ್, a verbal root),=ಪ್ರಕಾನ್.

(v). The ನ of the words ನವತಿ and ನಗರೀ is not changed into ಣ after a ಹು final in a *pada*. (Sid. I. 60). e. g., ಷಟ್+ನವತಿ or ನಗರೀ=ಷಟ್ನವತಿ, ಷಟ್ನಗರೀ.

(vi). In primitive words from the roots ಸ್ಪೃಕ್ and ಅಂಜ್

(ಅಂಚು) when they are in composition with a noun governed by them, (ಉಪಪದಕ), the ಕ of ಸ್ಪೃಕ್ is changed into ಗ, and the penultimate nasal of ಅಂಚ್, into ಜ್, when the letters are found at the end of a *pada*. (III. 2. 58, 59; VIII. 2. 62; Sid. I. 165, 185). *e. g.*, ಸ್ಪೃಕ್=ಸ್ಪೃಗ್; ಪಾನ್=ಪಾಂಜ್.

(vii). The noun ಋತ್ವಿಜ್, though it is from the word ಋತು and *samprasāranated* ಯಜ್, and the noun ಸೃಜ್ change their ಜ into ಗ, instead of ಷ as has been said above, when it is at the end of a *pada*. (III. 2. 59; VIII. 2. 62). But the ಜ of the noun ಸೃಜ್ is changed into ಷ only, when the word is at the end of a compound word. (Sid. I. 165, 194). *e. g.*, ಋತ್ವಿಜ್=ಋತ್ವಿಗ್ or ಋತ್ವಿಕ್; ಸೃಜ್=ಸೃಗ್, or ಸೃಕ್, but ವಿಶ್ವಸೃಜ್=ವಿಶ್ವಸೃತ್.

(viii). The nouns ದನ್ವಿಷ್ and ದಿಕ್ change their ವೆ and ಕ into ಗ when at the end of a *pada*. (III. 2. 59). *e. g.*, ದನ್ವಿಷ್=ದನ್ವಿಗ್; ದಿಕ್=ದಿಗ್.

(ix). The noun ಸಜುಷ್ changes its final ಷ into ರು at the end of a *pada* (VIII. 2. 66). *e. g.*, ಸಜುಷ್+ಋಷಿಭಿಃ=ಸಜುರ್+ಋಷಿಭಿಃ.

(x). The noun ಉಷ್ಣಿಹ್, though it is from ಉ and the root ಷ್ಠಿಹ್, changes its ಹ into ಗ when at the end of a *pada*, (III. 2. 29) *e. g.*, ಉಷ್ಣಿಹ್=ಉಷ್ಣಿಗ್.

(xi). ಅನಡುಹ್ changes its ಹ into ದ at the end of a *pada*. (VIII. 2. 72). ಅನಡುಹ್=ಅನಡುಡ್.

(xii). ಅಸೃಜ್ (blood) which is from the root ಅನ್, and a primitive affix, changes its ಜ into ಗ at the end of a *pada* (Sid. I. 194). *e. g.*, ಅಸೃಜ್=ಅಸೃಗ್.

(xiii). The following nouns ending in ಕ which may be used also as bases ending in ಅ as shewn opposite to them change their ಕ into ಗ at the end of a *pada*. (III. 2. 60; Kās. thereon; Sid. I. 184; Sid. I. 473 to 474; VI. 3. 89 to 91).

1. ತ್ಯಾದೃಕ್=ತ್ಯಾದೃಗ್, or ತ್ಯಾದೃಕ, or ತ್ಯಾದೃಹ್.

2. ತಾದ್ಯಕ್=ತಾದ್ಯಗ್, or ತಾದ್ಯಕ, or ತಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
3. ಯಾದ್ಯಕ್=ಯಾದ್ಯಗ್, or ಯಾದ್ಯಕ or ಯಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
4. ವತಾದ್ಯಕ್=ವತಾದ್ಯಗ್, or ವತಾದ್ಯಕ, or ವತಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
5. ಈದ್ಯಕ್=ಈದ್ಯಗ್, or ಈದ್ಯಕ, or ಈದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
6. ಕೀದ್ಯಕ್=ಕೀದ್ಯಗ್, or ಕೀದ್ಯಕ, or ಕೀದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
7. ಸದ್ಯಕ್=ಸದ್ಯಗ್, or ಸದ್ಯಕ, or ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
8. ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಕ್=ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಗ್, or ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಕ, or ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
9. ಅಮೂದ್ಯಕ್=ಅಮೂದ್ಯಗ್ or ಅಮೂದ್ಯಕ or ಅಮೂದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.

xiv. When a word being the imitative name of an inarticulate sound and ending in the expression ಅತ್ is followed by the word ಇತಿ the initial vowel of ಇತಿ is the single substitute,

(a) optionally, of both itself and the final consonant of the preceding word, if the latter is the second of a word reiterated ; (See below) (VI. 1. 99) and

(b) absolutely, of both itself and the two last letters of the preceding word otherwise. (VI. 1. 98). e. g., ಪಟತ್+ಇತಿ=ಪಟತ್ಪಟಿತಿ or ಪಟತ್ಪಟಿತಿ ; ಪಟತ್+ಇತಿ=ಪಟಿತಿ.

(xv) The ಯ of ಆಯ್ and ಆಯ್ and ವ of ಅವ್ and ಅವ್ are *lopated* not only optionally but invariably when the particle ಉಞ್ follows it. (VIII. 3. 21). e. g. ಸಮ್ from ಸರ್ + ಉ = ಸಲು.

(xvi) And no change takes place in the case of some vowels as follows :—

(1) A vowel prolated as may be done optionally in the case of the vowels in the particles ಯೇ and ಯೈ, when used along with a name, and in the case of the ಃ of the name, when the said particles are not used, in calling a person of that name from a distance. (VIII. 2. 84, 85 ; VI. 1. 125) ; e. g., ರಾಮಯೈಃ+ವಹಿ=ರಾಮಯೈಃವಹಿ ; ಕೃಷ್ಣಯೈಃ+ಅತ್ರ=ಕೃಷ್ಣಯೈಃಅತ್ರ ; ರಾಮಃ+ಇದಂ=ರಾಮಃ ಇದಂ ; ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಃ+ವಹಿ=ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಃ ವಹಿ.

(2) The vowels in certain words termed ದ್ರಗ್ವ್ಯಾಃ (VI. 1. 125), which are :—

(a) A particle consisting of a single letter with the exception of the particle ಅಜ್ (I. 1. 14). e. g., ಅ+ಅಜ್ಜಿ=ಅಅಜ್ಜಿ, ಅ+ವಿವು=ಅವಿವು ; ಇ+ಇಂದ್ರ=ಇಇಂದ್ರ ; ಉ+ಉಮೇ(ಃ=ಉಉಮೇಃ. But ಚಕಾರ+ಅತ್ರ=ಚಕಾರಾತ್ರ (no particle) ; ಪ್ರ=ಅಗ್ನಯೇ=ಪ್ರಾಗ್ನಯೇ (ಪ) is not a particle consisting of a single letter). ; ಅ (ಅಜ್)+ಉಷ್ಣಂ=ಓಷ್ಣಂ.

(b) A particle ending in ಓ though it consists of more letters than one (I. 1. 15). e. g., ಅದೋ+ಈಶಾಃ=ಅದೋಈಶಾಃ ಭೋ or ಭಗೋ or ಅಸೋ+ಈಶಾಃ=ಭೋಈಶಾಃ &c.

(c) The word ಅಮೂ (I. 1. 12). e. g., ಅಮೂ+ಅತ್ರ=ಅಮೂಅತ್ರ ಅಮೂ+ಅಸಾತೇ=ಅಮೂಅಸಾತೇ.

(d) Any other word ending with dual case affixes ending in ಈ, ಊ or ವಿ, (I. 1. 11). e. g., ಹರೀ+ವಿತೌ=ಹರೀವಿತೌ ; ವಿಷ್ಣೋ+ಇಮೌ=ವಿಷ್ಣೋಇಮೌ ; ಗಂಗೆ+ಅಮೂ=ಗಂಗೆಅಮೂ ; ಅಗ್ನೇ+ಇತಿ=ಅಗ್ನೇಇತಿ ವಾಯುಇತಿ=ವಾಯುಇತಿ ; ಮಾಲೀ+ಇತಿ=ಮಾಲೇಇತಿ. But ವೃಕ್ಷೌ+ಅತ್ರ=ವೃಕ್ಷಾವತ್ರ ; ಕುಮಾರೀ+ಅತ್ರ=ಕುಮಾರ್ಯತ್ರ (ಕುಮಾರೀ is singular).

(e) The word ಅವಿಾ (I. 1. 12). e. g., ಅವಿಾ+ಈಶಾಃ=ಅವಿಾಈಶಾಃ ಅವಿಾ+ಅತ್ರ=ಅವಿಾಅತ್ರ ; ಅವಿಾ+ಅಸಾತೇ=ಅವಿಾಅಸಾತೇ.

(f) Optionally a word ending in ಓ in the vocative singular, when followed by the word ಇತಿ (I. 1. 16. 17). e. g., ಭಾನೋ+ಇತಿ=ಭಾನೋಇತಿ or ಭಾನವಿತಿ. But ಗೋ+ಇತಿ (in the phrase ಗೋಇತಿ ಆಹ)=ಗವಿತಿ, as ಗೋ is not in the vocative singular.

Observe that the particle ಉಞ್ though consisting of a single letter may optionally admit of *sandhi* with a vowel following it when it is preceded by any of the ಮಹು letters or is followed by the word ಇತಿ ; that it, when followed by ಇತಿ, may also optionally become *nasalised* ಉಞ್ ; and that when it is preceded by ಮಹು, the ವ substituted for the ಉ in it is not to be changed into ಉಞ್ಞಞ (I. 1. 17. 18 ; VIII. 3. 33. Kās. thereon) e. g., ಕಿಮು+ಉಞ್=ಕಿಮುಞ್ಞ or ಕಿಮುಉಞ್ಞ ; ತದು+ಅಸ್ಯ=ತದ್ಞಸ್ಯ or ತದುಅಸ್ಯ ; ಉ+ಇತಿ=ಉಞ್ಞತಿ or ಉಞ್ಞತಿ.

Observe that sometimes in phrases like *ಮಣಿವ* and *ದಬತೀವ* *sandhi* is found to have been made between the ಈ being the dual affix, and the following vowel, even in authors of great merit ; but such *sandhi* is allowable only in cases in which there is thus a precedent (Sid. I. 55. note 73).

V. *Sandhi* peculiar to compound words.

(i) ಇಂ vowels other than ಋ though at the end of a *padā* and before vowels not homogeneous should not be allowed to remain unchanged in compound words. (Sid. I. 52) e. g. ವಾಪಿ+ಅಶ್ವಃ=ವಾಪ್ಯಶ್ವಃ only. But ದೋತ್ರೈ+ಅಶ್ವಃ=ದೋತ್ರೈಶ್ವಃ as well as ದೋತ್ರೈಶ್ವಃ.

(ii). The ಓ of ಓತು and ಓಮ್ನ when preceded by ಅ in a compound word blends with ಅ optionally into ಓ (Sid. I. 48) e. g., ಸ್ಥೂಲ+ಓತು=ಸ್ಥೂಲೌತು or ಸ್ಥೂಲೋತು. ಬಿಂಬ+ಓಮ್ನ=ಬಿಂಬೋಮ್ನ or ಬಿಂಬೌಮ್ನ.

17. We shall now advert to words which are irregular as regards *sandhi*. But we must here generally once for all, with reference to all the irregularities we may refer to in this work, whether in connection with *sandhi* or otherwise, promise that Sanskrit Grammar acknowledges no irregularity or exception to a rule, holding that a word which differs from others of its class is *sui juris* and must have a rule of its own, (B. 41) and that nevertheless we treat certain words as irregular for the sake of convenience, and only because we take certain rules given by *Paṇini* as the ordinary rules and consider those words which do not conform themselves to those rules in a more or less degree as irregular. Words are irregular as regards *sandhi* as follows:—

Miscellaneous.

(i. a). The initial vowel of the word ಎವ when it does not mean "only" becomes the single substitute for itself and a letter ಅ preceding it. (Sid. I. 47) e. g., ಕ್ಷ+ಎವ=ಕ್ಷೇವ. But ತವ+ಎವ (only)=ತವೈವ.

(i. b) The ಳ of the particles ಅಜ್ and ವಾಜ್ receive the augment ತುಕ್ absolutely before ಛ (VI. 1. 74.) e. g., ಅ+ಛಾದಯತಿ=ಅಜ್ಞಾದಯತಿ, ವಾ+ಛದತ್=ವಾಜ್ಞದತ್.

(i. c). The ರ of the *upasarga* ಪರಿ and ಪ್ರತಿ optionally and of other *upasarga* absolutely is changed into ಲ before words from the root ಅಹ, provided that the ಸ is not derived from ಸ according to rules already stated (VIII. 2, 19 ; Sid. II 65) e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಅಯತೇ=ಪ್ಲಾಯತೇ, ಪರ+ಅಯತೇ=ಪಲಾಯತೇ ; ಪ್ರತಿ+ಅಯತೇ=ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯತೇ, ಸ್ಲತ್ಯಯತೇ, ಪರಿ+ಅಯತೇ=ಪಲ್ಯಯತೇ or ಪಸ್ಯಯತೇ. But ನಿರ್ from ನಿಸ್ and ದುರ್ from ದುಸ್+ಅಯತೇ=ನಿರಯತೇ and ದುರಯತೇ.

(i. d). The initial ಸ of words derived from the root ಸ್ಥಾ or the root ಸ್ತಂಭ when it follows the *upasarga* ಉದ್ becomes ಥ, and this ಥ may be retained or *lopatēd* according to the rules relating to the optional *lopatīon* of ಝರ್ coming after homogeneous ಝರ್ (VIII 4. 61 ; Sid. 1. 61.) e. g., ಉದ್+ಸ್ಥಾನಂ or ಸ್ತಂಭನಂ=ಉತ್ಥಾನಂ or ಉತ್ಥಾನಂ, ಉತ್ತಂಭನಂ or ಉತ್ಥಂಭನಂ.

(i. e). The following words are anomalous :—(1) ಕೆಣ್ಣು, (2) ಕೆಣ್ಣು, (3) ಕುಲಟಾ, (4) ಸೀಮ (from ಸೀಮನ್)+ಅಂತೆ=ಸೀಮಂತ, if the word means the separation of the hair on each side so as to leave a distinct line on the top of the head, though ಸೀಮಾಂತ್ otherwise, (5) ಪತಂಜಲಿ, (6) ವಾತಂಜ, (7) ಹಲೀಪಾ, (8) ಲಾಂಕಲೀಪಾ, (9) ಸಾರ+ಅಂಗ=ಸಾರಂಕ if the word means a bird or quadruped of that name, though ಸಾರಾಂಕ otherwise (Sid. 1. 47) (11) ಮನೀಪಾ, (10) ಅಕ್ಷೌ ಹಿಣೀ, (11) ಸ್ವೈರ, (12) ಸ್ವೈರಿನ್, (13) ಸ್ವೈರಿಣೀ, (14) ಪೌಹ, (15) ಪೌಹ, (16) ಪೌಹಿ, (17, 18) ಪ್ರ+ಎಷ and ಎಷ್ಯ, (from iv ಇಷ್, vi ಇಷ್, and ix ಇಷ್)=ಪ್ರೀಷ, ಪ್ರೀಷ್ಯ (Sid. 1. 44) (19) ಪ್ರಾರ್ಣ (20) ವತ್ಸರಾರ್ಣ, (21) ಕಂಬಲಾರ್ಣ, (22) ವಸನಾರ್ಣ, (23) ದಾರ್ಣ, (24) ಯುಣಾರ್ಣ, (24) ಸುಖಾರ್ಣ, compound word from (ಸುಖೇನ+ಯುತ) (Sid. 1 45) (25), ಸಮ್ರಾಟ್ (VIII 3. 25) (26) ಗವ್ಯಾತಿ, (a measure of distance) (Sid. 1. 40) (27) ಹ್ರಯ್ಯ if the sense is "capable of being wasted or increased." (28) ಜಯ್ಯ if the sense is "capable of being conquered" (VI. 1. 81) (29) ಕ್ರಯ್ಯ, if it denotes things exposed for sale (VI 1 82)

As to ರ final in a pada.

(i) Before ಕ ಖ ಪ and ಫ, ಚತುರ್ changes the ರ into ಷ only optionally, when it signifies "four times," though absolutely in other cases; and likewise, the words ದ್ವಿರ್ and ತ್ರಿರ್ change the ರ into ಷ optionally when they respectively signify "two times" and "three times." (VIII. 3. 43.) e. g., ಚತುರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ಚತುಃ ಕರೋತಿ or ಚತುಃಕರೋತಿ or ಚತುಷ್ಟುಕರೋತಿ; ಚತುರ್+ಪಚತಿ=ಚತುಃ ಪಚತಿ or ಚತುಃಪಚತಿ or ಚತುಷ್ಟುಪಚತಿ; ದ್ವಿರ್ ಕರೋತಿ=ದ್ವಿಃಕರೋತಿ or ದ್ವಿಃ ಕರೋತಿ or ದ್ವಿಷ್ಟುಕರೋತಿ; ತ್ರಿರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ತ್ರಿಃಕರೋತಿ or ತ್ರಿಃಕರೋತಿ or ತ್ರಿಷ್ಟುಕರೋತಿ. But ಚತುರ್+ಕಪಾಲಂ=ಚತುಷ್ಟುಗಾಲಂ (here ಚತುರ್ does not signify "four times.")

(ii) The words ಅಧರ್ and ಶಿರ್ when they form compounds with the word ಪದಂ or ಪದೀ, provided the former are not the subsequent members in the compound, change the ರ into ಸ. (VIII. 3. 47.) e. g., ಅಧರ್+ಪದಂ and ಪದೀ=ಅಧಸ್ಪದಂ and ಅಧಸ್ಪದೀ; ಶಿರ್+ಪದಂ and ಪದೀ=ಶಿರಸ್ಪದಂ and ಶಿರಸ್ಪದೀ. But ಪರಮಶಿರ್+ಪದಂ=ಪರಮಶಿರಃಪದಂ or ಪರಮಶಿರಃಪದಂ (ಶಿರ್ is a subsequent member in the compound).

(iii) And likewise even other words ending in ರ preceded by penultimate ಅ not being indeclinables, change the ರ into ಸ, when they form compound words with the derivatives formed from the roots ಕೃ, and ಕ್ಷ by the use of primitive affixes, such as, ಕರ, and ಕಾರ from ಕೃ, and ಕಾಂತ, and ಕಾಮ from ಕ್ಷ, and with ಕಂಸ, ಕಂಭ, ಮಾತ್ರ, ಕುಕಾ, and ಕರ್ಣೀ, provided the words ending in ರ as above are not the subsequent members in the compound (VIII. 3. 46). e. g., ಶ್ರೀಯರ್+ಕರ್ಮ=ಶ್ರೀಯಸ್ಕರ್ಮ, ಅಯರ್+ಕಾರ್=ಅಯಸ್ಕಾರ್ಮ, ವಯರ್+ಕಾಮು=ವಯಸ್ಕಾಮು; ಅಯರ್+ಕಾಂತೆ=ಅಯಸ್ಕಾಂತೆ; ವಯರ್+ಕಂಸು=ವಯಸ್ಕಂಸು; ಅಯರ್+ಕಂಭು=ಅಯಸ್ಕಂಭು; ವಯರ್+ಮಾತ್ರಂ=ವಯಸ್ಪಾತ್ರಂ; ಅಯರ್+ಕುಕಾ=ಅಯಸ್ಕುಕಾ; ವಯರ್+ಕರ್ಣೀ=ವಯಸ್ಕರ್ಣೀ. But ಭಾರ್+ಕರಣಂ=ಭಾಃಕರಣಂ or ಭಾಃಕರಣಂ (penultimate ಅ); ಗೀರ್+ಕಾರ್=ಗೀಃಕಾರ್ or ಗೀಃಕಾರ್ (penultimate ಈ); ಧೂರ್+ಕಾರ್=ಧೂಃಕಾರ್ or ಧೂಃಕಾರ್ (penultimate ಊ) ವುನರ್+ಕಾರ್=ವುನಃಕಾರ್ or ವುನಃಕಾರ್ (ವುನರ್ is indeclinable); ಯುರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ಯುಃಕರೋತಿ.

ಕರೋತಿ or ಯಕೃಕರೋತಿ (no compound) ; ಪರಮಪಯರ್+ಕಾಮಃ=ಪರಮಪಯಕಾಮಃ or ಪರಮಪಯಕಾಮಃ (word containing ರ is the subsequent member in the compound).

(iv). The words ನಮರ್ and ಪುರರ್ also change the ರ into ಸ before ಕ, ಖ, ಪ, and ಫ when they operate as *gati*, as, by virtue of a special rule to be noticed hereafter, the former word optionally and the latter word absolutely may do, when in composition with words formed from the root ಕೃತ್ (VIII. 3. 40 ; I. 4.74, 67) e. g., ನಮರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ನಮಸ್ಕರೋತಿ ; ಪುರರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ಪುರಸ್ಕರೋತಿ ; ನಮರ್ ಕರ್ತಾ, ಕರ್ತುಂ, and ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಂ=ನಮಸ್ಕರ್ತಾ, ನಮಸ್ಕರ್ತುಂ, and ನಮಸ್ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಂ ; ಪುರರ್+ಕರ್ತಾ, ಕರ್ತುಂ, and ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಂ=ಪುರಸ್ಕರ್ತಾ, ಪುರಸ್ಕರ್ತುಂ, and ಪುರಸ್ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಂ. But ಪುರರ್+ಪ್ರವೇಷ್ಪವ್ಯಾಃ=ಪುರಃ ಪ್ರವೇಷ್ಪವ್ಯಾಃ or ಪುರಪ್ರವೇಷ್ಪವ್ಯಾಃ ; ಪುರರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ಪುರಃ ಕರೋತಿ or ಪುರಕರೋತಿ (here ಪುರರ್ does not operate as *gati*).

(v). The word ತಿರರ್ changes the ರ optionally into ಸ before ಕ, ಖ, ಪ, and ಫ (VIII. 3. 42). e. g., ತಿರರ್+ಕಾರ, ಕರ್ತಾ, and ಕರ್ತುಂ=ತಿರಸ್ಯಾರ, ತಿರಸ್ಯರ್ತಾ, and ತಿರಸ್ಯರ್ತುಂ.

(vi). The ರ final in the first word is changed into ಸ or ಷ in the following expressions in which there are more words than one and which are called ಕೆಸ್ಯಾದಿ as beginning with ಕೆಸ್ಯಃ, viz., ಕೆಸ್ಯಃ, ಕೌತಲ್ಯತಃ, ಭಾತುಮ್ಪತ್ರಃ, ಶುನಸ್ಕರ್ಣಃ, ಸದ್ಯಸ್ಯಾಲಃ, ಸದ್ಯಸ್ಯಾಣಿ, ಸಾಧ್ಯಸ್ಯಃ, ಕಾಂಸ್ಯಾನ್, ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಯುಯಿಕಾ, ಧನುಷ್ಯಪಾಲಂ, ಬರ್ಹಿಷ್ಯಲಂ, ಯಜುಷ್ಯತ್ರಂ, ಅಯಸ್ಯಾರಃ, ತಮಸ್ಯಾಂಡಃ, ಪೇದಸ್ಪಿಂಡಃ, ಭಾಸ್ಯರಃ, ಅಹಸ್ಯರಃ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ). (VIII. 3. 48).

(vii). The word ಸರ್ (ಸಃ) becomes ಸ before a vowel if by the elision of the final letter alone a verse can be completed. (VI. 1. 134) e. g., ಸೇವಾ (ಸರ್+ಇವಾ) ಮವಿಡ್ಧಿಪ್ರಭೃತಿಂ, ಸೈಷ (ಸರ್+ಏಷ) ದಾಕರಣಿ ರಾಮಃ ; but ಸೋಹಮಾಜ್ಞೈ ಕುದ್ಧಾನಾಂ (for here the verse can be completed without the *lopatio*n of the final vowel).

(viii). The words ಎಮರ್ (not ಎಮಕರ್) and ಸರ್ (not ಸಕರ್) become ಎಷ and ಸ respectively before a consonant but not if they are in a word compounded with the primitive particle ನ

(VI. 1. 132) e. g., ಎಮೆರ್+ವಿಮ್ವೃತಿ=ಎಮಿವಿಮ್ವೃತಿ ; ಸರ್+ಕಂಭುಃ=ಸಸಂಭುಃ
But ಅಸರ್+ಶಿವಃ=ಅಸಶಿವಃ.

(ix). The ರ derived from the change into ರು of the ಸ in the particles ಭೋಸ್, ಬಗೋಸ್, and ಅಘೋಸ್ is changed into ಯ before ಅಕ್ (vowels and ಹಕ್) the ಯ being *lopatad*, optionally before the vowels and invariably before ಹಕ್ (VIII. 3. 17. 22), and the ಯ when not *lopatad* being optionally capable of being pronounced indistinctly ; (ಲಘುಪ್ರಯತ್ನತರ) (VIII. 3. 20 ; Kās. thereon ; Sid. I. 78). e. g., ಭೋಅಚ್ಯುತ or ಭೋಯಚ್ಯುತ ; ಭೋದೇವಾಃ, ಭೋಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ, ಭಗೋನಮಸ್ತೈ, ಅಘೋಯಾಹಿ and so on.

(x). The ರ in the words ಲೀರ್ and ಧೂರ್ before the word ಪತಿ, is optionally retained without being changed (Sid. I. 80). e. g., ಲೀರ್ and ಧೂರ್+ಪತಿ=ಲೀವಪತಿ or ಲೀಪತಿ or ಲೀಽಪತಿ and ಧೂರ್ಪತಿ or ಧೂಪತಿ or ಧೂಃಪತಿ

ನ final in a pada.

(xi). The final ನ of the word ಅಕ್ಷನ್ is changed into ರ, when it operates as a *pada*, except when in composition with the word ಪತಿ, before which in this case the ನ becomes either ರ or ರು and except before ರೂಪ, ರಾತ್ರಿ, ರಾತ್ರ, and ರಘ್ನರ before which the ನ becomes ರು (Sid. I. 80 ; VIII. 2. 69, 68). e. g., ಅಕ್ಷನ್+ಅಹಃ=ಅಕ್ಷರಹಃ ; ಅಕ್ಷನ್+ದದಾತಿ=ಅಕ್ಷರದದಾತಿ ; ಅಕ್ಷನ್+ಭುಕ್ತಿ=ಅಕ್ಷರ್ಭುಕ್ತಿ. But ಅಕ್ಷನ್+ಪತಿ=ಅಕ್ಷವಪತಿ or ಅಕ್ಷಪತಿ or ಅಕ್ಷಽಪತಿ ; ಅಕ್ಷನ್+ರೂಪ, ಕ್ರಿ.,=ಅಕ್ಷೀರೂಪ, ಅಕ್ಷೀರಾತ್ರಿ, ಅಕ್ಷೀರಾತ್ರ, ಅಕ್ಷೀರಘ್ನರ.

(xi a). The ನ final in the word ಪ್ರಶಾನ್, though followed by ಛ್ letters followed by ಷ್ letters, should not be changed into ರು. (VIII. 3. 7). e. g., ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಪ್ರಸೀತಿ=ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ಪ್ರಸೀತಿ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಪ್ರಶಾದಯತಿ=ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ಪ್ರಶಾದಯತಿ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಪ್ರಶಾಂಕಯತಿ=ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ಪ್ರಶಾಂಕಯತಿ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಪ್ರಶಾಂಕಾರಂ=ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ಪ್ರಶಾಂಕಾರಂ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ತನೋತಿ=ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ತನೋತಿ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಧಾತತಿ=ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ಧಾತತಿ.

(xi b). Instead of the final ನ of the word ನ್ಯಾನ್, when the letter ಷ follows, there is optionally ರು, (VIII. 3. 10) the letter which precedes the ರು being at the same time made optionally to have the nasal form, or to have an *anusvāra* as an augment

(VIII. 3. 2, 4). *e. g.*, న్మాన్+పాహి=న్మాన్పాహి or న్మాహి or న్మాహి or న్మాహి or న్మాహి or న్మాహి.

(xii). Instead of the *న* of the word కాన్, when it is reduplicated, there is రు (VIII. 3. 12), the letter which precedes the రు being at the same time made optionally to have the nasal form, or to have an *anusvāra* as an augment (VIII. 3. 3, 4), and the రు itself being changed into *స*. (B. 112) *e. g.*, కాన్+కాన్=కాన్సాన్ or కాన్సాన్.

As to *మ* final in a *padu*.

(xiii). Instead of the letter *మ* of the word వుమ్, when *ఋ* followed by *అమ్* come after it, there is రు, (VIII. 3. 6) and instead of *మ* of the word సమ్, when the augment *సుట* of which mention will be made hereafter follows, there is రు; the letter which precedes the రు in both cases being at the same time made optionally to have the nasal form, or to have an *anusvāra* as an augment. (VIII. 3. 2, 4), and the రు itself being changed into *స* (B. 112). *e. g.*, వుమ్+కొరికిల=వుమ్కొరికిల or వుమ్కొరికిల; పుమ్+పుత్రిక=పుమ్పుత్రిక or వుమ్పుత్రిక; పుమ్+భలం=పుమ్భలం or వుమ్భలం; సమ్+కర్తవ్యం, కర్తవ్యం, and కర్తవ్యం=సమ్కర్తవ్యం & ca., or వుమ్కర్తవ్యం & ca. But వుమ్+దాసా=వుమ్దాసా; పుమ్+గవా=పుమ్గవా; (here *ద* and *గ* are not *ఋ*); పుమ్+క్షిరం=పుమ్క్షిరం; (here *క* though *ఋ* is not followed by *అమ్*); సమ్+కృతి=సమ్కృతి (here *సమ్* is not followed by *సుట*).

As to the change of *న* into *ణ*, and *స* into *ష*.

(xiv). The word *వన* should not change the *న* into *ణ* even when it forms the subsequent member of an appellative compound except when it forms such compound in connection with the words పురగా, మిశ్రకా, సిద్ధకా, శారికా, శోభరా, and అగ్ని (VIII. 4. 4). *e. g.*, కుబీర, శతధార, and అసిపత్ర+వనం=కుబీరవనం, శతధారవనం and అసిపత్రవనం. But పురగావనం, మిశ్రకావనం, సిద్ధకావనం, శారికావనం, శోభరావనం, and అగ్నివనం.

(xv). But the word ವನ changes the ನ into ಣ, when it forms the subsequent member in a compound formed with the words ಪ್ರ, ನಿರ್, ಅಂತರ್, ಕರ, ಇಹು, ಪ್ಲಹು, ಅಮ್ರ, ಕಾರ್ಪೂ, ಖದಿರ, and ಪೀಯೂಷಾ, though the compound is not an appellative (VIII. 4. 5).
e. g., ಪ್ರವಣ, ನಿವ್ವಣ, ಅಂತರ್ವಣ, ಕರವಣ, ಇಹುವಣ, ಪ್ಲಹುವಣ, ಅಮ್ರವಣ, ಕಾರ್ಪೂವಣ, ಖದಿರವಣ, and ಪಿಯೂಷಾವಣ.

(xvi). And the word ವನ changes the ನ optionally under the same circumstances as in the preceding case, when it is compounded with words signifying "trees" or "annual plants" (ಓಷಧಿ). (VIII. 4. 6), provided that the word with which ವನ forms the compound has either two or three vowels (Sid. I. 481).
e. g., ದೂರ್ವಾ+ವನಮ್=ದೂರ್ವಾವನಮ್ or ದೂರ್ವಾವಣಮ್ ; ಶಿರೀಷ+ವನಮ್=ಶಿರೀಷವನಮ್ or ಶಿರೀಷವಣಮ್. But ದೇವನಾರು+ವನಮ್=ದೇವನಾರುವನಮ್ (contains more than three vowels).

(xvii). But the above rule does not hold good when the words with which ವನ is compounded are the following :—*viz.*, ಇರಿಕಾ, ಮಿರಿಕಾ, ತಿಮಿರಕಾ, and ತಿಮಿರಾ (ಅಕೃತೀನಾಃ). (Sid. I. 481).
e. g. ; ಇರಿಕಾವನಮ್ ಓca.

(xviii). The word ಅಕ್ಷ which is the substitute of ಅಕ್ಷನ್ according to rules to be explained hereafter, when it comes as the subsequent member of a compound of which the prior member ends in ಅ, changes the ನ into ಣ, if the cause of the change is a ರ standing in the prior member. (VIII. 4. 7). *e. g.*, ಪೂರ್ವ and ಅಪರ+ಅಕ್ಷಃ=ಪೂರ್ವಾಕ್ಷಃ and ಅಪರಾಕ್ಷಃ. But ದೀರ್ಘಾ+ಅಕ್ಷೀ=ದೀರ್ಘಾಕ್ಷೀ ; ನಿರ್ and ದುರ್+ಅಕ್ಷಃ=ನಿರಕ್ಷಃ and ದುರಕ್ಷಃ.

(xix). The word ವಾಹನ, when it is the subsequent member of a compound, the prior member of which signifies "a thing that can be placed by others in what is signified by that word," changes the ನ into ಣ (VIII. 4. 8). *e. g.* ಇಕ್ಷು, ಕರ, and ಧರ್ಘ+ವಾಹನಮ್=ಇಕ್ಷುವಾಹಣಮ್, ಕರವಾಹಣಮ್, and ಧರ್ಘವಾಹಣಮ್. But ಇಂದ್ರ+ವಾಹನಮ್=ಇಂದ್ರವಾಹನಮ್ (ಇಂದ್ರ, not being a thing to be placed by others).

(xx). The word ಪಾನ, when it is the second member of a compound, in the prior member of which there is a cause for the change, changes the ನ into ಣ, if the compound means " a country " ; and the same word under the same circumstances optionally becomes changed, if the compound means " an act," or " the instrument with which an act is performed," (VIII. 4. 9, 10), e. g., ಕ್ಷೀರ+ಪಾನಾಃ=ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾಣಾಃ ; ಸುರಾ+ಪಾನಾಃ=ಸುರಾಪಾಣಾಃ ; ಸವ್ವೀರ+ಪಾನಾಃ=ಸವ್ವೀರಪಾಣಾಃ ; ಕಷಾಯ+ಪಾನಾಃ=ಕಷಾಯಪಾಣಾಃ (All these words refer to the people of a country where the drinking of the several things alluded to is a national custom). ಕ್ಷೀರ, ಕಷಾಯ, and ಸುರಾ+ಪಾನಾಃ=ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾನಕ್ವ or ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾಣಕ್ವ, (here ಪಾನಕ್ವ signifies the act of drinking) ಕ್ಷೀರ+ಪಾನಃ=ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾಣಃ or ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾನಃ) here ಪಾನಃ signifies a vessel with which the act of drinking is performed).

(xxi). So, the following words optionally change their ನ into ಣ irregularly viz., ಗವಿನದೀ, ಚಕ್ರನದೀ, ಚಕ್ರನಿತಂಬ, ಗರಿನು, ಗರಿನದ್ಧ, ಗರಿನಿತಂಬ, ತೂರ್ಯವಾನ, ವಾಷೋನ, and ಅನ್ಯಯನ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ). (Sid. I. 482). e. g., ಗರಿನದೀ or ಗರಿಣದೀ &c.,

(xxii). The word ಅಯನಕ್ವ changes the ನ into ಣ after the word ಅಂತರ್, when both the words standing together do not mean " a country " (VIII. 4. 25). e. g., ಅಂತರ್+ಅಯನಕ್ವ=ಅಂತರಯಣಕ್ವ. But ಅಂತರ್+ಅಯನಃ=ಅಂತರಯನಃ (here the expression means " a country").

(xxiii). In the word ಸರ್ವನಾಮನ್, final ನ is not changed. (I. 1. 27, where Pāṇini has used the word without change).

(xxiv). The word ನನ್ when it is the substitute of the word ನಾಸಿಕ according to special rules relating thereto, changes the ನ into ಣ when the word comes after the particles ಪ) and others in List I of Part I which contain a cause for the change (VIII. 3. 28 ; Sid. I. 417. note). e. g., ಪ)+ನನಃ=ಪ)ಣನಃ.

(xxv). The roots (1) ಹ and (2) ವಿ, when they respectively

attain the forms of ಹಿನು and ಹಿನೊ and ವಿನಾ and ವಿನೀ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter change their ನ into ಣ, when it comes after a cause for the change, standing in an *upasarga*. (VIII. 4. 15). e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಹಿನೋತಿ and ಹಿನುತಃ=ಪ್ರಹಿಣೋತಿ and ಪ್ರಹಿಣುತಃ ; ಪ್ರ+ವಿನಾತಿ and ವಿನೀತಃ=ಪ್ರವಿಣಾತಿ and ಪ್ರವಿಣೀತಃ.

(xxvi). The root ಅನ್ following an *upasarga*, which has a cause for the change, changes the ನ into ಣ, and this, even when the ನ is final in a *pada*. Even when this root becomes reduplicated according to rules which will be mentioned hereafter, the ನ of the reduplicate, under the same circumstances, is changed into ಣ as well as the original ನ of the root. (VIII. 4. 19 to 21) e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಅನಿತಿ=ಪ್ರಾಣಿತಿ ; ಪಠಾ+ಅನಿತಿ=ಪಠಾಣಿತಿ ; ಪ್ರ+ಅನ್=ಪ್ರಾಣ್ : ಪಠಾ+ಅನ್=ಪಠಾಣ್ : ಪ, and ಪಠಾ+ಅನಿನಿಷತಿ and ಅನಿಸತ್=ಪ್ರಾಣಿಣಿಷತಿ and ಪ್ರಾಣಿಣತ್ and ಪಠಾಣಿಷತಿ and ಪಠಾಣಿಣತ್.

(xxvii). In the root ಜನ್, the ನ is changed into ಣ when the root is preceded by an *upasarga* having a cause for the change, except when the ಅ before the ನ is dropped out or lengthened according to rules to be given hereafter and except when the root comes after ಅಂತರ್, meaning "a country" (VIII. 4. 22, 24). e. g., ಪ and ಪರಿ+ಜನ್ಯತೆ and ಜನನಹ್=ಪ್ರಜನ್ಯತೆ and ಪರಿಹನ್ಯತೆ and ಪ್ರಜಣನಹ್ and ಪರಿಹಣನಹ್. But ಪ್ರ+ಜ್ಞನ್ತಿ=ಪ್ರಜ್ಞನ್ತಿ, (ಪ್ರ)ಭ್ಞನ್ತಿ see below) ಪರಿ+ಅಹಾನಿ=ಪರೈಹಾನಿ, (ಪರೈ)ಹಾನಿ, see below).

(xxviii). The ನ of the root ಜನ್ is changed optionally also when it is followed by ಮ or ವ, if the root is preceded by an *upasarga* having a cause for the change (VIII. 4. 23). e. g., ಪ and ಪರಿ+ಹನ್ವತಿ and ಹನ್ಮಃ=ಪ್ರಹನ್ವತಿ, ಪರಿಹನ್ವತಿ, and ಪ್ರಹನ್ಮಃ, ಪರಿಹನ್ಮಃ.

(xxix). The ನ of the roots ನಿನ್, ನಿಹ್, and ನಿಂದ್, when these come after an *upasarga* having a cause for the change, and before primitive affixes, optionally changes the ನ and ಣ (VIII. 4. 33. Sid. II. 300). ಪ್ರ+ನಿನ್ &c.,+the primitive affixes ಅನನಹ್ or ಇತವ್ಯಂ=ಪ್ರನಿನನಹ್ or ಪ್ರಣಿನನಹ್ ; ಪ್ರನಿನಿಸಿತವ್ಯಂ or ಪ್ರಣಿನಿಸಿತವ್ಯಂ ; ಪ್ರನಿಹ್

ಣಮ್ or ಪ್ರಣಿಕ್ಷಣಮ್ ; ಪ್ರಸಿಕ್ಷಿತವ್ಯಕ್ or ಪ್ರಣಿಕ್ಷಿತವ್ಯಕ್ ; ಪ್ರಸಿಂದಸ್ಯಕ್ or ಪ್ರಣಿಂದಸ್ಯಕ್ ; ಪ್ರನಿಂದಿತವ್ಯಕ್ or ಪ್ರಣಿಂದಿತವ್ಯಕ್.

(xxx). The ನ of primitive affixes when they come after the roots, ಭಾ, ಭೂ, ಛೂ(ಮೂಞ), ಕಹ, ಗಹ, ಪ್ಯಾಹ, and ವೇಪ simply, or after they have taken the verbal affix *ಞಿ*, is not changed into ಣ, even when they come after an *upasarga* having a cause for the change. (VIII. 4. 34 ; Sid. II. 300). ಪ್ರ+ಭಾ &c., +ಅನಮ್ and ಅನೀಯಹ (primitive affixes) = ಪ್ರಭಾನಹ, ಪ್ರಭಾನೀಯಹ ; ಪ್ರಭವನಹ, ಪ್ರಭವನೀಯಹ ; ಪ್ರಪವನಹ, ಪ್ರಪವನೀಯಹ ; ಪ್ರಕಮನಹ, ಪ್ರಕಮನೀಯಹ ; ಪ್ರಗಮನಹ, ಪ್ರಗಮನೀಯಹ ; ಪ್ರಪ್ರಾಪಯನಹ, ಪ್ರಪ್ರಾಪಯನೀಯಹ ; ಪ್ರಪೀಪನಹ, ಪ್ರಪೀಪನೀಯಹ ; also ಪ್ರ+ಭಾಪ್ from ಭಾ with the affix ಣಿ+ಅನಹ and ಅನೀಯಹ = ಪ್ರಭಾಪನಹ and ಪ್ರಭಾಪನೀಯಹ.

(xxxi). The root ನಕ್, after it has taken the form of ನಷ್ according to rules already mentioned, does not change the ನ into ಣ, even when preceded by an *upasarga* having a cause for the change. (VIII. 4. 36). e. g., ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ನಷ್ from ನಕ್+ತಃ = ಪ್ರನಪ್ತಃ and ಪರಿನಪ್ತಃ ; ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ನಜ್ಜ್ಞ್ಯತಿ = ಪ್ರನಜ್ಜ್ಞ್ಯತಿ and ಪರಿನಜ್ಜ್ಞ್ಯತಿ. But ಪ್ರ+ನಕ್+ಯತಿ = ಪ್ರನಕ್ಯತಿ. (here ನಕ್ has not attained the form of ನಷ್).

(xxxii). And the ನ should not be changed into ಣ in the words ಕ್ಷುಭ್ನಾದಿ which are :—

(a). ಕ್ಷುಭ್ನಾ, ಕ್ಷುಭ್ನೀ, ಕ್ಷುಭ್ನಿ, ನರೀನೃತ್ಯ (frequentative form of ನೃತ್ see below). ತ್ಯ ಪ್ನಿವ್, ತ್ಯಮ್ ;

(b). the following words in which ನಂದಿನ್, ನಂದನ, ನಗರ, ನರ್ತನ, ಗಹನ, ನಿವೇಶ, ನಿವಾಸ, ಅಗ್ನಿ, ಅನೂಪ, and ವನ, are used as the subsequent member of an appellative compound, ಲಿಙ್, ಪರಿನಂದಿ, ಹರಿನಂದನಿ, ಗರಿನಗರಮ್, ಪರಿನರ್ತನಮ್, ಪರಿಗಹನಮ್, ಪರಿನಂದನಮ್, ಕರನಿವೇಶ, ಕರನಿವಾಸ, ಕರಾಗ್ನಿ, ದರ್ಭಾನೂಪ, ಇರಿಕಾವನಮ್, ತಿಮಿರವನಮ್, ಸವಿರವನಮ್, ಕುಬೀರವನಮ್, ಹರಿವನಮ್, ಕರ್ವೂರವನಮ್ ;

(c). also the following whether appellative compounds or

otherwise viz., ನೃನಮನ, ಗೃಹನಮನ ಗರಿನಪೀ, ಚತುರ್ಹಾಯನ, ಆಚಾರ್ಯ
ಭೋಗೀನ, ಆಚಾರ್ಯಾನೀ, ದೀರ್ಘಾಹ್ಲ. (VIII. 4. 39 ; Kas. thereon ;
Sid. I. 383).

(xxxiii). The word ನಿರ್ವಿಣ್ಣಃ is anomalous (Sid. II. 298).

(xxxiv). The ಸ of the primitive noun ಸಾಹ್ from the root
ಸಹ್, when it attains the form of ಸಾಡ್, that is, when the ಹ is at
the end of a *pada* or is followed by ಝಲ್, is irregularly changed
into ಷ. (VIII. 3. 56) e. g., ತುರಾಸಾಡ್, ಜಲಾಸಾಡ್, ವೃತನಾಸಾಡ್. But
ಜಲಾಸಾಹಮ್, ತುರಾಸಾಹಮ್, ವೃತನಾಸಾಹಮ್.

(xxxv). The ಸ is changed into ಷ in the roots ಕಾಸ್, ವಸ್,
and ಫಸ್, when preceded by ಇಣ್ or ಕು (B. 360). e. g., for
ಕಸ್ :—ಅನ್ವಶಿಷತ್, ಅನ್ವಶಿಷತಾಮ್, ಅನ್ವಶಿಷನ್, ಶಿಷ್ಯಕಿ, ಶಿಷ್ಯವಾನ್ ; for ವಸ್ :
—ಉಷಿತಕಿ, ಉಷಿತವಾನ್, ಉಷಿತ್ವಾ. for ಫಸ್ :—ಜಕ್ಷತುಕಿ, ಜಕ್ಷುಕಿ.

(xxxvi). When the cause for the change of ಸ into ಷ is
ಇಣ್ in the reduplicate of ಸ್ತು from ಪ್ಪು reduplicated on account
of the affix ಸನ್ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter,
though the ಸ of ಸನ್ itself is, according to the general rule relat-
ing to the change, changed into ಷ, the ಸ of the root is also to be
changed into ಷ. (VIII. 3. 61). e. g., ತುಮ್ಲಪತಿ.

(xxxvii). ಸ್ವಿದ್ from ಪ್ವಿದ್, ಸ್ವದ್ from ಪ್ವದ್, and ಸಹ್ from ಪಹ್,
when they are reduplicated on account of the affix ಸನ್ according
to rules to be mentioned hereafter, retain their ಸ without chang-
ing it into ಷ, even when there is ಇಣ್ in their reduplicate, though
they have had the verbal affix ಣಿ before taking the affix ಸನ್, and
though the ಸ of ಸನ್ itself is according to the general rule chang-
ed into ಷ (VIII. 3. 62). e. g., ಸಿಕ್ವೇದಯಿ ಪತಿ, ಸಿನ್ವಾದಯಿ ಪತಿ, ಸಿಸಾಹಯಿ

(xxxviii). When there is ಇಣ್ in an *upasarga*, ಸ is changed
into ಷ in the roots (1) ಮು except when it takes ಸ್ಯ, a tense affix
(VIII. 3. 117, 65). e. g., ಅಘಿ+ಸುನೋತಿ=ಅಘಿಮುನೋತಿ. But ಅಘಿ+ಕೋ

ಪ್ರತಿ=ಅಭಿ+ಕೋಪ್ಯತಿ ; (2) ಮೂ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸುವತಿ=ಅಭಿಮುವತಿ ; (3) ಸೋ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ಯತಿ=ಅಭಿಸ್ಯತಿ ; (4) ಮ್ವ, *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ತೌತಿ=ಅಭಿಸ್ತೌತಿ ; (5) ಮ್ವಭ್ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ತೌಭೇ=ಅಭಿಸ್ತೌಭೇತಿ ; (6) ಸ್ಮಾ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ಥಾಪ್ಯತಿ=ಅಭಿಸ್ಥಾಪ್ಯತಿ ; (7) ಸೇನಯ from ಸೇನಾ+ ಣಿಚ್, a noun-root affix which makes it a noun-root, and though this root is therefore one not given in the list of roots with ಪ. *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸೇನಯತಿ=ಅಭಿಸೇನಯತಿ ; (8) ವೇಧ್ except when it signifies "to go" (VIII. 3. 113). *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸೇಧತಿ=ಅಭಿಸೇಧತಿ ; but ಪರಿ+ಸೇದಯತಿ=ಪರಿಸೇದಯತಿ (where ಸೇಧ್ is used in the sense of "going") ; (9) ಏಚ್ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸಿಂಚತಿ=ಅಭಿಸಿಂಚತಿ ; (10) ಪಂಜ್ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸಜತಿ=ಅಭಿಸಜತಿ ; (11) ಪ್ವಂಜ್ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ಯಜತಿ=ಅಭಿಸ್ಯಜತಿ ; and (12) ಸ್ತಂಭ್ from ಪ್ವಭಿ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ತಂಭ್ಯತಿ=ಅಭಿಸ್ತಂಭ್ಯತಿ. (VIII. 3. 65, 67).

(xxxix). And when there is ಇಣ್ in an *upsarga* not being ಪ್ರತಿ, there shall be the change as above in the case of the root ಏದ್. *e. g.*, ನಿ+ಸೀದತಿ=ನಿಸೀದತಿ ; but ಪ್ರತಿ+ಸೀದತಿ=ಪ್ರತಿಸೀದತಿ. (VIII. 3. 66).

(vL). And when there is ಇಣ್ in an *upasarga* the change as above shall take place in the case of ಸ್ವನ್ also though this root is not given in the list of roots with a ಪ, provided the *upasarga* is ಎ, and the root is used in the sense of "eating." (VIII. 3. 69). *e. g.*, ವಿ+ಸ್ವನತಿ=ವಿವ್ವನತಿ. But in ವಿಸ್ವನತಿಮೃದಂಗ, there is no change as the sense is "to sound."

(xLi). Even after the *upasarga* ಅವ, though there is no ಇಣ್ therein, there shall be a change in the case of ಸ್ವನ್, and also of ಸ್ತಂಭ್ from ಪ್ವಭಿ, if the latter root means "to support," or "to be near" (VIII. 3. 68). *e. g.*, ಅವ+ಸ್ವನತಿ=ಅವವ್ವನತಿ ; ಅವ+ಸ್ತಂಭ್ಯತಿ=ಅವಪ್ವಂಭ್ಯತಿ. But ಅವ+ಸ್ತಂಭ್ಯತಿ=ಅವಸ್ತಂಭ್ಯತಿ (the sense being different).

(xLii). The above rules relating to the change of ಸ into ಪ, after an *upasarga* should take effect, even when the augment ಅಓ intervenes between the *upasarga* and the roots concerned, if they are (1) ಮು (2) ಮೂ (3) ಮೊ (4) ಮ್ವ (5) ಮ್ವಭ್ (6) ಸ್ಮಾ (7) ಸೇನಯ (8) ವೇಧ್ (9) ಏಚ್ (10) ಪಂಜ್ (11) ಪ್ವಂಜ್ (12) ಸ್ತಂಭ್ (13) ಪದ್ and (14) ಸ್ವನ್ (VIII. 3. 63). But in this case ಮು and ಪ್ವಂಜ್ change the ಸ into ಪ only optionally after ಂರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ. (VIII. 3. 71).

e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಅನುನೋತ್ &c.=ಅಭ್ಯಮನೋತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮವತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಪ್ಯತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಪ್ಪಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ನಿಪತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ನಿಪಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ನಿಪಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ನಿಪಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ನಿಪಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ನಿಪಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ನಿಪಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ನಿಪಾತ್. And ವಿ and ಅವ+ಅಸ್ವನತ್=ವ್ಯಪ್ನಿಪಾತ್ and ಅವಾಪ್ನಿಪಾತ್ ; ಅವ+ಸ್ತಭ್ನಾತ್=ಅವಪ್ನಿಪಾತ್. But ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಅಸ್ತಾತ್ and ಅಸ್ವಜತ=ಪರ್ಯಸ್ತಾತ್ or ಪರ್ಯಸ್ತಾತ್, ಸ್ಯಸ್ತಾತ್ or ಸ್ಯಪ್ತಾತ್, ವ್ಯಸ್ತಾತ್ or ವ್ಯಪ್ತಾತ್, and ಪರ್ಯಜತ, or ಪರ್ಯಪ್ನಿಪತ, ಸ್ಯಸ್ವಜತ or ಸ್ಯಪ್ನಿಪತ, ವ್ಯಸ್ವಜತ or ವ್ಯಪ್ನಿಪತ.

(xliii). After ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ, the roots ಪೇವ್ and ಪಿವ್, and the root ಪಹ್, except when it attains the form of ಸೋಢ್ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter change their ಸ into ಷ ; and even when the argment ಅಟ್ intervenes, the change takes place in the case of ಪೇವ್ absolutely and in the case of ಪಿವ್ and ಪಹ್ absolutely. (VIII. 3. 63, 70, 61, 115). e. g., ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಸೇವತಿ=ಪರಿಪೇವತಿ, ನಿಪೇವತಿ and ವಿಪೇವತಿ ; ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಅಸೇವತ=ಪರಿಪೇವತ, ನಿಪೇವತ, and ವಿಪೇವತ ; ; ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಸೀವ್ಯತಿ=ಪರಿಪೀವ್ಯತಿ, ನಿಪೀವ್ಯತಿ, and ವಿಪೀವ್ಯತಿ ; ಪರಿ, ನಿ and ವಿ+ಅಸೀವ್ಯತ್=ಪರ್ಯಸೀವ್ಯತ್ or ಪರ್ಯಪೀವ್ಯತ್, ನ್ಯಸೀವ್ಯತ್ or ನ್ಯಪೀವ್ಯತ್, and ವ್ಯಸೀವ್ಯತ್ or ವ್ಯಪೀವತ್ ; ಪರಿ, ನಿ and ವಿ+ಸಹತಿ=ಪರಿಕಹತಿ, ನಿಕಹತಿ, and ವಿಕಹತಿ ; ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಅಸಹತ=ಪರ್ಯಸಹತ or ಪರ್ಯಕಹತ, ನ್ಯಸಹತ or ನ್ಯಕಹತ, and ವ್ಯಸಹತ or ವ್ಯಕಹತ. But ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಸೋಢಕಿ, ಸೋಢಮ್, and ಸೋಢವ್ಯಮ್=ಪರಿಸೋಢಕಿ, ಪರಿಸೋಢಮ್, and ಪರಿಸೋಢವ್ಯಮ್ ; ನಿಸೋಢಕಿ, ನಿಸೋಢಮ್, and ನಿಸೋಢವ್ಯಮ್ ; and ವಿಸೋಢಕಿ, ವಿಸೋಢಮ್, and ವಿಸೋಢವ್ಯಮ್.

(xliv). And notwithstanding that the above rules authorizing the change of ಸ into ಷ after *upasarga* in the case of certain roots do not admit of the change being made when the roots become reduplicated according to rules to be mentioned hereafter, because the reduplicates will then intervene between the *upasarga* and the roots, still the change should in the case of the ಸ of the following roots take place as if there is no such intervention, and therefore when the reduplication is on account of ಸನ್, even though the ಸ of ಸನ್ itself is] changed into ಷ, viz.,—(1) ಪ್ಲಾ (2) ಸೇನಯ (3) ಕೇಢ್ (4) ಪಿಚ್ (5) ಪಂಜ್ (6) ಪ್ಪಂಜ್ (7) ಸ್ತಂಜ್ (8) ಪದ್ (9)

ಸ್ವನ್ (10) ಪೇವ್ (11) ಪಿವ್ and (12) ಪಹ್. And in the case of the roots ಸೇನಯ, ಪೇಧ್, ಪಿಚ್, ಪಂಜ್, ಪ್ವಂಜ್, ಪದ್, ಸ್ವನ್, ಪೇವ್, ಪಿವ್, and ಪಹ್, the ಸ of their reduplicates also is changed into ಷ after the *upasarga* (VIII. 3. 64, 70). Provided however that in the case of the roots ಪದ್ and ಪ್ವಂಜ್, when the reduplication has been made on account of the perfect tense according to the rules to be given hereafter the second ಸ should not be changed into ಷ (VIII. 3. 118). Provided further that in the case of ಸ್ತಂಭ್, ಪಿವ್, and ಪಹ್, the reduplication should not have taken place on account of ಚಜ್, a verbal affix (VIII. 3. 116). Provided also that in the case of the root ಮು which has taken the verbal affix ಸನ್ the ಸ of the root as well as of its reduplicate should not be changed into ಷ. (VIII. 3. 117). *e.g.*,

- (1). ಸ್ಥಾ from ಸ್ಥಾ—ಅಭಿತಸ್ಥಾ, ಅಭಿತಾಸ್ಥಾಯತೆ.
- (2). ಸೇನಯ—ಅಭಿಪೇನಯಿಸತಿ.
- (3). ಪೇಧ್—ಅಭಿಪೇಧ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪೇಧಿಸತಿ, ಅಭಿಪೇಪೇಧ್ಯತೆ.
- (4). ಪಿಚ್—ಅಭಿಪಿಚ್ಚತೆ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪೇಚ, ಅಭಿಪೇಪಿಚ್ಯತೆ.
- (5). ಪ್ವಂಜ್—ಅಭಿಪಿಪ್ವಂಜ್ಯತೆ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪ್ವಂಜ್, ಅಭಿಪಾಪ್ವಂಜ್ಯತೆ.
- (6). ಪ್ವಂಜ್—ಅಭಿಪಿಪ್ವಂಜ್ಯತೆ, ಅಭಿಪಾಪ್ವಂಜ್ಯತೆ.
- (7). ಸ್ತಂಭ್—ಅಭಿತಪ್ತಂಭ, ಅಭಿತಾಪ್ತಂಭ್ಯತೆ.
- (8). ಪದ್—ಅಭಿಪಿಪದಿಸತಿ, ಅಭಿಪಾಪದ್ಯತೆ.
- (9). ಸ್ವನ್—ಅಭಿಪಸ್ವಾಣ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪ್ಸ್ವಾಣಿಸತಿ, ಅಭಿಪಾಪ್ಸ್ವಾಣ್ಯತೆ.
- (10). ಪೇವ್—ಅಭಿಪೇವಿಸತಿ, ಅಭಿಪೇಪೇವ್ಯತೆ.
- (11). ಪಿವ್—ಅಭಿಪಿಪೇವಿಸತಿ, ಅಭಿಪೇಪೇವ್ಯತೆ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪೇವೆ.
- (12). ಪಹ್—ಅಭಿಪೇಹೆ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪಹಿಸತಿ, ಅಭಿಪಾಪಹ್ಯತೆ.

But ಪದ್ and ಪ್ವಂಜ್ in the perfect=ಅಭಿಪಸಾದ, ಅಭಿಪಸ್ವಜಿ. And ಸ್ತಂಭ್, ಪಿವ್, and ಪಹ್ before ಚಜ್=ಅಭ್ಯತಸ್ತಂಭತ್, ಪದ್ಯಸೀಪವತ್, ನ್ಯಸೀಪಿ

ವತ್, ವ್ಯಸೀಷವತ್, ಪರೈಸೀಷಹತ್, ನ್ಯಸೀಷಹತ್, and ವ್ಯಸೀಷಹತ್. And ಅಭಿ ಸುಸೂಪ (from ಸು+the affix ಸ್) +the affix ಅ which according to certain special rules relating to the subject gives the whole expression the form of ಅಭಿಸುಸೂಪ್=ಅಭಿಸುಸೂಪಿ.

(xlv). After ಅನು, ವಿ, ಪರಿ, ಅಭಿ, and ನಿ, the root ಸ್ಯಂತ್ optionally changes the ಸ into ಷ, except when the word is applied to living beings alone. (VIII. 3. 72). e. g., ಅನು &c., +ಸ್ಯಂದತಿ= ಅನು ಸ್ಯಂದತಿ or ಅನುಷ್ಯಂದತಿ &c. And so ಅನುಷ್ಯಂದೇತಿ or ಅನುಸ್ಯಂದೇತಿ ಮತೀನ್ಯೈ ದಕೆ (the word is applied to ಮತ್ಸ್ಯೈ, a living being, and ಉದಕ, a thing without life in conjunction). But ಅನುಸ್ಯಂದತಿ ಮತ್ಸ್ಯೈಃ (the word is applied only to ಮತ್ಸ್ಯೈ, a living being).

(xlvi). After ಪರಿ, the root ಸ್ಯಂತ್ optionally changes the ಸ into ಷ, and so after ವಿ also except when it comes before primitive affixes called *nishthā*. (ನಿಷ್ಠಾ) (VIII. 3. 73, 74), e. g., ಪರಿಸ್ಯನ್ತಾ, ಪರಿಸ್ಯನ್ತುಃ, ಪರಿಸ್ಯನ್ತವ್ಯಃ, or ಪರಿಷ್ಯನ್ತಾ, ಪರಿಷ್ಯನ್ತುಃ, ಪರಿಷ್ಯನ್ತವ್ಯಃ, ಪರಿಷ್ಯನ್ತಾಃ or ಪರಿಸ್ಯನ್ತಾಃ. And ವಿಷ್ಯನ್ತಾ, ವಿಷ್ಯನ್ತುಃ, ವಿಷ್ಯನ್ತವ್ಯಃ ; or ವಿಷ್ಠನ್ತಾ, ವಿಷ್ಠನ್ತುಃ, ವಿಷ್ಠನ್ತವ್ಯಃ. But ವಿಷ್ಯನ್ತಾಃ (= *nishthā*).

(xlvii). After ನಿರ್, ನಿ, and ವಿ, the roots ಸ್ಪುರ್, and ಸ್ಪುಲ್ optionally change their ಸ into ಷ (VIII. 3. 76). e. g., (ಸ್ಪುರ್) ನಿಸ್ಪು ರತಿ, ನಿಸ್ಪುರತಿ, ವಿಸ್ಪುರತಿ, or ನಿಷ್ಪುರತಿ, ನಿಷ್ಪುರತಿ, ವಿಸ್ಪುರತಿ. (ಸ್ಪುಲ್) ನಿಸ್ಪು ಲತಿ, ನಿಸ್ಪುಲತಿ, ವಿಸ್ಪುಲತಿ or ನಿಷ್ಪುಲತಿ, ನಿಷ್ಪುಲತಿ, ವಿಸ್ಪುಲತಿ.

(xlviii). After ವಿ, the root ಸ್ಯಂಭ್ changes the ಸ into ಷ always. e. g., ವಿಷ್ಯಂಭಾತಿ, ವಿಷ್ಯಂಭಿತಾ, ವಿಷ್ಯಂಭಿತುಃ, ವಿಷ್ಯಂಭಿತವ್ಯಃ. (VIII. 3. 77).

(xlix). The root ಅಸ್ coming after ಇಣ್ in an *upasarga*, or after the indeclinable word ಪ್ರಾರುಸ್, when the letter ಯ or a vowel follows, changes the ಸ into ಷ. (8. 3. 87). e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸಂತಿ=ಅಭಿ ಷಂತಿ ; ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ಯಾತ್=ಅಭಿಷ್ಯಾತ್ ; ಪ್ರಾರುಸ್+ಸಂತಿ=ಪ್ರಾರುಷಂತಿ ; ಪ್ರಾರುಸ್+ಸ್ಯಾರ್=ಪ್ರಾರುಷ್ಯಾರ್. But ನಿ+ಸ್ತಃ (from ಅಸ್ತಃ)=ನಿಷ್ತಃ ; ಪ್ರಾರುಸ್+ಸ್ತಃ=ಪ್ರಾರು ಸ್ತಃ (neither ಯ nor a vowel follows ಅಸ್ but ತ).

(l). After ಸು, ವಿ, ನಿರ್, and ದುರ್, the roots ಪೂ, ಪಮ್, and ಪ್ಪುಪ್ changed by *samprasāraṇam* into ಸುಪ್ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter, change their ಸ into ಪ (VIII. 3. 88). *e. g.*, (ಪೂ) ಸುಪೂತಿ, ವಿಸೂತಿ, ನಿಸೂತಿ, ದುಪೂತಿ—(ಪಮ್) ಸುಪಮಮ್, ವಿಪಮಮ್, ನಿಪಮಮ್, ದುಪಮಮ್.—(ಸುಪ್) ; ಸುಮಪ್ಪತಿ, ವಿಮಪ್ಪತಿ, ನಿಮಪ್ಪತಿ, ದುಮಪ್ಪತಿ.

(Li). After the *upsarga* ನಿ, and after the word ನದೀ, the root ಪ್ಲಾ when it means “to be proficient” changes the ಸ into ಪ (VIII. 3. 89). *e. g.*, ನಿಪ್ಲಾತೆ, ನದೀಪ್ಲಾತೆ. But ನಿಪ್ಲಾತೆ, and ನದೀಪ್ಲಾತೆ when proficiency is not meant.

(Lii). After ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ, the words ಪಿತೆ and ಸಯಃ change their ಸ into ಪ (VIII. 3. 70). *e. g.*, ಪಿಪಿತೆ, ನಿಪಿತೆ, ವಿಪಿತೆ. (ಸಯಃ) ಪರಿಪಯಃ, ನಿಪಯಃ, ವಿಪಯಃ.

(Liii). After ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ, the ಸ of the augment ಸುಟ್ is changed into ಪ ; and this optionally even when the augment ಅಟ್ intervenes. (VIII. 3. 70, 71). *e. g.*, ಪರಿಪ್ಪುರೋತಿ ; ಪರೈಪ್ಪುರೋತ್ or ಪರೈಪ್ಪುರೋತ್.

(Liv). The ಸ of ನಿನ್, when followed by the root ತಪ್, if it does not mean “to do frequently” is changed into ಪ. (VIII. 3. 102). *e. g.*, ನಿಪ್ಪತಿ. But ನಿಪ್ಪತಿ ಸುನೇಞಂ ಸುನೇಞಾರಃ (here “to heat frequently” is meant.

(Lv). The following words are anomalous :—

1. ವಿ+ಸ್ತರಃ when it means “either a tree” or “a seat” or “a verse in poetry”=ವಿಪ್ಪರಃ (VIII. 3. 92, 94).

2. ಪ್ರತಿ+ಸ್ನಾತಂ when it means “holy ablution”=ಪ್ರತಿಪ್ಲಾತಂ (VIII. 3. 90).

3. ಅಗ್ನಿ+ಸ್ತುತ್=ಅಗ್ನಿಪ್ಪುತ್ (VIII. 3. 82).

4. ಗಾರೀ+ಸಕ್ಥಃ when it means a “name”=ಗಾರೀಮಕ್ಥಃ (VIII. 3. 98 to 100).

5. ಪ್ರತಿ+ಸ್ಥಿಕಾ=ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿಕಾ (*Id.*)
6. ಜಲಾ+ಸಾಹಂ=ಜಲಾಸಾಹಂ (*Id.*)
7. ನೌ+ಸೇಚನಂ=ನೌಷೇಚನಂ (*Id.*)
8. ದುಂದುಭಿ+ಕೇವನಂ=ದುಂದುಭಿಕೇವನಂ (*Id.*)
9. ಅಂಗುಲಿ+ಸಂಗಃ=ಅಂಗುಲಿಪಂಗಃ (VIII, 3. 80).
10. ಭೀರು+ಸ್ಥಾನಂ=ಭೀರುಷ್ಠಾನಂ (VIII. 3. 81).
11. ಅಭಿನಿವ್+ಸ್ತಾನಃ if it means the name of an " expression" =ಅಭಿನಿವ್ಶಾನಃ (VIII. 3. 86).
12. ಗವಿ and ಯುಧಿ+ಸ್ಥಿರಃ=ಗವಿಸ್ಥಿರಃ and ಯುಧಿಸ್ಥಿರಃ (VIII. 3. 95)
13. ಸು and ದು+ಸ್ತು=ಸುಪ್ತು and ದುಪ್ತು.
14. ಪರಿ and ರೋಹಿಣೀ+ಕೇನಃ=ಹರಿವೇನಃ and ರೋಹಿಣೀವೇನಃ
15. ಸು, ನಿ and ದು+ಸಾವಾ=ಸುಷಾವಾ, ನಿಷಾವಾ, and ದುಷಾವಾ. (VIII. 3. 98 to 100).
16. ಸು, ನಿ, and ದು+ಸೇಡಃ=ಸುಪೇಡಃ, ನಿಪೇಡಃ, and ದುಪೇಡಃ (*Id.*)
17. ಸು, ನಿ, and ದು+ಸಂಧಿಃ=ಸುವಂಧಿಃ, ನಿಪಂಧಿಃ, and ದುಪಂಧಿಃ (*Id.*)
18. ಅಗ್ನಿ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿ, and ಆಯುಃ+ಸೋಮಃ=ಅಗ್ನಿಸೋಮಃ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಸೋಮಃ, and ಆಯುಸೋಮಃ (VIII. 3. 82, 83).
19. ಮಾತುಃ, ಪಿತುಃ, ಮಾತೃ, and ಪಿತೃ+ಸ್ವಸಾ=ಮಾತೃಸ್ವಸಾ or ಮಾತುಸ್ವಸಾ, ಪಿತೃಸ್ವಸಾ or ಪಿತುಸ್ವಸಾ, ಮಾತೃಸ್ವಸಾ, and ಪಿತೃಸ್ವಸಾ. (VIII. 3. 85, 84).
20. ಕಪಿ+ಸ್ಥಲಃ when it means "a descendant"=ಕಪಿಸ್ಥಲಃ. (VIII. 3. 91).
21. ವಿ, ಕು, ಕಮಿ, and ಪರಿ,+ಸ್ಥಲಂ=ವಿಸ್ಥಲಂ, ಕುಸ್ಥಲಂ ಕಮಿಸ್ಥಲಂ and ಪರಿಸ್ಥಲಂ, (VIII. 3. 96).

22. ಪ್ರ+ಸಂಘಿ when it means "going before."=ಪ್ರಪ್ಪು (VIII. 3. 92).

23. ಅಂಬ, ಅಂಬ, ಗೋ, ಭೂಮಿ, ಸವ್ಯ, ಅಪ, ದ್ವಿ, ತ್ರಿ, ಕು, ಕೀಕು, ಕಂಕು, ಅಂಗು, ಮಂಜಿ, ಪಂಜಿ, ಪರಮೇ, ಬರ್ಹ, ದಿವಿ, and ಅಗ್ನಿ+ಸಂಘಿ=ಅಂಬಪ್ಪು, ಅಂಬಪ್ಪು, ಗೋಪ್ಪು, ಭೂಮಿಪ್ಪು, ಸವ್ಯಪ್ಪು, ಅಪಪ್ಪು, ದ್ವಿಪ್ಪು, ತ್ರಿಪ್ಪು, ಕುಪ್ಪು, ಕೀಕುಪ್ಪು, ಕಂಕುಪ್ಪು, ಅಂಗುಪ್ಪು, ಮಂಜಿಪ್ಪು, ಪಂಜಿಪ್ಪು, ಪರಮೇಪ್ಪು, ಬರ್ಹಪ್ಪು, ದಿವಿಪ್ಪು; and ಅಗ್ನಿಪ್ಪು. (VIII. 3. 97).



PART III.

VERBS.

Chapter I.

VERBAL AFFIXES.

1. Having disposed of *sandhi*, we shall proceed to the consideration of the other grammatical process relating to the preparation of the bases and the affixes, before their union for the formation of complete words. And in doing so, we shall first deal with roots and their affixes, as the peculiar character of the Sanskrit language seems to render this course very convenient, if not, indeed, more natural than any other.

2. The verbal affixes, as has been seen, are, (i) derivation affixes, (ii) tense affixes, (iii) personal affixes, (iv) primitive affixes, and (v) verbal secondary affixes. But an important general classification of all these except the last, is into (a) *सर्वधातुकः* *sárvadhátukáh* and (b) *अर्धधातुकः* *árdhadhátukáh* as follows:—

(A). *Sárvadhátukáh.*

- (1). All personal affixes except those of the perfect and benedictive. (III.4.113, 115, 116).
- (2). All other affixes which have an indicatory *ञ* (III.4.113),

(B). *Ardhadhátukáh.*

All affixes other than *sárvadhátukáh*. (III.4.114).

3. And we must first bear in mind what has been already said regarding the importance of indicatory letters, and the manner of distinguishing them when they are expressed in the affixes and other elements of the complete words. And it is to be added once for all in this connection that even when such indicatory letters are not actually expressed, there are cases in which the affixes are to be held as having certain indicatory letters, though they may not have them expressed, so that they may have the same influence which the letters when actually present would have had under any of the rules stated. Thus,

it has been said that a *sárvadhátukáh* affix without an indicatory ऌ should be like that which has an indicatory ऎ. (I.2.4), and accordingly an affix of the former description will exert the same influence in the formation of a word as an affix containing an expressed indicatory ऎ would have had. The other cases in which in this manner indicatory letters are to be understood will be pointed out as occasion may arise. But we may add here that for the sake of convenience we propose to adopt a notation for designating these special indicatory letters in connection with affixes in general, whether verbal or otherwise, as follows :—

1.	means	that	the	special	indicatory	letter	is	ॠ
2.	”	”	”	”	”	”	”	ॡ
3.	”	”	”	”	”	”	”	ॢ
4.	”	”	”	”	”	”	”	ॣ
5.	”	”	”	”	”	”	”	।

And we propose to annex these figures to the right of the affixes concerned. For example, taking षन्^६, a verbal affix ; we will by affixing the figure 1 to the right of it thus, षन्^६_१, denote that this affix is distinguished by an indicatory ॠ. Sometimes an affix which has an indicatory letter expressed is said to operate optionally as if it had another indicatory letter. Thus ण्ण^६, another verbal affix, is said to take effect in a certain case as if it had a ऌ instead of ण as its indicatory letter. In such cases, we shall annex to the affix the figure representing the optional indicatory letter specially prescribed, denoting thereby that it optionally operates as abovesaid. Thus ण्ण^६_५ means that this affix which has an indicatory ण optionally operates also as an affix having indicatory ऌ.

4. Another peculiarity relating to affixes we may conveniently advert to here, viz, that in many cases they are said to have been either *lukated*, *gluated*, *lupated* or *lopated* after being attached. This peculiarity requires explanation. In Sanskrit Grammar, when words take forms similar to what

they take when an affix is actually attached in consequence of the preliminary preparatory process prescribed in connection with the affix, the theory is, that the affix having been attached and having thereby caused the words to pass through the process has become elided by *lopa*, *lup*, *luk*, or *slu* as the case may be. Examples shewing the application of the theory will be found as we proceed.

5. There is another peculiarity regarding affixes, which also we may notice here, viz, that sometimes one affix is said to come with the ಭಾವ or condition of another affix, *i. e.* with an effect like that of the other affix. Thus, ಚ್ಚ್, a verbal affix, is sometimes said to come with ಸ್ವಪ್ನಾಚ್ಚ *i. e.* an effect like that of ಸನ್. This means that the grammatical operations the former affix causes in the case, would be like what would have been, if the latter affix had been actually attached. So also ತಾಪಿ, a verbal affix, is sometimes stated to come with the effect of ಚ್ಚ್, another verbal affix. We shall see more about such kind of affixes further on. Here we wish to add only that such affixes may be conveniently denoted by writing, to the right of the actual affix, the affix whose effect it causes. Thus, ಚ್ಚ್ with the effect of ಸನ್ may be written ಚ್ಚ್-ಸನ್.

6. Before proceeding further, it will be convenient to pay some attention to the general character of the verbal roots which, as we have already seen, are divisible into *original* and *derivative*.

7. The original roots are firstly of four kinds, (1) ಗಣಪರಿತಾಃ, *grouped roots*, *i. e.* roots which are to be found in the ಧಾತುಪೀಠಃ or the list of roots of ancient times, which is attributed to Pāṇini himself; (2) ಸೂತ್ರಾಃ, *belonging to the Sūtras*, *i. e.* roots which though not found in the ancient list referred to are found mentioned in the Sūtras or rules of grammar; (3) ಲೌಕಿಕಾಃ, *belonging to the usage of the people*, *i. e.* roots which though not found either in the ancient list or in the rules of grammar, are found used in works of acknowledged authority; and (4) ಆನಂದಿಕಾಃ, *belonging to the Vedas* *i. e.* roots which are found employed in the Vedas only.

8. The grouped roots are classified under 9 groups called (1) ಭ್ರಾಡಿದಿ (2) ಅದಾದಿ (3) ಜಹೇಡೇತ್ಯಾದಿ (4) ದಿನಾದಿ (5) ಸ್ವಾದಿ (6) ತುದಾದಿ (7) ರುಧಾದಿ (8) ತನಾದಿ (9) ಕ್ರಾಡಿದಿ. But it may be remarked that as the other 3 classes of roots also may well be brought under one or other of the above groups with equal propriety, we may take all the original roots as consisting of the nine classes above mentioned.

9. The derivative roots may be said to be of two kinds, (1) ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಂತ ಪರಿಭಾಷಿಕಾಃ and (2) ನಿಶೇಷಾರ್ಥಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಂತ ಪರಿಭಾಷಿಕಾಃ.

10. The former are roots formed by attaching to them certain affixes which cause no alteration in the original sense of the roots, and which nevertheless have invariably to be attached to the roots to render them fit for actual use. These affixes may be called the *self-descriptive affixes* and the roots taking them, the *periphrastic derivative roots*. Of one large class of this kind of derivative roots also, there is separate mention in the ancient list under the designation of ಪೌರಾದಿ roots. (III. 1.30, 25; IV. 4.55).

11. For the sake of convenience of reference, there have been certain sub-divisions made in the list of roots, of some of the ten groups of roots above mentioned. Thus under the ಭ್ರಾಡಿದಿ roots occur the sub-divisions (1) ದ್ಯುತಾದಿ, (2) ಯಜಾದಿ, (3) ಜ್ಯಲಾದಿ, (4) ಘಣಾದಿ, (5) ಘಟಾದಿ, and (6) ವೃತಾದಿ; under ಅದಾದಿ, there are (1) ರಾದಾದಿ, and (2) ಸ್ಯಸಾದಿ; under ದಿನಾದಿ, there are (1) ಕವಾದಿ and (2) ಪುಷಾದಿ; under ತುದಾದಿ, there are (1) ಮುಚಾದಿ and (2) ಕುಟಾದಿ; under ಕ್ರಾಡಿದಿ, there is ಕ್ವಾದಿ; and under ಪೌರಾದಿ, there is ಜ್ಞಸಾದಿ. So also for the same purpose, many roots have indicative letters attached to them. These letters according to *Pāṇini's* list are, (1) ಆ, (2) ಇ, (3) ಋ, (4) ಈ, (5) ಉ, (6) ಊ, (7) ಋ, (8) ೠ, (9) ಎ, (10) ಏ, (11) ಙ, (12) ಞ, (13) ಟ, (14) ಡ, (15) ಮ, and (16) ಣ. But the later grammarians have added to the above, (1) ಋ, (2) ಇಙ, (3) ಏ, (4) ಉ, (5) ಊ, (6) ಋ, and many other consonants. Reserving an explanation of

some of these indicatory letters for their proper places we have to explain the others here as follows:—(See Kav).

- ೞ = ದ್ಯುತಾದಿ a sub-division of ಭ್ವಾದಿ.
 ಏ = ಯಜಾದಿ. Do
 ಜ = ಜ್ವಲಾದಿ. Do
 ಣ = ಘಣಾದಿ. Do
 ಮ = ಘಟಾದಿ. Do
 ಮಿ = ಘಟಾದಿ (optionally) Do
 ವ = ವೃತಾದಿ. Do
 ಲ = ಅದಾದಿ.
 ಲಾ = ಸ್ವಪಾದಿ a sub-division of ಅದಾದಿ.
 ಘ = ರುದಾದಿ. Do
 ಕ್ಷ = ಜಕ್ಷಾದಿ. Do
 ಲಿ = ಜಹೋತ್ಯಾದಿ.
 ಯ = ದಿವಾದಿ.
 ಯ = ವುಪಾದಿ a sub-division of ದಿವಾದಿ.
 ಭ = ಕವನಾದಿ Do
 ನ = ಸ್ವಾದಿ.
 ತ = ತುದಾದಿ.
 ಶಿ = ಕುಟಾದಿ a sub-division of ತುದಾದಿ.
 ಪ = ಮುಚಾದಿ. Do
 ಥ = ರುಧಾದಿ. Do
 ದ = ತನಾದಿ. Do
 ಗ = ಕ್ರ್ಯಾದಿ.
 ಗಿ = ಪ್ವಾದಿ a sub-division of ಕ್ರ್ಯಾದಿ.
 ಕ = ಚುರಾದಿ.
 ಕ್ಷ = ಜ್ಞಸಾದಿ.
 ತ = ಅದಂತ roots or roots ending in ಅ, a sub-division
 of ಜ್ಞಪಾದಿ.
 ಶಿ = ಭ್ವಾದಿ or ಚುರಾದಿ (optionally.)
 ಠ = Roots peculiar to the Vedas.

12. Observe that when roots are given in the list of roots with a final **ಉ** without the indicatory **ಃ**, the roots end in close consonants, the **ಉ** being used merely to give an easy utterance. (See Kav).

13. It should further be observed that there are many roots belong to more than one class, going under one class or another often according to the sense in which they are used, they having thus more than one sense, and sometimes even without such a difference in sense. The latter is the case especially with regard to roots ending in **ಉ**; for all these as a rule come under both the 1st and the 10th class. (Sid. II. 185). And there are many other roots likewise coming under one or other of these two classes. Nay, it is said by some grammarians that all the roots grouped under the 10th class form only a part of the 1st class, and therefore take the self-descriptive affixes only optionally (Sid. II. 170). So all roots signifying "to kill" though grouped under other than the 10th class may as a rule take the self-descriptive affixes of the 10th class also optionally. (Sid. II. 177). And even other roots than those with the above signification may, it is said by some, be used with the self-descriptive affixes of the 10th class. (Sid. II. 188). These distinctions which are to be found marked only in the list of roots should be well remembered. And even when there is no sanction in the list, some roots may be found used by authors as those of one class, though they properly belong to another class. Thus in the passage "ನವಿಶ್ಯಸದವಿಶ್ಯಸ್ರಂ" the root **ಶ್ಯ** which according to the list belongs to the 2nd class is used as a root of the 1st class. (Sid. II. 121). These differences of usage also should be borne in mind.

14. Observe also that there is no indicatory letter for **ಭ್ಯಾಢಿ**.

15. Taking the 10th class roots as the first kind of derivative roots, a second kind of such roots will be found to be:—

- (i) Roots formed by means of affixes which give the sense of the causer of the action, such as one who directs

the action to be done and so on *i. e.* causative roots.
(III. 1.26)

- (ii) Roots formed by means of affixes which give the sense of repetition or intensity of the action, or, if the original sense is motion, the sense of crookedness only *i. e.* roots which may be called the frequentative roots. (III. 1.22).
- (iii) Roots formed by means of affixes which give the sense of wishing the action *i. e.* desiderative roots. (III. 1.7).

16. It is to be remarked with reference to the causative, frequentative, and desiderative affixes, that the employment of these affixes when the additional signification of the affixes is intended to be expressed, is by no means compulsory, and that the same meaning may be expressed by a phrase instead, if desired.

17. And it should be observed that some roots involve in their sense the force of the above derivation affixes. Thus, the root ८३० has by itself a causative force *e. g.* याज् दत्तमुपवसति. "he causes *Yajñadatta* to refrain" (B. 799). But it should be remembered that by causative roots we do not mean such roots.

18. Nor in the case of the causative is there any fixed rule as to what thing or person should be taken as the immediate agent of the action, and what, as the causer thereof. For, whatever the speaker arbitrarily chooses to treat as the former or as the latter, he is at liberty to speak of as such. For example, in the case of cooking, it is equally allowable to say that "the fire cooks" or "the cook cooks" or "the fuel cooks". But when the choice of the immediate agent has thus been made then the person who or the thing which is the mover of that agent must be called a causative agent. (I. 4.54, 55).

19. There is a peculiar way of using the causative form in Sanskrit in connection with transitive roots, and this is to take a root of this kind as denoting the simple action signified by it as abstracted from the idea of the actual performance

of it (ನಿವೃತ್ತಪ್ರೇಷಣಾ) and treat the causative form of the root as expressing the actual performance of the action, thus rendering the resultant import of the causative root equal to the ordinary import of the original root. Thus take ಅರ್ಘ, "to beg," as meaning only "begging" and the causative root from it ಅರ್ಘಿ as meaning "to perform the act of begging;" then since the resultant signification of ಅರ್ಘಿ is only equal to "to beg" and nothing more, we may derive from it the word ಅರ್ಘಯಂತಿ as the third person plural of the present tense and use it in the sense of "they beg," though when this peculiar causative form is not used, the word as formed from the original root with its proper *self-descriptive* affix of the 10th class will be ಅರ್ಘಯಂತಿ, not ಅರ್ಘಯಂತಿ, because ಅರ್ಘ is a root of the *atmanepadi* (Sid. II. 197.)

20. With regard to the desiderative affixes, they are applied only when the wish of the agent of the action has reference to the same act, for, in such a case as ಗಮನೇನೈಚ್ಛತಿ, "by going he wishes", the desiderative affix cannot be employed; here the man wishes by the going to accomplish something else, and the going is not the act wished. Nor do the affixes apply, when the wisher and the agent of the action are not the same. For, in such a case as ಶಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಪಠಂತಿಚ್ಛತಿ ಗುರುಃ, "the teacher wishes that the pupils should read", the affixes cannot be employed; here the wisher is the teacher, and the agents of the action are the pupils (B. 753).

21. Observe that the desiderative form is also, though rarely, used to express that there is probability or little doubt, (ಅಶಂಕ,) that the action is about to happen. Thus, ಶ್ವಾಯುಷೋಮರ್ಮತಿ= "the dog is probably about to die" and ಕಾಲಂಪಿಪತಿಷತಿ= "the bank is in all probability about to fall." (Sid. II. 202).

22. But no desiderative root can be formed from a root which is already a desiderative root. (Sid. II. 205).

23. One great feature of certain classes of the verbal affixes being their liability to take the augment ಇನ್ either in

its proper form alone, or with the **ॐ** elongated under certain conditions, after certain roots either optionally or absolutely, the roots themselves both original and derivative, are, with reference to this circumstance, to be divided into *anif*, (अनिच्) *set*, (सृष्ट्) and *vet*, (वृष्ट्) according as they do or do not take the augment absolutely, or take it only optionally. But it is to be observed that a root which is *anif* with reference generally to one class of affixes taking the augment has often to be *set* or *vet* absolutely or optionally, in regard to some particular affixes only. And so a root generally *set* or *vet* has to be *anif* absolutely or optionally, in relation to some particular affixes.

24. Again, the roots both original and derivative may be divided according as they admit of the *parasmaipadi* or *ātmanepadi* mode of conjugation or both. As we have already said, *ātmanepadi* is the proper mode always for the passive voice. In the active voice, though generally *parasmaipadi* mode is proper, *ātmanepadi* mode is used in this voice also in some cases which are as follows :—

(A.) *As to original roots.*

- (i) When the verbal root is distinguished in the list of roots by a gravely accented indicative vowel, or by an indicative **ॐ** (I. 3. 12) *e. g.* : अस्, वस्, (here the final **ॐ** is a gravely accented indicative vowel). ष्ठ्, श्ठ्.
- (ii) When the verbal root is distinguished by an indicative vowel circumflexly accented, or by an indicative **ॐ**, if the essential direct fruit of the action accrues to the agent (I. 3. 72) but only optionally, if this fact of the fruit of the action accruing to the agent is indicated by a word expressed along with the root (शुचवच्) (I. 3. 77). *e. g.* : यज, वज (here the final **ॐ** is a circumflexly accented indicative vowel). ष्ठ्, श्ठ्. From these roots, come in the *parasmaipadi* यजन्ति, वजन्ति, सुन्यन्ति, and कर्वाणन्ति and in the *ātmanepadi* यजन्ते, वजन्ते, सुन्यन्ते, and कर्वाणन्ते,

the verbs in both cases meaning, "they sacrifice," "they cook," "they distill" and "they do." If the second form is used, it means that the agent of the several acts of sacrificing, cooking, &c., intends to secure for himself the essential fruit of his act, such as the merit of the sacrifice, the food got ready by the cooking, and so forth. But if the first form is used, it means that the agent does these acts for the sake of others as in the case of hired sacrificers, and cooks, who sacrifice and cook for their employers who derive the merit of the sacrifice or own the food cooked. Here that these sacrificers and cooks get fees or pay is no objection to the application of the rule; for the essential object of the employers who initiate the sacrifice and order the cooking is not the payment to the sacrificers and cooks, but the merit of the sacrifice and the food which they intend to obtain for themselves. Still, if we use the word स्वप् along with the verbs, we may use either the *átmanepadi* or the *parasmaipadi*. Thus, we may say स्वप्युयुञ्ज्वायुञ्जते or स्वप्युयुञ्ज्वायुञ्जते & स्वप्कृतंकरोति or स्वप्कृतंकुरुते; for the word स्वप् shows that the act denoted by the verbs is done for the benefit of the agent himself.

- (iii) When the interchange of the action denoted by the root is to be expressed, (I. 3. 14) except when the root means "to go" or "to injure." (I. 3. 15) and except when the interchange is denoted distinctly by the use of the expressions अतरेतर, अन्त्येत्य and परस्पर, along with the root. (I. 3. 19) e. g : वृत्तिलानेति (here the act of cutting denoted by the verb being considered as being the appropriate office of another, the *átmanepadi* is used). But अतरेतरत्य or अन्त्येत्यत्य or परस्परत्यवृत्तिलासति. And वृत्तिगच्छति, वृत्तिसर्पति and वृत्तिहंसति (here the verbs mean "to go" or "to injure").

B. As to derivative roots.

- (i) When the affix by means of which the root is formed is distinguished by an indicatory \mathfrak{z} . (I. 3.12; III. 1. 30) except when such an affix is a *lukated* affix. (VII. 3. 94). Thus $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$ which is from the root $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$ + the affix $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$, a verbal affix *i. e.* \mathfrak{z} with an indicatory \mathfrak{z} attached to it, is conjugated in the *átmanepadi*; but $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$ which is from the root $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$ + the affix $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$, another verbal affix, is conjugated in the *parasmaipadi*.
- (ii) When the root is a desiderative root, if the original root itself from which it has been formed is one to be conjugated in the *átmanepadi* mode. (I.13.62). Thus, the desideratives from $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$ and $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$ are conjugated in the *átmanepadi* because $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$ and $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$ themselves are to be so conjugated.
- (iii) When the root is a root of the 10th class, if the essential direct fruit of the action goes to the agent. (I.3.74) but only optionally if this fact of the fruit of the action accruing to the agent is indicated by words expressed along with the root. (I.3.77). Thus, from $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$, a root of the 10th class, comes $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$, "he steals", in the *átmanepadi* if the agent steals for his own use, but $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$ as well as $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$ if the word $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$ is used along with the verb.
- (iv) When the root is a causative root, if the essential direct fruit of the action accrues to the agent, (I. 3. 74) but only optionally, if this fact of the fruit of the action accruing to the agent is indicated by a word used along with the verb (I. 3. 77) and provided that the causative root is not formed from (a) original roots meaning "to eat" or "to

swallow" and "to tremble," "shake" or "move" (I. 3. 87) and (b) other non-causative intransitive roots that have had an agent endowed with a will (ಚಿತ್ತಮ್). (I. 3. 88). Thus from ಕಾರಿ and ಪಾಚಿ the causatives from ಕೃ "to do" and ಪಚ್ "to cook" if the agent acts or cooks for his own use, come ಕಾರಯತಿ and ಪಾಚಯತಿ or ಸ್ವಂಕಾರಯತಿ, ಸ್ವಂಪಾಚಯತಿ as well as ಸ್ವಂಕಾರಯತಿ, ಸ್ವಂಪಾಚಯತಿ. But from ನಿಗಾರಿ, ಭೋಜಿ, ಕಂಪಿ and ಚಲಿ, the causatives from ನಿಗೃ "to swallow," ಭುಜ್ "to eat," ಕಂಪ "to shake" and ಚಲ್ "to move," though the several acts denoted by the verbs are done by the agent for his own use, come only ನಿಗಾರಯತಿ, ಭೋಜಯತಿ, ಕಂಪಯತಿ, and ಚಲಯತಿ in the *parasmaipadi*. And from ಅಸಿ and ಶಾಯಿ, the causatives from ಅಸ್ "to sit" and ಶೀ "to sleep," if a person such as *Devadatta* is caused to do the act of sitting and sleeping, though he does it for his own use, come only ಅಸಯತಿ and ಶಾಯಯತಿ in the *parasmaipadi*; for "to sit" and "to sleep" are intransitive roots and *Devadatta* is an agent endowed with a will. However if one person such as *Devadatta* causes another person *Yajñadatta* to cause a third person *Rāmadatta* to do an act denoted by an intransitive root as "mounting" for instance, though *Rāmadatta* mounts for his own benefit, the verb to be used in such a case is ಅರೋಹಯತಿ in the *ātmanepadi* from the root ಅರುಹ್ "to mount," not ಅರೋಹಯತಿ; for the causative root is from another causative root, not from a non-causative. And from ಕಾರಿ, the causative from ಕೃ, if the person caused to do the act denoted by the verb does it for his own use, comes only ಕಾರಯತಿ though the person has a will; for the original root ಕೃ, though a non-causative root, is not an intransitive root. And from ಕೋಷಿ, the causative from ಕುಷ್, "to dry," if that which

dries is a thing not possessed of a will as *ವ್ರೀಹಯಾಃ*, "paddy," for instance, though the fruit of the action, i. e. the drying, affects only the paddy itself, comes *ಶೋಷಯತಿ* in the *átmanepadi*, though "to dry" is an intransitive root:—e. g. *ಶೋಷಯತಿ ವ್ರೀಹೀನ್ ತಪಃ*, "the sunshine causes the paddy to dry."

- (v) When the root is a causative root, even though the essential direct fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent, provided that the causative root is formed from a non-causative original root that governed an object, by making the object the agent, and the meaning of the non-causative root is not "to remember" or "to recollect" (I. 3. 67). Thus, taking the sentences *ಅರೋಹನ್ನಿಹಸ್ತಿಸಂಹಸ್ತಪಕಾಃ*, "the elephant-keepers mount the elephant" and *ಪಶ್ಯನ್ನಿಭೃತ್ಯಾಃರಾಜಾನಮ್*, "the attendants see the king," if we paraphrase them into other sentences having substantially the same meaning, by making the objects "elephant and king" the subjects, and turning the verbs "ಅರೋಹನ್ನಿ" and "ಪಶ್ಯನ್ನಿ" into verbs of the causative form, these causative verbs should be in the *átmanepadi*, the paraphrases being therefore *ಅರೋಹಯತಿ ಹಸ್ತಿಸ್ವಯಮೇವ*, "the elephant makes itself to be mounted" and *ವಕ್ಯಯತಿ ರಾಜಾಸ್ವಯಮೇವ*, "the king makes himself to be seen." But a similar paraphrase of

- (1) *ಗಣಯತಿಗಣಂ ಗೋಮಾಲಕಃ* = *ಗಣಯತಿಗಣಃ ಸ್ವಯಮೇವ* (only *parasmaipadi* because the causative is from *ಗಣಯತಿ* which is itself a causative verb).
- (2) *ಲಾನಾತಿ ದಾತ್ರೀಣ* ... = *ಲಾನಯತಿ ದಾತ್ರಂ ಸ್ವಯಮೇವ* (only *parasmaipadi* because the instrument, not the object, is made the subject).

(3) ಸ್ಮರತಿ ವನಗುಲ್ಮಸ್ಯಕೋಶಲಃ = ಸ್ಮರಯತಿ ಕೋಶಲಂ ವನಗುಲ್ಮಃ ಸ್ವಯಮೇವ
(only *parasmaipadi* because the
verb ಸ್ಮರತಿ means "to remember"
or "to recollect").

25. Observe that causative roots formed as above by making the object an agent differ from roots in the reflective voice, which also express the object as the agent, in that the latter refer to a state or action belonging to the object, while the former refer to a state or action belonging to the agent. (Kás. on I. 3. 67).

26. Observe also that in the list of roots compiled by the later native and European Sanskrit scholars, it is customary to designate by indicatory ॠ or ॡ respectively the roots distinguished by gravely accented and circumflexly accented vowels also. (See Kav.).

27. And it is to be remarked that though the general rule in regard to roots with gravely accented indicatory vowels is that they should as abovesaid be conjugated in the *átmanepadi*, yet this rule is liable to exceptions, some of these roots admitting therefore also *parasmaipadi*. Thus in the sentence ಸ್ಪಾಯನ್ನಿರೋಕ್ಷಕಸಂಧೀ, the root ಸ್ಪಾಯಃ⁶ though having a gravely accented indicatory vowel has been conjugated in the *parasmaipadi*. (Sid. II. 112).

28. Observe further that notwithstanding the above rules regarding the mode of conjugation, the usage of the best authors is often found at variance with them, and that the correct mode has therefore to be determined in many cases by practice alone. (See Kav.).

29. Again the roots both original and derivative, may be divided into two classes, (1) Regular and (2) Irregular, the latter consisting of those roots which take their affixes in an exceptional manner according to what may be considered the exception to the general rules, and differently from the

former which in taking the affixes may be held to conform to the general rules in question.

30. We propose to shew the distinction of roots as above-said by letters and signs prefixed to the roots as follows :—

I = ಭ್ರಾಡಿದಿ; II = ಅದಾದಿ; III = ಜುಕೋತ್ಯಾದಿ; IV = ದಿವಾದಿ; V = ಸ್ಯಾದಿ; VI = ತುದಾದಿ; VII = ರುಧಾದಿ; VIII = ತನಾದಿ; IX = ಕ್ರಾಡಿದಿ; X = ಜುರಾದಿ; *ni* = X roots, or causative roots, or both, as the case may be; C = Causative; F = Frequentative; D = Desiderative; E = *set*; E' = *anit* E = *vet*; EO = *set* roots which have either *v*, or *va* elongated, optionally; P = *parasmaipadi*; A = *atmanepadi*; U = ಉಭಯಪದಿ (*ubhayapadi*) i.e. either P or A at option; PA = ordinarily A but irregularly P; AP = ordinarily P, but irregularly A; AU = ordinarily U, but irregularly A only in some cases. PAU = ordinarily U, but irregularly P only in some cases and A only in others; R = Regular; Ir. = Irregular :—

31. And it is to be added that we propose to prefix E, EO and E' to affixes also when it is intended to speak of them as having taken *ಇಟಿ* or *ಈಟಿ*, or as not having taken the augment respectively, and to prefix P, A, or U to them when we intend to denote them respectively as *parasmaipadi*, *atmanepadi* or *ubhayapadi* affixes.

32. Confining our attention for the present only to regular roots and reserving for a future occasion a consideration of the primitive affixes except those by which the participles and gerunds as well as the infinitive are formed, and the verbal secondary affixes, we may first take a cursory glance at the remaining kinds of verbal affixes as follows :—

I.—DERIVATION AFFIXES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Affixes attached to the roots without altering their sense. | (i) ಅಯ್ಯ ⁶ substituted for <i>ಣಿ</i> |
| | (ii) $\bar{4}$ <i>ಣಿ</i> . |
| | (iii) <i>ಣಿ</i> . (III. 1. 30, 25; VI. 4. 51., 52, 55) |

- (2) Affixes making C roots. (i) ಅಜ್ಜ್ substituted for ಣಿ.
(ii) ಾ ಣಿ.
(iii) ಣಿ. (III. 1. 30, 25, 26 ; VI. 4. 51, 52, 55)
- (3) Affixes making F roots. (i) ಯಜ್
(ii) ಿ ಯಜ್ (III. 1. 22 ; II. 4. 74)
- (4) Affixes making D roots (i) ಸನ್
(ii) ಸನ್, III. 1. 7 ; I. 2. 9, 10, 26)

II.—TENSE AFFIXES.

1. Tense affixes for the present, the imperative, the imperfect, and the optative, in the active voice:—

- For I roots comprising, besides roots of the 1st class, also all derivative roots except those formed by ಿ ಯಜ್ ... ಕವ್ (III. 1.68)
- „ II. roots comprising, besides roots of the 2nd class, also the derivative roots formed by ಿ ಯಜ್ ಿ ಕವ್ (II. 4.72)
- „ III. roots ... ಼ ಕವ್ (II. 4.75)
- „ IV. roots ... ಕ್ಯನ್, (III. 1.69)
- „ V. roots ... (i) ನ್ನ, substituted for ಕ್ಕ,;
(ii) ನ್, substituted for ಕ್ಕ,;
(iii) ನುವ್, substituted for ಕ್ಕ,;
(iv) ಕ್ಕ, (VI. 4. 77, 87, 107; III. 1. 73).
- „ VI. roots ... ಕ್, (III. 1.77).

- VII. roots (i) न् substituted for क्; (ii) क् (VI. 4.111; III. 1.78).
- VIII. roots (i) व् substituted for लु; (ii) ४ लु; (iii) लु. (III. 1.79; VI. 4.87,107).
- IX. roots (i) न् substituted for क्; (ii) न् substituted for क्; (iii) क् substituted for क्; (iv). क् (VI. 4.113, 112; III. 1.81, 83).
- (2) Tense affixes for the present, the imperative, imperfect, and optative, in the passive voice ... यत् (III. 1. 67).
- (3) Tense affixes for the aorist (i) क्, (ii) ४ क्, (iii) च् (iv) च्-न, (v) ४ च्, (vi) ४ च्, (vii) च्, (viii) च्, (ix) च्-चि (x) चि (I. 2. 12, 17; III. 1. 66, 43, 44, 45; VI.1. 68; VI. 4. 62; VIII. 2. 27; Sid. I. 111).
- (4) Tense affixes for the first future (i) त्; (ii) ता, (iii) ताच्; (iv) तान्; (v) त्-चि; (vi) ता-चि; (vii) ताच्-चि; (viii) तान्-चि; (II. 4.85; III.1.33; VIII. 2.25; VI. 4.143, 62; VII. 4. 50, 51, 52).
- (5) Tense affixes for the second future and the conditional (i) क्; (ii) क्-चि;

III. PERSONAL AFFIXES.

- (1) Personal affixes for the present. (VII. 1. 3, 5; VII. 2. 81; III. 4. 78, 79, 80).

3RD PERSON.			2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
s.	d.	pl.	s.	d.	pl.	s.	d.	pl.
(i) P.	ತಿವ್, ತನ್, ಅಂತಿ;	ಸಿವ್, ಥನ್, ಥ್.	ಮಿವ್, ವನ್, ಮನ್,					
	or ಅತಿ.							
(ii) A.	ತೈ, ಆತೈ, ಅಂತೈ;	ಸೈ, ಆಫೈ, ಥೈ.	ಎೈ, ವಹೈ, ಮಹೈ					
	or ಇತೈ	or ಅತೈ	or ಇಫೈ					

- (2) Personal affixes for the perfect. (VII. 1. 34; III. 4. 79, 80, 81, 82).

(i) P.	ಣತ್, ಅತುನ್, ಉನ್ ಫತ್, ಅಫುನ್, ಅ;	ಣತ್, ವ, ಮ							
	or ಔ	or ಅತುನ್	or ಉನ್	or ಫತ್	or ಅಫುನ್	or ಅ	or ಔ	or ವೈ	or ಮೈ
(ii) A.	ಎತ್, ಆತೈ, ಇರೈ;	ಸೈ, ಆಫೈ, ಥೈ;	ಎೈ, ವಹೈ, ಮಹೈ						
	or ಎತ್	or ಆತೈ	or ಇರೈ	or ಸೈ	or ಆಫೈ	or ಥೈ	or ಎೈ	or ವಹೈ	or ಮಹೈ

- (3) Personal affixes for the first future. (III. 4. 79, 80, 99; II. 4. 87).

(i) P.	ಡ್, ರ್, ಳ್;	ಸಿವ್, ಥನ್, ಥ್;	ಮಿವ್, ವನ್, ಮನ್.						
(ii) A.	ಡ್, ರ್, ಳ್;	ಸೈ, ಆಫೈ, ಥೈ,	ಎೈ, ವಹೈ, ಮಹೈ.						

- (4) Personal affixes for the second future. (VII. 1. 3; VII. 2. 81; III. 4. 79).

(i) P.	ತಿವ್, ತನ್, ಅಂತಿ;	ಸಿವ್, ಥನ್, ಥ್,	ಮಿವ್, ವನ್, ಮನ್.						
(ii) A.	ತೈ, ಇತೈ, ಅಂತೈ;	ಸೈ, ಇಫೈ, ಥೈ,	ಎೈ, ವಹೈ, ಮಹೈ.						

- (5) Personal affixes for the imperative. (III. 4. 86, 101, 85, 87, 92, 99, 79, 90, 91, 93; VII. 1. 35, 3, 4, 5; VII. 2. 81; VI. 4. 101, 105, 106).

(i) P.	ತ್, ತಾಮ್, ಅಂತು;	ಹಿ, ಧಿ, ತಮ್, ತ್;	ಅನಿ, ಆವ್, ಆಮ್;						
	or ತಾತಜ್,	or ಅತು	or ಹಿ	or ಧಿ	or ತಮ್	or ತ್	or ಅನಿ	or ಆವ್	or ಆಮ್

(ii) A. ತಾನ್ಮ, ಆತಾನ್ಮ, ಅಂತಾನ್ಮ; ಸ್ವ, ಆಫಾನ್ಮ, ಧ್ವಮ್;
 or or or
 ಇತಾನ್ಮ ಅತಾನ್ಮ ಇಫಾನ್ಮ
 ಐ - ಆವಷ್ಟೈ - ಆಸುಷ್ಟೈ

(6) Personal affixes for the imperfect. (III. 4. 100, 85, 101, 109, 99, 111; VI. 1. 68; VII. 1. 3, 4, 5).

(i) P. ತ್, ತಾನ್ಮ, ಅಂತ; ಸ್, ತಮ್, ತ; ಅಮ್ ವ್ ಮ್
 or or or
 ತ್ ತ್ ಜಸ್ 4 ಸ್

(ii) A. ತ, ಆತಾನ್ಮ, ಅಂತ; ಫಾನ್, ಆಫಾನ್ಮ, ಧ್ವಮ್; ಇಛಿ, ವಹಿ, ಮಹಿಜ್;
 or or or
 ಇತಾನ್ಮ ಅತ್ ಇಫಾನ್ಮ,

(7) Personal affixes for the optative. (III. 4. 108, 105, 106).

(i) P. ತ್, ತಾನ್ಮ, ಜಸ್; ಸ್, ತಮ್, ತ; ಅಮ್, ವ್, ಮ್.
 (ii) A. ತ, ಆತಾನ್ಮ, ರನ್; ಫಾನ್, ಆಫಾನ್ಮ, ಧ್ವಮ್; ಅ, ವಹಿ, ಮಹಿ
 or or or or or or or or or
 ತ್ ಆತಾನ್ಮ ರನ್ ಫಾನ್ ಆಫಾನ್ಮ ಧ್ವಮ್ ಅ ವಹಿ ಮಹಿ

(8) Personal affixes for the benedictive. III. 4. 108, 105, 106).

(i) P. ತ್, ತಾನ್ಮ, ಜಸ್; ಸ್, ತಮ್, ತ; ಅಮ್, ವ್, ಮ್.
 (ii) A. ತ್, ಆತಾನ್ಮ, ರನ್; ಫಾನ್, ಆಫಾನ್ಮ, ಧ್ವಮ್; ಅ, ವಹಿ, ಮಹಿ
 or or or or or or or or or
 ತ್ ಆತಾನ್ಮ ರನ್ ಫಾನ್ ಆಫಾನ್ಮ ಧ್ವಮ್ ಅ ವಹಿ ಮಹಿ

(9) Personal affixes for the aorist (VII. 1. 3, 5; III. 4. 100, 109, 110; VIII. 3. 78).

(i) P. ತ್, ತಾನ್ಮ, ಅಂತ; ಸ್, ತಮ್, ತ; ಅಮ್, ವ್, ಮ್.
 or
 ಜಸ್
 (ii) A. ತ್, ಆತಾನ್ಮ, ಅಂತ; ಫಾನ್, ಆಫಾನ್ಮ, ಧ್ವಮ್; ಇಛಿ, ವಹಿ, ಮಹಿಜ್
 or or or or
 ತ್ ಆತಾನ್ಮ ಅಂತ ಇಯ್+ತಾನ್ಮ ಅತ್ ಇಯ್+ಫಾನ್
 =ಇತಾನ್ಮ =ಇಫಾನ್ಮ

(10) Personal affixes for the conditional (VII. 1. 3; III. 4. 100).

(i) P. ತ್, ತಾನ್ಮ, ಅಂತ; ಸ್, ತಮ್, ತ; ಅಮ್, ವ್, ಮ್.

(ii) A. ತೃ, ಇತಾಂ, ಅಯಃ; ಘಸ್ತೃ ಇತಾಂ, ಧ್ವಂಃ; ಇದ್ವಿ, ವಹ್ಯ, ಮಹಿಜ್.

IV. Primitive affixes by which participles and gerunds, as well as the infinitive, are formed.

(1) For Participles. (i) ಕೃತ್ಯ, (ii) ಕೃತೃನಾ, (iii) ಕೃತೃವತು, (iv) ತವತು. (v) ನವತು substituted for ಕೃತೃವತು, (vi) ಕಾನಜ್, (vii) ಕಾನಜ್, (viii) ಕೃ, (ix) ತ. (x) ನ್ನ substituted for ಕೃ. (III. 2. 124, 107, 102; VIII. 2. 42, 43, 44, 45; I. 4. 100; I. 2. 21; III. 3. 14; III. 4. 70).

(2) For Gerunds. (i) ಲ್ಯಪ್ತ, substituted for ಕ್ವಾಪ್ತ, (ii) ತ್ಯಾ, (iii) ಕ್ವಾಪ್ತ, (iv) ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 21, 22; I. 2. 18; VII. 1. 37).

(3) For Infinitive ತುಮೂನ್. (III. 3. 158, 167; III. 4. 66).

34. Observations.

(1) The present, imperative, imperfect, and optative tenses in the active voice we shall call the special tenses, in distinction from others which we may call the general tenses.

(2) The derivative roots formed by means of the affix $\bar{\text{I}}$ ಯಜ್ are called ಚರ್ಕೃತಾಃ (B. 636). We shall call these roots F. P. roots, and the roots formed by ಯಜ್ F. A. roots.

(3) Though FP. roots must immediately after their formation appear as the corresponding original roots from which they have been formed without any change of form and consequently are *prima facie* to be considered as being liable to all the grammatical operations that belong to the original roots in question, yet this liability is prohibited in the case of the following:—

(i) Operations which are expressed as referring to the original roots by reason of their belonging to a group (ಗಣ). Thus take F. P. ಭೂ formed from ಭೂ of the 1st

class; the F. P. root will not take ३५ which the original root ३७ has to take in the special tenses as its tense affix, because the affix is one expressly prescribed for the group of the 1st class and has to be taken by ३७ owing to its being one of the roots belonging to this group.

- (ii) Operations which are expressed as referring to the original roots on account of their indicatory letters. Thus the F. P. root formed from an original root having indicatory २६ will not have to be conjugated in the *átmanepadi* in the active voice, though the latter root is so to be conjugated, because the liability of the latter root arises from a rule relating to an indicatory letter, namely, that roots distinguished by an indicatory २६ should be conjugated in the *átmanepadi*.
- (iii) Operations which are prescribed expressly for the original roots as being monosyllabic roots. Thus the F. P. root from an original monosyllabic root will not be E- root, though the latter is such, because the fact of the latter being such is due to a rule referring expressly to monosyllabic roots.
- (iv) Operations prescribed for the original roots by quoting them along with their indicatory letters. Thus an operation prescribed for the original root ३९ by quoting it as ३९२६ will not apply to the FP. root formed from it.
- (v) Operations prescribed for the original roots by quoting these roots in forms caused by attaching to them the affixes ३३ or ३३३ i. e. any affix having indicatory ३+३३ . Thus an operation enjoined for the original root ३७ by quoting it as ३७ (३७ @ ३३+३३) or for the original root ३७ by quoting it as ३७३ (३७—f+३३३+३३) will not apply to the FP. roots formed from them (Sid. II. 25).

(vi) However, operations prescribed for the original roots by quoting these roots merely by adding *३* to them as is often done, will not come within the prohibition relating to operations prescribed by quoting them with *३* or *३* as abovesaid. Thus, an operation enjoined for *३* or *३* by quoting them merely as *३* and *३* with an additional *३* will apply to FP. roots formed from them. (Sid. II. 215).

(4) All the affixes of *३* are collectively called *३*.

(5) The personal affixes of each tense, which, as will have been seen, have been arranged into 18 parts are held to have been originally as follows:—

	PARASMAIPADI.			ĀTMANEPADI.		
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural</i>
3rd person	३	३	३	३	३	३
2nd person	३	३	३	३	३	३
1st person	३	३	३	३	३	३

and it is held that these which may be termed the original personal affixes have, in those tenses in which they do not appear in their own form, come in only by substitutes, as aforesaid.

(6) The affixes (1) *३*, (2) *३* substituted for *३*, (3) *३*; (4) *३*, (5) *३* substituted for *३*, and (6) *३*, are called *nishṭha*, and the affixes (1) *३* and (2) *३* are called *sat* (I.1.26; III 2.126).

35. We will now proceed to a consideration of some preliminary subjects the rules relating to which are to be fully remembered in order to understand the conjugation of the verbs. But it will be convenient to include the primitive affixes among the verbal affixes treated of; for the rules apply generally to all verbal affixes alike except the verbal secondary affixes, and the few exceptions relating to some particular

primitive affixes may well be noticed here in the same manner as exceptions to some particular affixes of the other kinds are noticed. And here it will be sufficient to know that we shall, in giving the rules, have occasion to refer specially to the following primitive affixes though they have not been enumerated above: viz (1) ವಸು, (2) ಕ್ರಿನ್, (3) ಕ್ರಿಜ್, (4) ಚಾನಕ್, (5) ಯಾತ್, (6) ಅಜ್, (7) ಕ್ರೈಪ್, (8) ಣಮೂಲ್, (9) ಣ್ಯಾತ್ and (10) ವನಿಸ್.

CHAPTER II.

AUGMENTATION OF VERBAL AFFIXES.

1. The augments which the verbal affixes receive before they are actually attached to the bases are *firstly* (1) ಯಾಸುಃ acutely accented, (2) ಸೀಯಾಃ (3) ಸೀಯಾಃಽಚಿಃ and (4) ಸುಃ. The first comes to all the personal affixes of the optative and benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* (III. 4. 103), and the second to the same in the *ātmanepadi* (III. 4. 102). In the *ātmanepadi*, if the voice is passive, the third comes optionally in the place of the second to the personal affixes of the optative and benedictive, provided the roots concerned are roots which in their original enunciation ended in vowels, that is to say, they are original roots that ended in vowels, as well as *ṛi* roots formed from original roots. (VI. 4. 62). The fourth comes as an additional augment to the personal affixes ತ and ಘ್ನ in the *atmanepadi* (III. 4. 107). But, while in the optative, the ಸ of ಯಾಸುಃ, and of ಸೀಯಾಃ, and of ಸುಃ, is *loped*, and the ಯಾ of ಯಾಸುಃ itself is to be replaced by ಇಯ್, when standing after what ends in short ಲ, there is no such elision and substitution in the benedictive. (VII. 2. 79; VII. 2. 80) *e. g.*—(a) *parasmaipadi* optative affixes:—
(j) after bases ending in ಲ, ತ, ತಾಮ್ &c. = ಇಯ್+ತ್, ತಾಮ್, ಉಃ, ಣ, ತಮ್, ತ, ಅಮ್, ವ, or ಮ್, = ಇತ್, ಇತಾಮ್, ಇಯಾಃ, ಇನ್, ಇತಮ್, ಇತ, ಇಯಮ್, ಇವ, ಇಮ್—(2) after bases other than those

ending in ಅ—ತ್, ತಾಮ್ &c.=ಯಾ+ತ್ &c.=ಯಾತ್, ಯಾತಾಮ್, ಯುನ್, ಯಾನ್, ಯಾತಂ, ಯಾತೆ, ಯಾಂ, ಯಾವ, ಯಾಮ. (b) *átmanepadi* optative affixes:—ತ, ಅತಾಮ್, ಅತಾಮ್, &c.= ಈಯ + ತ, &c.= ಈತ, ಈಯಾತಾಮ್, ಈರನ್, ಈಥಾನ್, ಈಯಾಥಾಮ್, ಈಧ್ಯಮ್, ಈಯ, ಈವಹಿ, ಈಮಹಿ. (c) *parasmaipadi* benedictive affixes:—ತ್, ತಾಮ್ &c.=ಯಾನ್+ತ್, ತಾಮ್, ಜಾನ್, ನ್, ತಮ್, ತ ಅಮ್, ವ or ಮ=ಯಾತ್, ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ, ಯಾಸುನ್, ಯಾನ್, ಯಾಸ್ತಂ, ಯಾಸ್ತ, ಯಾಸಮ್, ಯಾಸ್ವ, ಯಾಸ್ತು.—(d) *átmanepadi* benedictive affixes:—ತ &c.= ಸೀಯ + ನ್ + ತ, &c.= ಸೀಷ್ಯ, ಸೀಯಾತಾಂ, ಸೀರನ್, ಸೀಷ್ಯಾನ್, ಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ, ಸೀಧ್ಯಮ್, ಸೀಯ, ಸೀವಹಿ, ಸೀಮಹಿ; these in the passive voice operating like the affix ಚಿಣ್ optionally in the case of roots which in their original enunciation ended in vowels &c.

2. The augment ಇಟ್ to which reference has already been made is next to be adverted to. This augment, generally speaking, comes to all *árdhadhátuka* affixes, beginning with ವಲ್ letters, (VII. 2. 35), and also comes optionally as ಈಟ್, that is, with the letter ಇ lengthened after roots ending in ಋ long except in the case of (a) the affixes of the perfect, (b) the affixes of the benedictive *átmanepadi*, and (c) the affix ನಿಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi*, (VII. 2. 38; VII. 2. 39; VII. 2. 40), e.g. ತಾ=ಇತಾ and after roots ending in ಋ,=ಇತಾ or ಈತಾ.

3. But to the above general rule regarding the augment ಇಟ್, the first exception is in the case of a primitive affix beginning with ವಲ್ VII. 2. 8). But if the primitive affix is ವಸು to which we shall refer hereafter the augment must be inserted in the case of roots producing bases ending in long ಅ, and of roots which, when reduplicated according to rules to be adverted to further on, are reduced to a single syllable (VII. 2. 67), e. g. ವನಿಸ್ and ಮನಿಸ್=ವನ್ and ಮನ್, not ಇವನ್, ಇಮನ್. But ಯಾ+ವಸು =ಯಾ+ಇವನ್, ಅಲ್+ವನ್=ಅಲ್+ಇವನ್, (ಅಲ್ being such as when reduplicated is reduced to a single syllable).

4. The second exception is in the case of the primitive affixes (1) ಕ್ರಿನ್ and (2) ಕ್ರಿಚ್ (VII. 2. 9.) e. g. ಕ್ರಿನ್ and ಕ್ರಿಚ್=ತಿ not ಇತಿ.

5. The third exception must be considered separately according as the affixes concerned are those of the perfect, the primitive affixes called *nishṭha*, or other. Taking then the affixes other than those of the perfect and *nishṭha*, it is to be generally said that the augment does not come after monosyllabic roots, or, as stated by *Pāṇini*, after roots having in their original enunciation a single vowel, if they are gravely accented. And applying this exception to roots ending in consonants, we find the augment excluded in the case of the following roots (VII. 2. 10) :—

LIST A.

GROUP.	ROOTS.	TOTAL NUMBER IN EACH GROUP.
Ending in क.	कृक्. "To be able."	1
" " च.	पचक्. "To cook."	
	मुचक्. "To be free."	
	रुचक्. "To purge."	
	वचक्. "To speak."	
	विचक्. "To differ."	
	सिचक्. "To sprinkle."	6
" " ष.	प्रश्नक्. "To ask."	1
" " ज.	त्याजक्. "To abandon."	
	निजक्. "To cleanse."	
	द्वजक्. "To serve."	
	भङ्गक्. "To break."	
	भुजक्. "To enjoy."	
	भ्रुजक्. "To fry."	
	मसक्. "To merge."	
	यजक्. "To sacrifice."	
	युजक्. "To join."	
	रुजक्. "To be sick."	
	रञ्जक्. "To color."	
	विजक्. "To differ."	

GROUP.	ROOTS.	TOTAL NUMBER IN EACH GROUP.
Ending in ಙ.	ಸ್ವಂಜ್. "To embrace."	
	ಸಂಜ್. "To embrace."	
	ಸ್ಯಜ್. "To abandon."	15
,, ,, ಛ.	ಅದ್. "To eat."	
	ಕ್ಷಾದ್. "To pound."	
	ಖಿದ್. "To be distressed."	
	ಱಿದ್. "To cut."	
	ತುದ್. "To torment."	
	ನುದ್. "To send."	
	ಪದ್. "To go."	
	ಭಿದ್. "To break."	
	ವಿದ್. "To be."	
	ವಿದ್. "To consider."	
	ವಿದ್. "To acquire."	
	ಕದ್. "To wither."	
	ಸದ್. "To wither."	
	ಸ್ವಿದ್. "To sweat."	
	ಸ್ಥಂದ್. "To go."	
	ಹದ್. "To evacuate."	16
,, ,, ಢ.	ಕ್ರುಧ್. "To be angry."	
	ಕ್ಷೌಧ್. "To be hungry."	
	ಬುಧ್. "To know."	
	ಬಂಧ್. "To bind."	
	ಯುಧ್. "To fight."	
	ರುಧ್. "To obstruct."	
	ರಾಧ್. "To accomplish."	
	ವ್ಯಧ್. "To pierce."	
	ಕುಧ್. "To be pure."	
	ಸಾಧ್. "To accomplish."	
	ಸಿಧ್. "To be accomplished."	11
,, ,, ಣ.	ಮನ್. "To think."	
	ಹನ್. "To kill."	2

GROUP.	ROOTS.	TOTAL NUMBER IN EACH GROUP.
Ending in ಪ.	ಆಪ್. "To obtain."	
	ಠೈಪ್. "To throw."	
	ಛುಪ್. "To touch."	
	ತಪ್. "To inflame."	
	ಠಿಪ್. "To drop."	
	ತ್ಯಪ್. "To be satisfied."	
	ದ್ವಪ್. "To be proud."	
	ಲಿಪ್. "To smear."	
	ಲುಪ್. "To disturb."	
	ವಪ್. "To sow."	
	ಕಪ್. "To vow."	
	ಸ್ವಪ್. "To sleep."	
	ಸೃಪ್. "To creep."	13
,, ,, ಛ.	ಯಭ್. "To complete."	
	ರಭ್. "To begin."	
	ಲಭ್. "To acquire."	3
,, ,, ಮ.	ಗಮ್. "To go."	
	ನಮ್. "To bow."	
	ಯಮ್. "To stop."	
	ರಮ್. "To sport."	4
,, ,, ಕ.	ಕ್ರುಕ್. "To cry aloud."	
	ಜಂಕ್. "To bite."	
	ದಿಕ್. "To show."	
	ದ್ಯಕ್. "To see."	
	ಮೃಕ್. "To perceive."	
	ರಿಕ್. "To hurt."	
,, ,, ಕ.	ರುಕ್. "To hurt."	
	ಲಿಕ್. "To lessen."	
	ಏಕ್. "To enter."	
	ಸ್ಪೃಕ್. "To touch."	10
,, ,, ಷ.	ಕೃಷ್. "To attract."	
	ತಿಷ್. "To shine."	

GROUP.	ROOTS.	TOTAL NUMBER IN EACH GROUP.	
Ending in ಏ.	ತುಷ್.	"To be satisfied."	
	ದ್ವಿಷ್.	"To hate."	
	ಮುಷ್.	"To do wrong."	
	ಪುಷ್.	"To cherish."	
	ಪಿಷ್.	"To grind."	
	ವಿಷ್.	"To pervade."	
	ಶಿಷ್.	"To hurt."	
	ಕುಷ್.	"To dry."	
	ಶ್ಲಿಷ್.	"To embrace."	11
	" " ಸ.	ಘನಿಷ್.	"To eat."
ವನಿಷ್.		"To dwell."	2
" " ಹ.	ಬಹ್.	"To burn."	
	ದಿಹ್.	"To swear."	
	ಮಹ್.	"To milk."	
	ನಹ್.	"To tie."	
	ಮಿಹ್.	"To emit."	
	ರುಹ್.	"To ascend."	
	ಲಿಹ್.	"To lick."	
	ವಹ್.	"To bear."	8
TOTAL ...		108	

6. The classification of the above roots has been thus made according to the final letters, for the sake of easy reference. But for the purposes of grammar it will be useful to divide them into two classes (a) comprising those which have short ಉ as their vowel, and (b) comprising the rest.

7. The following couplet gives the gravely accented monosyllabic roots which end in vowels (B. 510).

ಉದ್ಧೃದಂತ್ರೈರೈತಿರುಕ್ಷೈಃ ಶಿಸ್ತುನುಕ್ಷುಚ್ಚಿಡಿಜಶ್ರಿಭಿಃ | ವೃಜ್ವೃಷ್ಭಾಂ
ಚವಿನ್ಯಕಾಜಿಃಜಂತ್ಯೇಮನಿಕತಾಃಸ್ತೃತಾಃ ||

“ With the exception of roots ending in ಉ and ಋ, and with the exception of the roots ಯಾ, to mix, ಧಾ, to sound, ಹ್ನಾ, to whet, ಶ್ರ to sleep, ವ್ಯಾ, to distil, ಸಾ, to praise, ಹ್ನಾ, to sneeze, ಶ್ವ to increase, ಡೀಙ್ to fly, and ಶ್ರ to serve and ವ್ಯ (ವ್ಯಙ್) to serve and ವ್ಯ (ವ್ಯಙ್) to choose, roots which contain a single vowel are called *gravely accented roots.*”

8. And non-monosyllabic roots ending in vowels, including derivative roots all of which must of course have, as has been seen, more than one vowel, being excluded from the list A as well as from the above couplet, it will be seen that if as a general proposition it may be said that almost all monosyllabic original roots ending in vowels do not admit the augment, on the other hand, the converse may be said in the case of

- (1) All derivative roots.
- (2) All non-monosyllabic original roots ending in vowels.
- (3) All original roots ending in consonants with the exception of those given in list A above.

The few monosyllabic roots ending in vowels and admitting the augment, if we exclude (1) ಶ್ರ, (2) ಶ್ವ, (3) ಶ್ರ, (4) ಡೀ, (5) ಯಾ, (6) ಧಾ, (7) ಹ್ನಾ, (8) ಸ್ಯಾ, (9) ಸಾ, (10) ಹ್ನಾ, (11) ವ್ಯಙ್, and (12) ವ್ಯಙ್ all of which we will advert to under the head of irregular roots,

- are (a) All roots ending in ಉ.
(b) All roots ending in ಋ.

9. For the sake of easy reference it would be well to treat in a separate list B, all the roots ending in consonants and not being in the list A.

LIST B.

I. Roots having indicatory ಉ.

- (a) Roots which have medial ಇಃ.
- (b) Roots which have not medial ಇಃ.

II. Roots having indicatory ಉ.

- (a) Roots ending in ಇವ್.
- (b) Roots not ending in ಇವ್.

III. Others, viz :—

- (a) Roots ending in ಇವ್.
- (b) Roots not ending in ಇವ್ and being,
 - (i) Roots distinguished by an indicatory ಈ.
 - (2) Roots distinguished by an indicatory ಁ.
 - (3) Others.

10. Now taking the notation we have already proposed to adopt in this respect as applicable only to affixes referred to in the 3rd exception, and only to that portion of those affixes which are not of the perfect and which are not *nishṭha*, it will be seen that the letters to which the notation refers will have to be prefixed as follows :—

- E. (1) To all derivative roots.
- (2) To all non-monosyllabic original roots.
- (3) To all roots ending in ಉ and ಋ and
- (4) To all roots in list B.
- E. (1) To all roots in list A, and
- (2) To all roots ending in any other vowel except ಉ and ಋ.

And to indicate that the augment in the case of roots ending in ಋ may optionally come as an ಈ (long) we may suffix O to E the sign to be used for this class of roots as above. Thus, EO will be the general sign of these roots.

11. It is however to be observed that some of the E roots as above classified reject the augment optionally while some E roots optionally admit it. In the first case, the option, which is called ವಿಭಾಷಾ, *vibhāshā*, is technically termed ಸ್ವಾಪ್ರವಿಭಾಷಾ, *prāptavibhāshā*, and in the latter case, ಅಸ್ವಾಪ್ರವಿಭಾಷಾ, *aprāptavibhāshā*. The roots which allow the option are as follows :—

I.—PRĀPTAVIBHĀSHA.

- (1) Roots which having indicatory ७ have medial ५३ (I a. of list B) except when they come before the affixes ३३, ३३, ३३, and ३३. (VII. 2. 44; VII. 2. 49; I. 2. 10, 18).
- (2) Roots which, having indicatory ७, have no medial ५३ (I b. of list B) except when they come before ३३ and ३३. (I. 2. 18; VII. 2. 44).
- (3) Roots ending in ७ when they come before (a) the tense affix of the aorist in the *átmanépadī* and (b) the personal affixes of the benedictive in the *átmanépadī* which, as we have seen, take the augment ३३, and then appear as affixes beginning with ३. (VII. 2. 42).

II.—APRĀPTAVIBHĀSHA.

Roots ending in ७ and beginning with conjunct consonants, when they come before the tense affix of the aorist in the *átmanépadī* and the personal affixes of the benedictive in the *átmanépadī* which always begin with ३ as aforesaid. (VII. 2. 43).

12. Now resuming our notation, it is to be mentioned that the sign E is proposed to be prefixed only to roots having indicatory ७ among all the roots admitting of optional augmentation as above.

13. There are some E roots which, being such as allow D roots to be formed from them by either ३३, or ३३, reject the augment before ३३, while they take it before ३३. These roots are :—

- (1) Roots which have indicatory ७ and have medial ५३ or which, though not having indicatory ७, end in ५३. (VII. 2. 49; I. 2. 10).
- (2) Roots ending in ७. (VII. 2. 41; I. 2. 9).

14. And there are some E roots, which being such as take either ತ್ಯ or ಕ್ಯ as their gerundial affix, require the augment before ತ್ಯ, while they reject it before ಕ್ಯ. These roots are:—

- (1) Roots having indicatory ಊ. (I. 2. 18).
- (2) Roots having indicatory ಉ. (VII. 2. 53).

15. Some E roots which are such as allow D roots to be formed from them by ಸನ್, only, reject the augment before this affix absolutely. These are all monosyllabic roots ending in ಊ (VII. 2. 12; VII. 2. 49; VII. 2. 9). And monosyllabic roots ending in ಉ and ಋ reject the augment even before other affixes if they have indicatory ಕ (VII. 2. 11). On the other hand the E roots ending in ಅ, ಇ, ಈ, ಉ and ಋ absolutely require the augment before certain affixes. These affixes are—(1) ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್. (2) ನಿಚ್-ಚಿಣ್. (3) ಸ್ನಯಾಟ್-ಚಿಣ್. (4) ತಾಸ್-ಚಿಣ್. (5) ತಾ-ಚಿಣ್. (6) ತ್-ಚಿಣ್ and ತಾಹ್-ಚಿಣ್. (VI. 4. 62). Further, the roots ending in ಅ absolutely require the augment if the affix be ನಿಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi*, (VII. 2. 73) and roots ending in ಋ likewise absolutely admit the augment if the affix be ಸ್ಯ (VII. 2. 70).

16. With regard to the affixes of the perfect the following verse contains a synopsis of the rules relating to the omission of the augment (VII. 2. 13; VII. 2. 61; VII. 2. 62; B—516).

ಅಜನೋಕಾರವಾವಾಯಸ್ತಸ್ಯ ನಿಪಥಲಿವೇಡಯಮ್ | ಋದಸ್ತುತಾದ್ಯಜ್ಞಿತ್ಯಾ
ನಿಪಕ್ರಾದ್ಯನೋಲಿಪಿಸ್ತೇಡ್ಭವೇತ್ ||

“The root which ends in a vowel or (ending in a consonant) has an ಅ, if it be devoid of ಇಟ್ when ತಾಸ್ follows, may optionally have ಇಟ್ when ಫಲ್ follows. That which ends in ಋ is under the same circumstances always devoid of ಇಟ್. Any verb except ಕ್ರ್ಯಾಡ್ should have ಇಟ್ when ಲಿಫ (affixes) follow” (the foregoing option in the case of ಫಲ್ being borne in mind).

17. The ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ roots referred to in the verse are ದ್ರ, ಕ್ರ, ಸ್ರ, ಸ್ತ, ಕೈ, ಸೈ, ಧ್ರ ವೃಜ್, and ವೃಜ್.

18. It will be seen that, if we exclude the above 9 roots which include two of the irregular roots already reserved, viz, ವೃಜ್ and ವೃಜ್ and the rest of which also we propose to notice under the head of irregular roots, it may be said generally that for the affixes of the perfect the augment should come or not in the case of other roots as follows:—

- (1). The augment should come for all the affixes of the perfect except ಫಲ್.
- (2). Even for ಫಲ್, the augment should come generally.
- (3). But for ಫಲ್ coming after roots ending in ಋ, the augment should be omitted.
- (4). And further for ಫಲ್, if it comes after original roots ending in any vowel except ಋ, or after such roots in list A as have ಌ as their vowel, (a, of list A), the augment may be optionally left out, though it may, if so desired, be inserted.

19. As regards the *nishthá* affixes, the general rule is, that they should not take the augment not only after E roots, but also after E roots provided they are the following:—

- (1). Monosyllabic roots ending in ಲ and ಋ (VII. 2. 11).
- (2). Roots which in the case of any other affix admit the augment optionally, that is to say:—

(i) E roots (VII. 2. 15); (ii) Roots having indicator ಲ (VII. 2. 15.) (iii) Roots which though having no indicator ಲ or indicator ಲ, end in ಇನ್ (III. a. of list B.) (iv) Roots which are distinguished by an indicator ಃ, (III. b. 1. of list

B); (VII. 2. 14.) (v) Roots which are distinguished by an indicatory ॐ (III. b. 2. of list B.), except when they are used so as to denote the action signified by them, that is, impersonally, or so as to denote an action that has been simply begun (VII. 2. 16, 17.), and (vi) optionally roots distinguished by an indicatory ॐ (III. b. 2. of list B.) even when they are so used (VII. 2. 16, 17.)

20. In order to point out the position of the E, E-, EO, and OE roots with regard to the special affixes in respect of which there is a limitation or enlargement of their general character as above stated, signs will be adopted to represent these affixes as follows:—

1= ॐ - ॐ . ॐ - ॐ . ॐ - ॐ . ॐ - ॐ . ॐ - ॐ .
 ॐ - ॐ . ॐ - ॐ .

2= ॐ , (desiderative).

3= ॐ , (desiderative).

4= ॐ , *parasmaipadi*.

5. ॐ , *átmanepadi*.

6. ॐ , *átmanepadi*.

7. ॐ .

8. The personal affixes of the benedictive having indicatory ॐ in the *átmanepadi*.

9. The personal affixes of the benedictive not having indicatory ॐ in the *átmanepadi*.

10. *Nishá* affixes.

11. ॐ .

12. ॐ .

13. Other affixes having indicatory ॐ except those of the perfect.

14. ॐ .

15. Other affixes of the perfect.

21. Bearing in mind the above additional notation and using the signs e, eo, e-, and oe in the same sense in

which the signs E, EO, E· and OE have been already used but with this difference that their signification is confined only to the specified few affixes represented by the figures suffixed to them, the result of the above rules, so far as the third exception to the general rule requiring augmentation by $\alpha\epsilon\omega$ is concerned, we can represent in one view as follows:—

1. All derivative roots	... ..	... =E.	} GROUP.
2. All other non-monosyllabic roots	... ..	... =E.	
3. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants and not ending in $\alpha\omega$ and not having indicative ϵ , ϵ , ϵ , ϵ , and not being in list A. (III b. 3. of list B)	... ..	... =E.	} I.
4. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants and not ending in $\alpha\omega$ and not having indicative ϵ , ϵ , and ϵ and not being in list A but having indicative ϵ . (III. b 1. of list B)	... ..	E. e- <u>10</u> .	
5. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants and not ending in $\alpha\omega$ and not having indicative ϵ , ϵ , and ϵ and not being in list A, but having indicative ϵ . (III. b. 2. of list B)	... ..	E. ϵ <u>10</u> .	} III.
6. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants but not ending in $\alpha\omega$ and having indicative ϵ . (II. b. of list B)	... ..	E. e- <u>10, 11</u> . e <u>12</u> .	
7. Monosyllabic roots ending in $\alpha\omega$ and having indicative ϵ (II. a of list B)	... ..	=E e- <u>2, 10, 11</u> . e <u>3, 12</u> .	} V.
8. Monosyllabic roots ending in ϵ	... ..	=E.) e- <u>2, 10, 11, 12</u> .	
9. Monosyllabic roots ending in ϵ	... ..	=EO.) e <u>3, 4, 6, 9, 14, 15</u> . e <u>2, 6</u> . e- <u>2, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13</u> .	} VII.

10. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants and having indicative $\epsilon\omega$ and having at the same time medial $\alpha\vartheta^6$ (I. a. of list B) = CE. e 3, 12. e. 3, 10, 11. } VIII.

11. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants and having indicative $\epsilon\omega$ without being roots having medial $\alpha\vartheta^6$ (I. b. of list B)... = CE. e 12. e. 10, 11. } IX.

12. Monosyllabic roots which are in list A and which have ϵ as their vowel (a. of list A) = E. ϵ 14 ϵ 15. } X.

13. Monosyllabic roots which are in list A and which have not ϵ as their vowel (b. of list A). } XI.
E. ϵ 14, 15. }

14. Monosyllabic roots ending in α , ϑ^6 , and } XII.
 $\epsilon\omega$ = E. ϵ 14 ϵ 15. }

15. Monosyllabic roots ending in $\omega\delta$ and not beginning with conjunct consonants ... = E. ϵ 1, 7, 15. } XIII.

16. Monosyllabic roots ending in $\omega\delta$ and beginning with conjunct consonants = E. ϵ 1, 6, 7, 9, 15. } XIV.
e. 5, 8. }

17. Monosyllabic roots ending in ϵ = E. } XV.
 ϵ 14 ϵ 1, 4, 15. }

22. It will be seen that some affixes having the same efficient letters but differenced by indicative ϑ^6 , when they come after the same roots as they may optionally do, take the augment when without the ϑ^6 , but reject the augment when with it. Thus in the *álmánepade* when roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in $\omega\delta$, and roots ending $\omega\delta\epsilon$, take optionally $\alpha\vartheta^6$, or $\alpha\vartheta^6$ in the aorist and personal affixes having or not having indicative ϑ^6 in the benedictive, the affixes in both cases take the augment only when they are without the ϑ^6 . So also in the case of the desiderative and gerundial affixes

सन्, सन्, क्त्वा, and क्त्या. This distinction which has been clearly pointed out in the above summary should be well remembered.

23. We have hitherto seen the augment अ as coming only for *árdhadhátuka* affixes, but even for *sárvadhátuka* affixes, it comes in certain cases, but always with the अ lengthened as follows:—

- (1) Absolutely before affixes consisting of a single consonant *i. e.* त् and न् coming after न् (VII. 3. 96) and
- (2) optionally before *sárvadhátuka* affixes distinguished by an indicatory ष, commencing with consonants, and coming after a F. P. base (VII. 3. 94) *e. g.* कृ+नन्+त्=कृ+नन्+त्त; कृ+नन्+न्=कृ+नन्+न्त्; F. P. रोरन्+त्=रोरन्+त्त.

CHAPTER III.

TRANSFORMATION AND PRELIMINARY AUGMENTATION OF VERBAL BASES.

1. Roots which in their original enunciation end in न् should have their final vowel transformed into अ generally, but before affixes having indicatory ष as their initial letter, they should remain unchanged, except when the affix is कृ, and the root concerned is one ending in इ; for, the इ should be entirely *lopated* before कृ (VI. 1. 45; VII. 3. 71). *e. g.* ध=धा. कृ=कृ. रोर=रोर. कृ+त्=कृत्. रोर+कृ=रोर—4 f+कृ=कृ; but कृ+त्=कृत्+त्.

2. There are two kinds of augmentation. One which may be called the *preliminary* augmentation, supplies certain

augment to either the end or the middle of the bases; and the other which may be called the *final* augmentation furnishes augments which have to be prefixed to the bases.

3. Augments of the 1st kind are as follows:—

(i.) ಪುಫ is the augment of a base ending in ಳ when the affix ಣಿ is to be attached. (VII. 3. 36)

e. g. ಸ್ಥಾ + ಣಿ = ಸ್ಥಾ + ಪುಫ + ಣಿ = ಸ್ಥಾ + ಣ + ಣ = ಸ್ಥಾ ಣಿ.

(ii.) ಯಃಫ is the augment of a base ending in ಳ when ಚೇಱಿ is to be attached (VII. 3. 33) *e. g.* ಸ್ಥಾ + ಚೇಱಿ

= ಸ್ಥಾ + ಯಃಫ + ಚೇಱಿ = ಸ್ಥಾ + ಯಃ + ಣ = ಸ್ಥಾ ಯಿ.

(iii.) ಸಫ is the augment of a base ending in ಳ when ಲಙ್ in the *parasmaipadi* is to be attached

(VII. 2. 13) *e. g.* ಯಾ + ಲಙ್ = ಯಾ + ಸಫ + ಲಙ್ = ಯಾ + ಣ + ಲಙ್ = ಯಾ ಣ + ಲಙ್.

(iv.) ಯಃಫ is the augment of a base ending in ಳ when a primitive affix having an indicatory ಣ or ಣಿ is to be attached (VII. 3. 33). *e. g.* ದಾ + ಣ್ಯೂಠ

= ದಾ + ಯಃಫ + ಣ್ಯೂಠ = ದಾ + ಯಃ + ಣ್ಯೂಠ.

(v.) ತುಫ is the augment of a vowel when a primitive affix with an indicatory ಷ has to be attached

(VI. 1. 71). *e. g.* ಚಿ + ಕ್ವಿಙ್ = ಚಿಫ + ಕ್ವಿಙ್.

(vi.) ಮುಫ is the augment of a base ending in ಳ when the primitive affixes ಲಾಸಙ್ and ಚಾಸಙ್, (which,

after having their indicatory letters removed, become ಅಸಙ್) are to be attached (VII. 2. 82)

e. g. ಷಚ + ಅಸಙ್ = ಷಚ + ಮುಫ + ಅಸಙ್ = ಷಚ + ಮು + ಅಸಙ್ = ಷಚಮಾಸಙ್.

(vii.) ಅಢು is optionally the augment of E. roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಃ (VI.

1. 59), when followed by affixes beginning with ಝ and not having an indicatory ಳ
e. g. ಸ್ಯಮ್+ತಾ=ತ್ರಪ್ or ಸ್ಯಮ್+ತಾ.

3. Observe that after transformation and augmentation as aforesaid, the bases should be treated exactly as they are found in their transformed or augmented condition for all future purposes. *e. g.* ಸ್ಯಮ್ after becoming ಸ್ಯ, should afterwards be treated as if it were a base ending in ಅ, and so should receive the augments ಫಠ, ಯಾಠ, and ಸಠ respectively before ಣಿ, ಚಿಠ, and ಙಿಠ. So, all bases augmented by the above augments and by ತಾಠ will have afterwards to be treated only as bases ending in the consonants ಫ, ಯ, ಸ, and ತ as the case may be, and as such they will be governed by whatever rules are hereafter given regarding bases ending in such consonants.

4. Observe likewise that the augments which the bases receive before affixes as aforesaid come to them also when such affixes come as *lopated* affixes, by virtue of one of the general principles already mentioned. ದಾ=ದಾ+ಫಠ, not only before ಣಿ, but also before ಾ ಣಿ. In fact, it should be stated once for all that this general principle should very carefully be borne in mind in applying the rules for bases and affixes, and accordingly the rules stated in relation to an affix should as well be applied to the affix when we find it as a *lopated* affix as when we find it in its integrity.

5. Before we advert to the second kind of augmentation alluded to, it will be convenient to consider another subject *i. e.* the changes the verbal bases undergo otherwise than by what we have above called the transformation and augmentation of verbal bases.



CHAPTER IV.

ALTERATION OF VERBAL BASES OTHERWISE THAN BY TRANSFORMATION AND AUGMENTATION.

1. The first such alteration to be noticed is in connection with the augment *एत्*, and it consists of the *loption* of the final *अ* of a base coming before an affix having this augment (VI. 4. 64) *e. g.* *पठ् + ञ = पठिञ्*.

2. Other most important changes of the bases are as follows:—

(i). The *अ* at the end of a verbal base should be lengthened when followed by a *sárvadhátuka* affix beginning with the consonants *याच्*, or by an *árdhadhátuka* affix beginning with *या* and distinguished by an indicatory *क* or *ज*, if it is not a primitive one. (VII. 3. 10, 25) *e. g.* *पठ् + पिप्* or *वस्* or *मस् = पठामि, पठामः, पठामाः*; *पिपठि + युक्* or *यज् = पिपठिष्यामि*; but *चिनु + ष* or *मस् = चिनुवः, चिनुमाः*. *पठ् + तस्* or *ठस् = पठतः, पठथः*. *कृ + या* of *लृप्* (primitive affix) = *कृ + या*.

(ii). But when *árdhadhátuka* affixes other than the above follow, the *अ* of bases which end in that letter at the time when the affixes are to be attached should be entirely *lopted* (VI. 4. 48), and if the *अ* is preceded by *या* (close) which is itself preceded by a consonant, then, provided the expression *या* of which the *या* and *अ* are parts is a significant part of the base *i. e. an affix*, not only the *अ* is *lopted*, but also the *या* preceding the *अ* (VI. 4. 49) *e. g.*

ಚಿಕ್ಕಿರ್ಷ್+ಇತುಮ್=ಚಿಕ್ಕಿರ್ಷಿತುಮ್. ಬೆಭಿದ್ಯ where the open ಯ belongs to the derivative affix ಯಜ್+ಇತುಮ್=ಬೆಭಿದತುಂ; but ಲೋಲೂಯ+ಇತುಮ್=ಲೋಲೂಯಿತುಮ್; (only ಅ is *lopatéd* not ಯ because the open ಯ, though it is an affix, is preceded by a vowel, not a consonant) and ಮವ್ಯು+ಇತುಮ್=ಮವ್ಯುತುಂ (here the open ಯ is not that of an affix, but is a part of the root ಮವ್ಯು)

(iii.) There should be ಈ in the room of ಆ final in verbal bases, if they are bases reduplicated according to rules to be mentioned by and by, when *sárvadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ, and beginning with consonants follow; but ಆ in these bases should be entirely *lopatéd* before such affixes beginning with vowels. (VI. 4. 112, 113) e. g. ವಿಸಾ (reduplicate of ವಾ)+ತೆ=ವಿಸಾತೆ; ವಿಸಾ+ಅತೆ=ವಿಸಾ+ಅತೆ=ವಿಸಾತೆ.

(iv.) And as to *árdhadhátuka* affixes, while final ಆ is changed into ಎ before ಯತ್, a primitive affix, (VI. 4. 65; VII. 4. 73) the final ಆ should be entirely *lopatéd* before affixes beginning with vowels, if they have an indicatory ಕ (VI. 4. 64). But though ಆ, before *árdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with consonants, and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ, should generally remain unchanged, yet, it may optionally be changed into ಎ before such *árdhadhátuka* affixes of the benedictive, if the roots concerned begin with a conjunct consonant. (VI. 4. 68) e. g. ದಾ+ಯತ್=ದ+ಯತ್=ದೆಯ. ಪಪಾ+ಅತುಸ್=ಪಪ+ಅತುಸ್=ಪಪತುಃ. ಗ್ಲಾ+ಯಕ್=ಗ್ಲಾ+ಯಕ್=ಗ್ಲಾಯ; ಗ್ಲಾ+ಯಾತ್=ಗ್ಲಾ or ಗ್ಲೆ+ಯಾತ್=ಗ್ಲಾಯಾತ್ or ಗ್ಲೆಯಾತ್. (*ben*).

- (v.) Whether the affixes that follow are *sárvadhátuka* or *árdhadhátuka* the final ऋ vowels of bases should be *gunated*. (VII. 3. 84) e. g. $\text{धृ॒ण+कम्}=\text{धृ॒ण॑+अ=ध॒णः}$; $\text{नि॒+कम्}=\text{नि॒+अ=नि॒ः}$; $\text{तृ॒+कम्}=\text{तृ॒+अ=त॒ः}$; $\text{कृ॒+कम्}=\text{कृ॒+अ=क॒ः}$.
- (vi.) And before *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with consonants having indicatory ः , the final ः of a base should be *vridddhiated*, not simply *gunated*, if the base (a) is not one reduplicated under rules to be referred to hereafter, and (b) has been formed from a root by any *lukated* affix. (VII. 3. 89) e. g. $\text{या॒+अिम्}=\text{या॒+अि॑}$; but $\text{य॒या॒+अिम्}=\text{य॒या॒+अि॑}$.
- (vii.) And likewise before the affix ः , whether augmented or not with ऋ in the *parasmaipadi* all ऋ vowels should be *vridddhiated*. (VII. 2. 1, 5) e. g. अि॑ , or $\text{कृ॒+ः}=\text{कृ॒+ः}$ or $\text{का॒र+ः}=\text{का॒र+ः}$; $\text{ल॒+ऋ+ः}=\text{ल॒+ऋ+ः}$.
- (viii.) And even in cases other than the above, final ऋ vowels should be *vridddhiated* before all affixes, if the affixes have an indicatory ऋ or ः (VII. 2. 115; Kas on VI. 4. 49.) e. g. नि॒ , ल॒ , and $\text{कृ॒+ः}=\text{कृ॒+ः}$, ल॒+ः , and $\text{का॒र+ः}=\text{का॒र+ः}$, ला॒ , and का॒र .
- (ix.) But before the affixes ः and ः long vowels caused by *vridddhiation* as above should be shortened, if the roots to which the final ऋ vowels belonged are distinguished by indicatory ः , though, if, after the affix ः ः

the affix ಚಿಠ or the primitive affix ಣಮಾಠ is to be attached, the vowels so shortened may again be optionally lengthened. (VI.4.92, 93) e.g. ಸ್ತ್ರೈ (distinguished by indicatory ಮ)+ಣಿಚ್ = ಸ್ತ್ರೈಠ+ಣಿಚ್ = ಸ್ತ್ರೈಠ @ s. p. +ಇ = ಸ್ತ್ರೈಠ not ಸ್ತ್ರೈಠ, but ಸ್ತ್ರೈಠ + ಚಿಠ or ಣಮಾಠ = ಸ್ತ್ರೈಠ or ಸ್ತ್ರೈಠ + ಚಿಠ or ಣಮಾಠ.

- (x.) But no *gunation* as above stated should take place before the affix ಕ್ಷವ್ಠ, and if the vowels belong to F. P. bases, before the primitive affix ಅಚ್. (I. 1. 4; Sid. II. 158, 211) e. g. ರು+ಕ್ಷವ್ಠ = ರು+ಠ = ರುಣ; ಲೋಲಾ, ನೇನೀ, and ಮರೀ ವ್ಯುಜ್ (F. P. bases) + ಅಚ್ = ಲೋಲಾ, ನೇನೀ, and ಮರೀವ್ಯುಜ್ + ಅ.
- (xi.) And no *gunation* or *vridhhiation* as above stated should take place before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (I. 1. 5) except before ಜಠ, beginning with a vowel i. e. ಜಠ coming without the augment ಯಾಸುಠ. (VII. 3. 83) e. g. ಚಿ+ಕ್ವ = ಚಿತ; ಸ್ತು+ಕ್ವ = ಸ್ತುತ; ಚಿಸು+ತಠ = ಚಿಸುತಃ; ಜಹು+ಜಠ = ಜಹೂ+ಠ = ಜಹವ್ರಃ; but ಜಹು+ಯಾಠ which is ಜಠ augmented with ಯಾಸುಠ = ಜಹುಯಾಠ.
- (xii.) If however, the affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ begin with *vowels*, the final ಇ or ಈ of bases becomes ಇಯಾಜ್, though, when it belongs to a base having more vowels than one, and is not preceded by a conjunct consonant forming part of the root of which the base is formed, the substitute for it is not ಇಯಾಜ್, but the corresponding ಯಾಠ. (VI.4.77, 82) e. g. ಚಿಕ್ಷಿ+ಅತಾಠ = ಚಿಕ್ಷಿ @ ಇಯಾಜ್ for ಫ+ಅತಾಠ = ಚಿಕ್ಷಿ ಯಾತಾಃ; but ನಿನೀ+ಅತಾಠ = ನಿನೀತಾಃ.

- (xiii.) And before *affixes of the above description*, the final ಉ or ಊ of bases becomes ಉವಜ್. (VI. 4. 77.) e. g. ಲಾಲೂ+ಅತಸ್=ಲಾಲೂ @ ಉನ್ for f+ಅತಸ್=ಲಾಲುವತುಃ.
- (xiv.) The final ಇ or ಈ and ಉ or ಊ of F. P. bases become ಇಯಜ್ and ಉವಜ್ also before the primitive affix ಅಜ್, when they get changed so before affixes having indicative ಕ or ಜ. (I. 1. 4) e. g. ಲೋಲೂ+ಅಜ್=ಲೋಲುವ್+ಅ=ಲೋಲುವ; ನೇನೀ+ಅಜ್=ನೇನಿಯ; ಮರೀವ್ಯುಜ್+ಅಜ್=ಮರೀವ್ಯುಜ.
- (xv.) And as to affixes having indicative ಕ or ಜ and beginning with consonants, if the affix that follows is the affix ಸನ್₁, without the augment ಇಟ್, final ಇ and ಉ should be lengthened. (VI. 4. 16) e. g. ಪಿ+ಸನ್₁=ಪೀಷ; ಸ್ತು+ಸನ್₁=ಸ್ತೂಷ.
- (xvi.) And before *such* ಸನ್₁, final ಋ should be made ಊರ್, if the ಋ is preceded by a labial or dento-labial, and ಈರ್ in other cases. (VI. 4. 16; VII. 1. 100; I. 1. 51) e. g. ಕೃ+ಸನ್=ಕೇರ್+ಸ=ಕೇರ್ಷ; ವೃ+ಸನ್=ವೋರ್+ಸ=ವೋರ್ಷ.
- (xvii.) And final ಋ should even be *gunated* (1) before ಅಜ್, (VII. 4. 16) and (2) before the affixes of the perfect having indicative ಕ, if the bases begin with conjunct consonants (VII. 4. 10.) e. g. ಕೃ+ಅಜ್=ಕರ್+ಅಜ್=ಕರ. ಸ್ತ್ರೂ+ಅತಸ್₁=ಸ್ತ್ರೂ+ಅತಸ್=ಸ್ತ್ರೂರತುಃ.
- (xviii.) And final ಋ should be altered into ರಿಯ್ if the affix that follows is ಕ (VII. 4. 28; VI. 4. 77) e. g. ಆದ್ಯ+ಕ=ಆದ್ಯ @ ರಿಯ್ for f+ಅ=ಆದ್ರಿಯ.

(xix.) And final ಷ of a base before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ, whether they are *sarvadhātuka* or *ardhadhātuka*, becomes ಷಠ, if it is preceded by a labial or dento-labial and ಷಠ otherwise (VI. 1. 40; VII. 1. 100. I. 1. 51.) except before such affixes of the perfect before which it is *gunated*. (VII. 4. 11.) e. g. ಕೃತಾ + ಕೃ = ಕೀರ + ಕ = ಕೀರ; ಕೃತಾ + ಅತುನಿ = ಕರ + ಅತುನಿ (perfect) = ಕರತುಃ.

(xx.) But notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the above rules, final ಇ and ಉ before *ardhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ಯ, provided they are not primitive affixes, should neither be *gunated* nor *vridddhiated* nor left unchanged, but should always be made long (VII. 4. 25; Kas: on VI. 4. 48) e. g. ಚಿ or ಸ್ತು + ಯಾತ್, ಯಜ್, and ಯಕ್ = ಚೀಯಾತ್, ಸ್ತುಯಾತ್; ಚೀಯ, ಸ್ತುಯ; and ಚೀಯ, ಸ್ತುಯ; but ಕೃ + ಲ್ಯಪ್ (primitive affix) = ಕೃ + ಯ; ಚಿನು + ಯಾತ್ (*sarvadhātuka*) = ಚಿನುಯಾತ್.

(xxi.) And before (1) ಯಕ್ and (2) the affixes of the benedictive beginning with ಯ, final ಷ is *gunated*, if the base begins with a conjunct consonant, and becomes ಠಜ್, not ರೀಜ್, otherwise; and before ಯಜ್ also, final ಷ is *gunated*, if the base begins with a conjunct consonant, though it becomes ರೀಜ್, not ಠಜ್ otherwise. (VII. 4. 29, 28, 30; Sid. II. 25, 216). e. g. ಸ್ತು + ಯಕ್, ಯಾತ್, and ಯಜ್ = ಸ್ತುರ + ಯ &c. = ಸ್ತುರೈ, ಸ್ತುರೈತ್, and ಸ್ತುರೈ; ಕೃ + ಯಕ್ and ಯಾತ್ = ಕ್ರಿ + ಯಕ್ &c. = ಕ್ರಿಯ, and ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್. ಕೃ + ಯಜ್ = ಕ್ರೀ + ಯಜ್ = ಕ್ರೀಯ.

- (xxii.) The penultimate ಅ of bases ending in ಯ and ವ should be lengthened when a *sárvadhátuka* affix beginning with the consonants ಯಾಂ except ಯ follows. (VII. 3. 101; VII. 4. 25. Sid. II. 218). e. g. ಜಾಹಯ್+ಮಿ=ಜಾಹಾಯ್+ಮಿ=ಜಾಹಾಮಿ. ಚಾಕ್ಲವ್+ಮಿ=ಚಾಕ್ಲಾವ್+ಮಿ=ಚಾಕ್ಲಾಮಿ.
- (xxiii.) And there should be the substitution of ಎ for the penultimate ಅ of a base before the affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ, and also before ಥಲ್, when before such affixes the base, being reduplicated, afterwards gets its reduplicated portion *lopated* according to rules to be referred to hereafter. (VI. 4. 120, 121, 126). e. g. ಪಚ್ (in which according to rules to be referred to, the base has been first reduplicated and then deprived of its reduplicated portion)+ಅತುಸ್₁=ಪಚ್ @ ಎ for ಪ+ಅತುಸ್=ಪ್ಚತುಃ.
- (xxiv.) And penultimate ಅ of a base should be *vriddhiated* i. e. lengthened not only in the case of the perfect but in other cases also, when the affixes have an indicatory ಇ or ಣ. (VII. 2. 116.) e. g. ಪಪಚ್+ಣಲ್=ಪಪಾಚ್+ಅ=ಪಪಾಚಿ; ಪಚ್+ಣಿ=ಪಾಚ್+ಇ=ಪಾಚಿ; ಪಚ್+ಘುಜ್=ಪಾಚ್+ಘುಜ್.
- (xxv.) But if the affix is ಚಿಣ್ or a primitive affix having indicatory ಇ or ಣ, the penultimate ಅ is not *vriddhiated* in the case of E roots ending in ಮ. (VII. 3. 34.) e. g. E.ಕಮ್+ಚಿಣ್ and ಣ್ವಲ್=ಕಮ್+ಣ, ಕಮ್+ಣ್ವಲ್.

- (xxvi.) And if the affix is \bar{e} or \bar{r} , the \bar{a} so lengthened is to be shortened, optionally if the roots concerned are distinguished by an indicatory \bar{m} , and invariably if they are distinguished by an indicatory \bar{v} , though if, after the affix \bar{r} , the affixes \bar{c} and \bar{m} are to be attached the vowels so shortened may in the case of roots distinguished by an indicatory \bar{v} also again be optionally lengthened. (VI. 4, 92, 93; Sid. II. 85. See Kav.) e. g. $\bar{a} + \bar{e}$ or $\bar{r} + \bar{e} = \bar{a} + \bar{e}$ or $\bar{r} + \bar{e}$; but $\bar{a} + \bar{r} + \bar{c}$ or $\bar{m} = \bar{a} + \bar{r}$ or $\bar{a} + \bar{m}$ or $\bar{r} + \bar{c}$ or \bar{m} . So $\bar{m} + \bar{e}$ or $\bar{r} + \bar{e} = \bar{m} + \bar{e}$ or $\bar{r} + \bar{e}$ or $\bar{m} + \bar{c}$ or \bar{m} or $\bar{r} + \bar{c}$ or \bar{m} .
- (xxvii.) And before the affix \bar{r} causative, if the affix is to be followed by \bar{c} or \bar{m} , even antepenultimate \bar{a} may be lengthened optionally in the case of roots of the above description. (Sid. II. 81. 271) e. g. $\bar{a} + \bar{c}$ or $\bar{m} = \bar{a} + \bar{c}$ or \bar{m} or $\bar{a} + \bar{c}$ or \bar{m} .
- (xxviii.) And before \bar{m} without the augment \bar{m} in the *parasmaipadi*, penultimate \bar{a} of a base ending in a consonant should be *vridhdhiated*. (VII. 2. 3, 4.) e. g. $\bar{a} + \bar{m} = \bar{a} + \bar{m} = \bar{a} + \bar{m}$.
- (xxix.) And before \bar{m} without the augment \bar{m} in the *parasmaipadi*, antepenultimate \bar{a} should be *vridhdhiated*. (VII. 2. 3, 4) e. g. $\bar{a} + \bar{m} = \bar{a} + \bar{m} = \bar{a} + \bar{m}$.
- (xxx.) And even when \bar{m} in the *parasmaipadi* takes the augment \bar{m} , penultimate \bar{a} should be *vridhdhiated*, if the base which it follows ends in \bar{r} or \bar{a} (VII. 2. 2.) and may optionally

be *vriddhiated* in other cases also, if the *ಃ* is light, and the roots begin with a consonant (VII. 2. 7), except (1) when the roots end in *ಷ*, *ಮ*, or *ಯ* or (2) when the roots have an indicative *ಽ*. (VII. 2. 5). *e. g.* ಕ್ಷರ and ಜ್ವಲ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಕ್ಷಾರಿಸ್, and ಜ್ವಲಿಸ್; ಕಣ್+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಕಣಿಸ್ or ಕಾಣಿಸ್; but ರಕ್ಷ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ರಕ್ಷಿಸ್; ಅನ್+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಅನಿಸ್; ಗ್ರಹ್+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಗ್ರಹಿಸ್; ಸ್ಯಮ್+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಸ್ಯಮಿಸ್; ವ್ಯಯ್+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ವ್ಯಯಿಸ್; ರಗ್ from ರಗ್ (having indicative *ಽ*) +ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ರಗಿಸ್.

(xxxii.) The penultimate *ಃ* of bases before the affix *ಣಿ* or *ಠಿ* should be shortened, optionally if the roots concerned are distinguished by an indicative *ಽ*, and invariably if they are distinguished by an indicative *ಮ*, though if, after the affix *ಠಿ*, the affixes *ಚಿಣ* and *ಣಮಾಲ್* are to be attached, the vowels so shortened may again be optionally lengthened (VI. 4. 92, 93) *e. g.* ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ (indicative *ಮ*) + *ಣಿ* = ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ + ಇ = ಜ್ಞಾಪಿ; ಗ್ಲಾಪ್ (indicative *ಽ*) + *ಣಿ* = ಗ್ಲಾಪ್ or ಗ್ಲಾಪ್ + ಽ = ಗ್ಲಾಪಿ or ಗ್ಲಾಪಿ; ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ + *ಠಿ* + *ಚಿಣ* or *ಣಮಾಲ್* = ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ + *ಚಿಣ* or *ಣಮಾಲ್*.

(xxxiii.) Before *ಸಿಚ್* without the augment *ಇಟ್* in the *parasmaipadi*, penultimate *ಇಕ್* vowels should be *vriddhiated* (VII. 2. 3, 4) *e. g.* ಭಿವ್ + *ಸಿಚ್* = ಭೈದ್ + *ಸಿಚ್* = ಭೈತ್ಸ್; ರುದ್ + *ಸಿಚ್* = ರೌದ್ + *ಸಿಚ್* = ರೌತ್ಸ್.

(xxxiiii.) And before *ಸಿಚ್* without the augment *ಇಟ್* in the *parasmaipadi*, even antepenultimate *ಇಕ್* vowels should be *vriddhiated* (VII. 2. 3, 4.) *e. g.* ವಿಂದ್ + *ಸಿಚ್* = ಮೈಂದ್ + *ಸಿಚ್* = ಮೈಂತ್ಸ್.

(xxxiv.) Subject to the above rules, the penultimate ಇಳ vowels of bases ending in consonants, if light, should be *gunated* when affixes, whether *sárvadhátuka* or *árdhadhátuka*, follow. (VII. 3. 86.) e. g. ತಿಲ್, ಮುಚ್, and ದ್ಯಪ್+ಕಪ್=ತ್ರಿಲ್, ವೋಚ್, and ದಪ್+ಲ=ತ್ರಿಲ್, ರೋಚೆ, and ದಪ್ ; ತಿಲ್, ಮುಚ್, and ದ್ಯಪ್+ಅನ=ತ್ರಿಲನ, ವೋಚೆನ, and ದಪ್ಣ.

(xxxv.) But no *guna* or *vridhki* of penultimate ಇಳ vowels should take place (1) when the vowels are derived from the augmentation of affixes by ಇಟ್ or (2) when the base is a reduplicated one and the affixes are *sárvadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಪ and beginning with vowels, or (3) when the base is a FA base and is followed by the primitive affix ಅಚ್ (I. 1. 4.) and (4) when the affixes have indicatory ಕ or ಙ. (I. 1. 5, 6.) e. g. (1) ಭವಿತ್ (from ಭೂ+ಇತ್)+ಅ=ಭವಿತಾ (not ಭವತಾ); (2) ನೈನಿಜ್ (reduplicated)+ಅನಿ and ಅಮ=ನೈನಿಜಾನಿ and ನೈನಿ ಜಾಮ; (3) ಬೆಭಿದ್+ಅಚ್=ಬೆಭಿದ; (4) ಸ್ತು+ಕ್ರವತ್ =ಸ್ತುತವತ್; ಚಿಸು+ತನ್=ಚಿಸುತಃ.

(xxxvi.) If however the affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ begin with ಝಲ್ and also before primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್, the short penultimate vowels of bases ending with a nasal should be lengthened. (VI. 4. 15.) e. g. ಕಮ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಕಾಮ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್; ಕಮ್+ಕ್ರವತ್=ಕಾಮ್+ಕ್ರವತ್=ಕಾಂತವತ್; ಕಂಕಮ್+ತನ್=ಕಂಕಾಮ್+ತನ್=ಕಂಕಾಂತಃ.

(xxxvii.) Penultimate ಯು should be changed into ಈರ್ (VII. 1. 101.) e. g. ಕ್ಯಾತ್+ಣಿ=ಕೀರ್ತ್+ಇ=ಕೀರ್ತಿ.

(xxxviii.) And before **ಚಜ್** coming after a **ಢಿ** root, whether the root is one formed by $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ or $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ + $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ, if the base as it stands before $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ or $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ + $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ has a long penultimate vowel, this vowel should be made short. (VII. 4. 1.) e. g. ಧಾರ್ (from ಧೃ + $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ or $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ + $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ) + ಚಜ್ = ಧರ್ + ಅ = ಧರ. ಪಾಠ್ (from ಪಠ್ + $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ) + ಚಜ್ = ಪಠ. ಎಷ್ (from ಇಷ್) + ಚಜ್ = ಇಷ. ಈನ್ (from ಈನ್) + ಚಜ್ = ಇನ್. ಓಚ್ (from ಉಚ್) + ಚಜ್ = ಉಚ. ಊಷ್ (from ಊಷ್) + ಚಜ್ = ಉಷ. ವಧ್ (from ವಧ್) + ಚಜ್ = ಇಧ. ಓಜ್ (from ಓಜ್) + ಚಜ್ = ಉಜ.

(xxxix.) But in the above case when the original root before taking the $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ has had ಋ or ೠ as its penultimate, we may either shorten the ante-penultimate vowel as aforesaid or take the form of the original root as the form of the derivative root, substituting however ಋ for ೠ when the latter is the penultimate vowel of the original. (VII. 4. 7.) e. g. ವರ್ತ್ (from ವೃತ್ + $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ) + ಚಜ್ = ವರ್ತ್ or ವೃತ್ + ಅ = ವರ್ತ್ or ವೃತ; ಕೀರ್ತ್ (from ಕೈರ್ತ್ + $\bar{4}$ ಣಿ) + ಚಜ್ = ಕೀರ್ತ್ or ಕೈರ್ತ್ + ಅ = ಕೀರ್ತ್ or ಕೈತ.

(xl.) And before **ಚಜ್** coming after a **ಢಿ** root, when the original root has not had ಋ or ೠ as its penultimate, the shortening of the penultimate should not take place, if it had been distinguished by an indicative ಋ, and this, even though it has had an indicative ವ or ಎ (VII. 4. 2) (See Kav.) ಓಖ್ (from ಉಖ್ಯ) + ಚಜ್ = ಓಖ, (indicatory ಋ); ಕಾಣ್ (from ಕಣ್ಯ) + ಚಜ್ = ಕಾಣ್ (indicatory ಎ).

- (xli.) Final *ಜೆ* or *ಜೆ* of a base is changed into corresponding *ಕು* letter when the primitive affix *ಣ್ಯತ್* or primitive affixes having indicatory *ಫು* follow. (VII. 3. 52) *e. g.* ಭಜ್+ಣ್ಯತ್=ಭಾಜ್ಯ; ತ್ಯಜ್+ಫು=ತ್ಯಾಜ; ವಜ್+ಫುಜ್=ವಾಜ; ವಜ್+ಣ್ಯತ್=ವಾಜ್ಯ.
- (xlii.) But this change of *ಜೆ* or *ಜೆ* should not take place when it belongs to roots that take the augment *ಇಟಿ* before primitive affixes called *nishṭha*. *e. g.* ಗರಜ್+ಣ್ಯತ್=ಗರಜ್ಜಿ.
- (xliii.) And the change should not take place according to some grammarians even when the letters belong to roots that do not take the augment *ಇಟಿ* before *nishṭha*, if the roots begin with *ಕು* letters, though according to others whose authority seems to be more practically recognized, this rule appears not to hold good (VII. 3. 52; Sid. II. 3, 10). *e. g.* ಗುಜ್+ಣ್ಯತ್=ಗೋಜ್ಯ or ಗೋಜ್ಯ+ಣ್ಯತ್=ಗೋಜ್ಯ or ಗೋಜ್ಯ.
- (xliv.) The final nasal of bases is changed into *ಅ* when the primitive affix *ವನಿಪ್* follows. (VI. 4. 41) *e. g.* ಜನ್, ಕಮ್, and ಗಣ್+ವನಿಪ್=ಜಾ, ಫಾ, and ಗಾ+ವನ್=ಜಾವನ್, ಫಾವನ್, and ಗಾವನ್.
- (xlv.) And final *ಸ* of bases before the affix *ತ್* is changed into *ವೆ*. (VIII. 2. 73) *e. g.* ಶಾಸ್+ತ್=ಶಾವ್+ತ್=ಶಾವ್.
- (xlvi.) And final *ಸ* of bases before the affix *ಸ್* is changed into *ವೆ* or *ರು* (ಃ). (VIII. 2. 74) ಶಾಸ್+ತ್=ಶಾವ್ or ಶಾರ್=ಶಾವ್ or ಶಾಃ.

- (xlvii.) And final ತ ಫ ವ and ಧ of bases before the affix ಸ್, is changed into ವ or ರಾ. (VIII. 2. 75) e. g. ಯತ್, ಕ್ಲೃಫ್, ಭಿದ್, and ಯಾಧ್=ಯದ್, or ಯಃ, ಕ್ಲೃದ್ or ಕ್ಲೃಃ, ಭಿದ್ or ಭಿಃ, ಯಾದ್ or ಯಾಃ.
- (xlviii.) And before the primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and before affixes beginning with ರ್ಘಲ್ and having indicative ಕ or ಜ, and also before affixes beginning with nasals, final ವ is changed into ಊಠ್. (VI. 4. 19). But in the above cases, final ವ coming after ರ is entirely *lopatad*. (VI. 4. 21. Sid. II. 218) e. g. ದಿವ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ದಿ+ಊ for f+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ದ್ರೂ; ದಿವ್+ತಸ್=ದಿವ್+ಊ for f+ತಸ್=ದ್ರೂತಃ; but ತುರ್ವ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and ತಸ್=ತುರ್ (ತೂರ್) and ತೂರ್ಠಃ; ಧುರ್ವ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್, ತ, and ನ,=ಧುರ್, (ಧೂರ್) ಧೂರ್ಠಃ, and ಧೂರ್ಠಃ.
- (xlix.) And before the primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and affixes beginning with ರ್ಘಲ್ and having an indicative ಕ or ಜ, and also before affixes beginning with nasals, final ಳ coming after ರ should entirely be *lopatad*. (VI. 4. 21) e. g. ಮೂರ್ಫ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and ತಸ್=ಮೂರ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and ತಸ್=ಮೂರ್ and ಮೂರ್ಠಃ; ಹೂರ್ಫ್+ಢ=ಹೂರ್+ಢ=ಹೂರ್ಠಃ.
- (l.) And before the primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and affixes beginning with a nasal, final ಳ of bases, when it is such as to take the augment ಧುಕ್, that is, when it is preceded by vowels, that is, when it is not preceded by ರ—for there are no bases ending in ಳ that have not a vowel or ರ before the ಳ—should with its augment be changed into ಕ. (VI. 4. 19) e. g. ಪ್ರೂಫ್ (irregular)+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಪ್ರೂಫ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಪ್ರೂಫ್=ಪ್ರೂಫ್, (irregular); ಪ್ರೂಫ್+ಢ=ಪ್ರೂಫ್.

- (li.) And penultimate ಸ of bases ending in consonants should be *lopated* after the affix ಕ್ಷಮ್. (III. 1. 78). e. g. ಭಂಜ್+ಕ್ಷಮ್=ಭನ+ನ್=ಭನ+ಜ್=ಭನಜ್.
- (lii.) And before ಾಯಜ್ as well as before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ, the penultimate nasal of bases ending in consonants should be *lopated* optionally if the roots end in ಜ and absolutely otherwise except when the roots though having a nasal as their penultimate, are invariably written in the list of roots without it, but with an indicatory final ಇ in order to show that the nasal should always be supplied before the roots and that the *lopation* of this nasal should never take place. (VI. 4. 24, 32, VII. 1. 58, Sid. II. 112) e. g. ಧ್ವಂಸ್+ಋಜ್=ಧ್ವಸ್ಯ; ಧ್ವಂಸ್+ತಸ್=ಧ್ವಸ್ಯತಃ; but ನಂದ್ (from ನದಿ)+ಾಯಜ್=ನಂದ್ಯ; ಧ್ವಂಸ್+ಇತ್ (affix not having indicatory ಕ or ಜ)=ಧ್ವಂಸಿತ್; ಅಂಜ್+ಕ್ವ್ಯ=ಅಕ್ವ್ಯ or ಅಂಕ್ವ್ಯ.
- (liii.) And before affixes beginning with ಧ, final ಸ of bases is entirely *lopated*, (VIII. 2. 25) and before *árdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ಸ, final ಸ is changed into ತ. (VII. 4. 49) e. g. ಲವಿಸ್+ಧ್ವಂ=ಲವಿಧ್ವಂ; ವಸ್+ಸ್ಯ=ವತ್ಸ್ಯ.
- (liv.) And before *nishtha* affixes, final ಢ of bases is changed into ನ. (III. 8. 42) e. g. ಭಿದ್+ನ=ಭಿನ್+ನ=ಭಿನ್ನ.

CHAPTER V.

FINAL AUGMENTATION OF BASES.

1. The final augmentation of verbal bases takes place 1stly, by the insertion of the augments ಅಱ, and ಅಱ and 2ndly, by reduplication.

2. The augment ಅಱ acutely accented is attached to a base in the imperfect; aorist, and conditional, when the base does not begin with a vowel, and the augment ಅಱ is attached when the base begins with a vowel. (VI. 4. 71, 72). But these augments should never be inserted when the verbs are used in conjunction with the prohibitive particle ವಾಜ್. (VI. 4. 74). e.g. ಗಾ=ಅಗಾ; ಇಕ್ಷ್=ಅ+ಇಕ್ಷ್=ಐಕ್ಷ್; but when in conjunction with ವಾಜ್, ಗಾ=ಗಾ, ಇಕ್ಷ್=ಇಕ್ಷ್.

3. The augmentation by reduplication takes place:—

1stly, as to all roots to which the affixes (1) ಸನ್ or ಸನ್, (2) ಯಜ್ and (3) ಿ ಯಜ್ have been attached, and it takes place also when (1) ಿ ಕಪ್ (2) ಚಜ್ (3) ಚಜ್-ಸನ್ and (4) personal affixes of the perfect except ಅಢ are to be attached. (VI. 1. 8, to 11). e. g.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (1) | E ಪಠ್+ಸನ್=ಪಠ್+ಇಸ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | =ಪಠ್ಷ |
| (2) | ಪಠ್+ಯಜ್ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | =ಪಠ್ಯ |
| (3) | ಪಠ್+ಯಜ್ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | =ಪಠ್ |

are expressions to be reduplicated. But in the case of III. ಹ್ರೀ+ಿ ಕಪ್, of ಅಢಿ (the ಢಿ root from X. ಅಢ್)+ಚಜ್, and of ಧನ್+ಞಲ್, the roots themselves, as they were before the affixes were joined to them, should be reduplicated.

4. But no reduplication should take place when the base is one already reduplicated (Kás. on VI. 1. 9.) Thus, for example, if a root has been reduplicated once on account of

ಯಜ್ or $\bar{1}$ ಯಜ್. this root should not again be reduplicated though it is afterwards made to take ಸನ್ so as to form a D. root from the F. root.

5. The complete expression as formed by reduplication, is called ಅಭ್ಯಸ್, "reduplicated" (VI. 1. 5); but when the former part only is alluded to, it is called ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ್, "the reduplicate" (VI. 1. 4.).

6. The following rules should be observed in regard to reduplication.

- (i.) The augmentation by reduplication should take place in addition, but prior to the augmentation by ಅಟ್ and ಅಟ್, when according to the foregoing rules both augmentations are to take effect. e. g. ಪಠಪ in the imperfect, aorist, and conditional, should be reduplicated first and then the augment ಅಟ್ should be attached to the reduplicated root.
- (ii.) And in the case of a ηi root formed by $\bar{4}$ ಠಿ, the root should for reduplication be taken as a root formed by ಠಿ. e. g. ಅಟ್ (from ಅಟ್ @ s. p. + $\bar{4}$ ಠಿ) before ಚಜ್=ಅಟಿ.
- (iii.) The first portion containing a single vowel, that is, the first syllable only in the base should be doubled. But when the base has more than one vowel and begins with a vowel, the second syllable is to be reduplicated omitting in the reduplication the letters ಣ, ವ, ಙ, or ಠ, when they occur as initial letters of a conjunct consonant being part of the second syllable, except when ಠ is followed by ಯ. (VI. 1. 1 to 3; Sid. II. 207, Kàs. on VI. 1. 3.) e. g.

<i>Bases.</i>				<i>Portions to be reduplicated.</i>
ಪಠ	...	...	...	ಪಠ
ಊನ	...	...	...	ನ
D ಉದ್ಗಿಷ	...	...	...	ಗಿ
ಇ	...	...	...	ಇ
D ಉನ್ನಿಷ	...	...	...	ನಿ
D ಅಡ್ಡಿಷ	...	...	...	ಡಿ
ಜಾಗ್ಯ	...	...	...	ಜಾಗ್ಯ
D ಅಂತ್ಯಿಷ	...	...	...	ತ್ಯಿ
F ಅರ್ಯ	...	...	...	ರ

(iv.) When the affix that is a cause of reduplication is an affix beginning with a vowel, if a substitute is enjoined in respect of a preceding vowel, the substitution of it should not take place whilst the reduplication is yet to be made, that is, the reduplication should be made first, and then, the substitution. (I. 1. 59). But if (a) the vowel part of the affix beginning with a vowel is itself necessarily to form part of the portion that has to be reduplicated according to rule iii, or (b) the affix begins with a consonant, or (c) the substitute is enjoined only in respect of a consonant, the substitution should be made before the reduplication. (Sid. II 24 note 57). Thus take ಪಾ, ಗಮ್, and ಕ್ಯ + the affix ಅತಸ್ of the perfect which causes the *lopatio*n of the final ಅ in ಪಾ, and of the penultimate ಅ in ಗಮ್ irregularly, and which by *sandhi* changes the final ಋ in ಕ್ಯ into ರ್; and take ನೀ and ಓನ + the affix ಣಲ್, or ಣಲ್ which *gunates* or *vridhhiates* the final ಃ and ಊ, and then changes them by *sandhi* into ಅಯ್, ಆಯ್, ಅಽ, and ಆಽ. Now according to rule (iii), no

reduplication could be made in the case of ಪ, ಗವ, and ಕ್ಯ, because they, as changed by *lopation* and substitution as above, would severally appear in the form of the close consonants ಪೆ, ಗೆ, and ಕೆ; and the reduplicates in the case of ನೆ and ಲೂ would be ನೆ, ನೈ, ಲೂ, and ಲೌ, not ನೇ and ಲೂ as we might expect them to be. But this anomaly the present rule removes by providing that for the purposes of reduplication the roots should be taken as they stood before they underwent the changes referred to. So again take ಊರ್ಣವಿಷ) from ಊರ್ಣ+ವಿಷ=ಊರ್ಣಾ @ g. f. +ವಿಷ); here too as ವಿಷ which is the cause of reduplication begins with a vowel, the root, for the purpose of determining the particular expression to be reduplicated, should be taken in its original form, viz. ಊರ್ಣ. But take D. ಅವಿಷ (from ಅರ್+ವಿಷ=ಋ @ g. f. +ವಿಷ); here according to rule (iii), as the second portion of the D. root i. e. ಠ is to be reduplicated, and the ಳ of ವಿಷ in consequence must, as a part of ಠ, undergo reduplication, unlike, in this respect, the ಳ of ವಿಷ of ಊರ್ಣ (i. e. an ಳ which though detached from the root leaves the root still capable of furnishing a second syllable for reduplication by reason of there being a second vowel in the ಣ of ಊರ್ಣ itself), the determination of the expression to be reduplicated should not depend upon the original root ಋ, but upon the D root in its fully developed form, viz. ಅವಿಷ. So take the F root ಕ್ರೀಯ (from ಕ್ರೈ @ ರೀಕ್ for f+ಯಜ್); here though the affix is one that should cause

reduplication of the root, yet, as it begins with a consonant, the root, as it stands in its changed form of ಕ್ರೇಯಃ, not in its original form of ಕ್ರೈ, should determine which expression is to be reduplicated. So take ವಚ್+ the affix ಅತಸ್ of the perfect which causes the *samprasáranation* of ವ; here because ಉ is substituted for a consonant, the root ವಚ್ should by such substitution be made ಉಚ್ first, and then from this expression the part to be reduplicated should be taken.

- (v.) And when the letter to be reduplicated is ಣ substituted for ನ by the rules of *sandhi* on account of its position after ರ or ಳ or ಋ or ೠ, as has been already seen, the ಣ should, in the reduplication, be taken in its original form of ನ, not as ಣ. (Sid. II. 115 note 5). Thus, take ಊರ್ಮ, where ಮ appears as ಣ on account of its position after ರ; here for reduplication ಊರ್ಮ should be taken as if it were ಊರ್ಮ, the letter to be reduplicated being accordingly taken as ಮ, not ಣ.

- (vi.) And in the case of a *ni* root, when to such a root an affix competent to cause reduplication is to be attached, the root, in order to determine the expression to be reduplicated, should be taken in the form in which it was before the affixing of the ಣಿ, so far as a letter ಣ that the root originally had or has had newly introduced by the ಣಿ is concerned. But when the ಣ of the ಣಿ in its own proper form, or in a changed form, is necessarily to form itself part of the portion that has to be

reduplicated according to rule (iii), and also when the root begins with a non-conjunct ಜ or a non-conjunct semivowel or a non-conjunct consonant of the *pavarga* the root, even in regard to its letter ಅ both original and new, should be taken in the form in which it stands immediately prior to reduplication. (VII. 4. 80 ; Sid II. 184, 204) e. g.

1. D ಉನಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ಉನಿ from ಉನ)=ಉನ.
ಉನಿ+ಚ್ಚ್=ಉನ.
2. D ನಾಯಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ನಾಯಿ from ನಿ)=ನೀ
ನಾಯಿ+ಚ್ಚ್=ನೀ.
3. D ಉರ್ಣಾವಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ಉರ್ಣಾವಿ from ಉರ್ಣಾ)
=ಉರ್ಣಾ.
ಉರ್ಣಾವಿ+ಚ್ಚ್=ಉರ್ಣಾ.
4. D ನಾವಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ನಾವಿ from ನು)=ನು.
ನಾವಿ+ಚ್ಚ್-ಸನ್=ನು.
5. D ಜ್ಯಾವಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ಜ್ಯಾವಿ from ಜ್ಯಾ)=ಜ್ಯಾ.
ಜ್ಯಾವಿ+ಚ್ಚ್-ಸನ್=ಜ್ಯಾ.
6. D ಬ್ರಾವಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ಬ್ರಾವಿ from ಬ್ರಾ)=ಬ್ರಾ.
ಬ್ರಾವಿ+ಚ್ಚ್-ಸನ್=ಬ್ರಾ.
7. But D ಆತಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ಆತಿ from ಆತಿ)=ಆತಯಿಷ್.
ಆತಿ+ಚ್ಚ್-ಸನ್=ಆತಿ.
8. D ಆರಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ಆರಿ from ಆರಿ)=ಆರಯಿಷ್.
ಆರಿ+ಚ್ಚ್-ಸನ್=ಆರಿ.
9. D ಸಾವಯಿಷ್ - ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ - ವ್ರಾವಯಿಷ್ - ಯಾವಯಿಷ್ - ರಾವಯಿಷ್ -
ಲಾವಯಿಷ್ - ಜಾವಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* roots ಸಾವಿ-ಭಾವಿ-
ವ್ರಾವಿ-ಯಾವಿ-ರಾವಿ-ಲಾವಿ-ಜಾವಿ - from ವ್ರ-ಭ-ಮೂ-
ಯು-ರ-ಲ-ಜ್ಯ)=ಸಾವಯಿಷ್-ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ &c.
ಸಾವಿ-ಭಾವಿ-ವ್ರಾವಿ-ಯಾವಿ-ರಾವಿ - ಲಾವಿ - ಜಾವಿ+ಚ್ಚ್-ಸನ್=
ಸಾವಿ &c.

10. D ಕೀರ್ತಯಾವ್ (from ಕಿ root ಕೀರ್ತಿ from ಕ್ಯಾತ್) where no ಅ original or introduced newly by ಣಿ is concerned=ಕೀರ್ತಯಾವ್, not ಕ್ಯಾತ್.

ಕೀರ್ತಿ + ಪಜ್ = ಕೀರ್ತಿ.

- (vii.) But in the case of a ಕಿ root to which ಪಜ್ is to be attached, if the root has a long antepenultimate vowel, this vowel, when, according to the rules already mentioned, it has to be shortened, should always be taken in the shortened form for the purpose of reduplication. Thus the expressions ಅಟ, ಅರಿ &c., in the above examples should be taken as ಅಟ, and ಅರಿ &c. in the reduplication, because according to the rules alluded to they should before ಪಜ್ appear as such. (Kás. on VI. 4. 51.)

- (viii.) Generally the vowels of the reduplicate when long should be shortened (VII. 4. 51), the short letter to be substituted for ವಿಚ್ being ಇ for ಎ and ಐ and ಉ for ಒ and ಔ. But ಅರ್ and ಅಲ್ are respectively the substitutes of the letter ಋ and ೠ (VII. 4. 66). e.g. ಜಾ from ಜಾಗ್ಯ = ಜ; ನಿಲ = ನಿ; ಊ = ಉ; ಚೀ from ಚೀಷ್ = ಚಿ. ನೈ from ನೈತ್ = ನತ್; ಕೈ = ಕರ್; ಕ್ಷ from ಕ್ಷಾಪ್ = ಕಲ್.

- (ix.) And ಇಯಜ್ and ಉವಜ್ are the substitutes of the ಇ and ಉ of the reduplicate when a heterogeneous vowel follows. (VI. 4. 61) e. g.

ಇಪ್ changed into ವಿಪ್ before ಣಲ್ = ಇ + ವಿಪ್ = ಇಯಪ್.

ಉಪ್ changed into ಓಪ್ before ಣಲ್ = ಉ + ಓಪ್ = ಉವೊಪ್.

- (x.) And in the reduplicate the initial consonant only is left, the other consonants being *loped*

(VII. 4. 59). *e.g.* ವತ್=ವ ; ಖ from ಖ್=ಖ ; ಡ್ರ from ಡ್ರ್=ಡ್ರ.

- (xi.) But if in the reduplicate ಋಃ letters are preceded by ಕಃ, the former only remain, the other consonants being *lopated*. (VII. 4. 61). *e. g.* ಸ್ವಧ್=ವ, ಕ್ಷ್=ಚ್.
- (xii.) A letter of the *chavarga* should be the substitute of one of the *kavarga* and also of ಪ in the reduplicate (VII. 4. 62). *e.g.* ಒ=ಚಿ, ಱ=ಜಿ.
- (xiii.) And the letters ಜಃ come in the room of ಕ್ಷಃ, and ಚಃ in the room of ಋಃ, in the reduplicate. (VIII. 4. 54). *e. g.*

ಝ	from ಙ್ಞ	...	...	...	=ಜಿ.
ಞ	from ಙ್ಞ	...	...	...	=ಚಿ.

7. Though the ಏ, the ಇ, and the ಉ, which alone, according to the above rules, can occur in the reduplicate should generally stand without change in the reduplicate so far as reduplication is concerned, there are the following exceptions :—

(a) As to reduplication on account of ಸಃ or ಸಃ.

In the room of the ಏ of the reduplicate there should be ಇ (VII. 4. 79). *e. g.* ಪ from ಪಃ=ಪಿ.

(b) As to reduplication on account of ಚಃಸಃ.

(1) ಇ instead of ಏ of the reduplicate should be substituted; and

(2) there should be the lengthening of the ಇ of the reduplicate and of the ಉ when they are light and this in the case of ಇ, whether it is an ಇ substituted for ಏ according to the preceding rule or otherwise (VII. 4. 94). *e. g.*

ಪ	from	ಗಿ	root	ಪಾಠ	...	...	=ಪೀ.
ನಿ	,	,		ನಾಠ	...	...	=ನೀ.
ಲ	,	,		ಲಾಠ	...	...	=ಲೀ.

(c) As to reduplication on account of ಯಜ್ or ಿಯಜ್.

(1) There should be the augment ಸುಠ *i. e. anusvāra*, (this remaining as *anusvāra* or becoming homogeneous with the following letters when these are ಯಯ್,) in the case of the reduplicate ending in ಅ, if the ಅ is not derived from an ಅ of the original root, and if the reduplicate belongs to a root ending in a nasal (ಅನುನಾಸಿಕ) (VII. 4. 85; Kās. thereon); and the ಅ should in other cases be made long (VII. 4. 83); and while the ಅ should be augmented with ರೀಠ and ಲೀಠ in the case of a reduplicate belonging to ಯಜ್ and with ರೀಠ, ರಿಠ, or ರುಠ, or ಲೀಠ, ಲಿಠ, or ಲುಠ in the case of a reduplicate belonging to ಿಯಜ. according as the root is one having a medial ಷ or ಞ not derived by *samprasāraṇa*tion, it should be augmented with ರೀಠ, ರಿಠ, or ರುಠ as aforesaid in the case of a reduplicate belonging to ಿಯಜ್, even when the root is one ending in ಷ. (VII. 4. 90; Kās. thereon; Sid. II. 216; M. W. 510) *e. g.*

ಜ (from FA ಗಮ್ಯ or from FP ಗಮ್)=ಜಂ.

ಯ (from FA ಯಜ್ಯ or from FP ಯಜ್)=ಯಾ.

ವ (from FA ವೃತ್ಯ or FA ವೃಕ್ತ್ಯೃ)=ಮೀ.

ಚ (from FA ಕ್ಷಪ್ತ್ಯ)=ಚಲೀ.

ವ (from FP ವೃತ್ or FP ವೃಕ್ತ್ಯೃ)=ವರೀ, ವರಿ, or ವರ್.

ಚೆ (from FP ಕ್ಷಪ್)=ಚಲೀ, ಚಲಿ, or ಚಲ್.

ಚೆ (from FP ಕೃ)=ಚರೀ, ಚರಿ, or ಚರ್.

But ಜ (from FA ಗೃಹ್ಯ=ಗ್ರಹ್ @ *smṛ*+ಯಜ್) or (from FP ಗ್ರಹ್ from ಗ್ರಹ್ @ *smṛ*+ಿಯಜ್)=ಜಾ.

(2.) The ಳಠ letters of a reduplicate should be *gunated* whether the affix is ಯಜ್ or ಿಯಜ್. (VII. 4. 82) *e. g.* ಚಿ=ಚೆ, ಲಃ=ಲೀ.

(d) As to reduplication on account of ಕ್ಷ.

In the room of ಅ, there should be ಇ, if the reduplicates are of roots which end in the letter ಷ (VII. 4. 76, 77) e. g.

ಪ (from ಪ್ಷ) = ಪಿ.

ಬ (from ಬ್ಷ) = ಬಿ.

(e) As to reduplication on account of the affix of the perfect,

In the room of ಅ which is initial in the reduplicate, there should be ಆ, and the ಆ so substituted is made ಅ+ನುಟ್ i. e. ಅನ್, invariably if the root concerned (1) begins with ಅ and contains a double consonant or rather more than one consonant or (2) begins with the letter ಷ and ends in a consonant, and optionally if the roots concerned begin with ಆ and contain more consonants than one. (VII. 4. 70, 71; Sid. II. 47) e. g.

ಅ of ಅಟ್ = ಆ.

ಅ of ಅಚ್ = ಅ+ನುಟ್ = ಅನ್.

ಅ of ಷುಜ್ = ಅ+ನುಟ್ = ಅನ್.

But ಅ of ಷು = ಆ.

and ಆ of ಅಚ್ = ಅ+ನುಟ್ or ನಿಲ = ಅನ್ or ಆ.

8. Though in the case of the affixes of the perfect, a reduplication, as has been already said, takes place, the reduplicate is to be *lopated* before such affixes having indicatory ಕ and before ಧೌ that has taken the augment ಇಟ್, if the roots concerned had in their original form begun with any letter except ವ in such a manner that in the reduplication no different letters substituted in the reduplicate for the letters from the original roots are to come at the beginning of the reduplicated base, if in that part of the base which remains after *lopating* the reduplicate as above, there can be ಅ between non-conjunct consonants, and the ಅ further is not one that has come from

the *gunation* of the letter ಋ or from the *gunation* of the letters ಇ and ಉ first into ಎ and ಒ and the substitution then of ಅಯ್ and ಅವ್ for ಎ and ಒ by *sandhi*. (VI. 4. 120, 121, 126.) e. g. ರಣ್+ಅತುಸ್ or ಇಥ್=ರಣತುಸ್, ರಣಿಥ್=ರಣತುಸ್, ರಣಿಥ್; but (1) ವಸು initial ವ) (2) ಕ್ಯಾ (ಯಾ gets *gunated*) (3) ದಿವ್ (has no ಅ between consonants) (4) ತ್ಸರ್ (has ಅ between conjunct consonants) and (5) ಕಣ್ (does not retain the ಕ in the reduplicate but changes it into ಪ್)+ಅತುಸ್ and ಇಥ್=ವವತುಸ್, ವವವಿಥ್; ಕಕತುಸ್, ಕಕವಿಥ್; ದಿದಿವತುಸ್, ದಿದಿವಿಥ್; ತತ್ಸರತುಸ್, ತತ್ಸರಿಥ್; ಪಕಣತುಸ್, ಪಕಣಿಥ್; and ರಾಸ್ (has ಅ between consonants)+ಆಕೆ, ಆತೆ, ಇಲೆ=ರರಾಸೆ, ರರಾಸಾತೆ, ರರಾಸಿಲೆ; and ನೀ (ಈ gets *gunated* first) and ಲಾ (ಲಾ gets *gunated* first)+ಇಥ್=ನಿನಇಥ್, ಲಾಲವಿಥ್.

The following tables clearly explain the above rules relating to reduplication:—

A.

PARTS OF THE ROOTS ACTUALLY FOUND IN THE REDUPLICATE.

ROOTS.	PARTS.	
	Consonantal.	Vowel.
1. Roots beginning with ಕ್ಕ followed by ಋಯ್.	The ಋಯ್ letters omitting the ಕ್ಕ.	The vowel immediately following the consonantal parts.
2. Others beginning with consonants.			The first consonant.
3. Roots beginning with vowels and not being monosyllabic and having immediately after the initial vowel any conjunct consonants beginning with ಳ, ವ, ಷ, or ರ.	The first consonant omitting the ಳ, ವ, ಷ, or ರ.	

L.—(Continued).

PARTS OF THE ROOTS ACTUALLY FOUND IN THE REDUPLICATE.

Roots.	PARTS.	
	Consonantal.	Vowel.
4. Roots beginning with vowels and not being monosyllabic and having immediately after the initial vowel any conjunct consonants beginning with व् and ending with य्य्.	The य्य् ^६ omitting the व्.	The vowel immediately following the consonantal parts.
5. Roots beginning with vowels and not being monosyllabic and having immediately after the initial vowel other consonants whether conjunct or non-conjunct.	The first consonant.	
6. Roots beginning with vowels and being monosyllabic.	Nil.	The vowel itself, if the root is a single vowel; otherwise, the initial vowel.

B.

CHANGES WHICH THE CONSONANTS UNDERGO IN THE REDUPLICATE.

Original Letters.			Letters to be substituted.
1. क, ख, ज, and घ	...	...	ज.
2. ग, फ, ब, य, and ष	...	...	ब.
3. छ and च	...	...	छ.
4. ङ and ढ	...	...	ढ.
5. त and थ	...	...	त.
6. द and ध	...	...	द.
7. न and ण	...	...	ण.
8. प and फ	...	...	प.
9. ब	...	...	ब.
10. Others	...	...	Nil.

C.

CHANGES WHICH THE VOWELS UNDERGO IN THE REDUPLICATE.

Affixes on account of which reduplication takes place and in connection with which the vowels or expressions placed opposite to them are substituted for the original vowels under the columns (1), (2), (3) and (4) at the top.

Original vowels.

(4)
ಉ, ಊ, ಋ, ೠ ಐ.

(3)

ಇ, ಈ, ಎ ಓ ಐ.

(2)

ಋ, ಋಠ ಋ.

(1)

ಅ ಓ ಅ.

1. ಸನ್ or ಸನ್ ¹.	....	....	ಇ	....	....	(a) ಉ
2. ಯಜ್.	....	....	ಆ or ಅರಿಠ, ಅರಿಠ.	....	....	ಋ
3. I ಯಜ್	....	....	ಆ or ಅರಿ, ಅರಿ, ಅರಿ, ಅರಿ, ಅರಿ.	....	....	ಋ
4. ಜೆಜ್-ಸನ್	....	....	ಈ	....	....	ಊ
5. ಜೆಜ್	....	....	ಅ	....	ಇ	ಉ
6. aff. of the perfect	....	....	ಅ or ಅ or ಅನ್.	....	ಇ or ಇಯ್	(a) ಉ or ಉನ್
7. ಋಠಜ್	....	....	ಅ	....	ಇ or ಇಯ್	(a) ಉ

- (a) The second forms ಇಯ್ and ಉನ್ come when followed by heterogeneous vowels.
- (b) If the original letter is ಷ or ಞ arising from the medial ಷ or ಞ of original roots not derived by *samprasaraṇam*, ಳ should not be used, but ಅದೀ in the case of ಷ, and ಅದೀ in the case of ಞ.
- (c) If the original letter is ಷ or ಞ arising from the final or medial ಷ or ಞ of original roots not derived by *samprasāraṇam*, then ಳ should not be used, but ಅದಿ, ಅದೀ, and ಅನ್ in the case of ಷ, and ಅದಿ, ಅದೀ, and ಅನ್ in the case of ಞ.
- (d) ಳ is used generally, but if the original vowel is initial in the reduplicate ಅನ್ is used, *invariably* if the root to which the reduplicate belongs, (1) begins with ಳ, and contains more than one consonant or (2) beginning with ಷ ends in consonants, and *optionally* if the root concerned begins with ಳ and contains more consonants than one.

CHAPTER VI.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

1. Conjugation of verbs consists in selecting from among the verbal affixes already adverted to such as are appropriate for the different inflectional senses intended to be expressed in connection with the roots, and forming from the roots and affixes complete words expressing the meaning intended. In considering this subject, we shall endeavour to give as completely as possible models illustrative of the rules bearing upon it. But this remark does not apply to the rules of special *sandhi* already alluded to, and as these rules have been applied to the models actually given only so far as they are concerned, care should be taken to apply to other words to be formed after the models in question the special *sandhi* required by the rules.

2. We shall now use the following abbreviations for convenience:—

- (1) Roots ending in ഘ
(conjunct)=Roots ending in ഘ and beginning with conjunct consonants.
- (2) Roots ending in ഘ
(non-conjunct)=Roots ending in ഘ and not beginning with conjunct consonants.
- (3) Roots ending in ഘഘ
(labial)=Root ending in ഘഘ with a labial or dento-labial before the ഘഘ
- (4) Roots ending in ഘഘ
(non-labial)=Roots ending in ഘഘ without a labial or dento-labial before the ഘഘ .
- (5) Roots ending in ഘ
(labial)=Roots ending in ഘ with a labial or dento-labial before the ഘ .
- (6) Roots ending in ഘ
(non-labial)=Roots ending in ഘ without a labial or dento-labial before the ഘ .
- (7) Roots ending in open ഘ preceded by a consonant=Roots ending in open ഘ , the ഘ being a significant part of the root and being preceded by a consonant.

3. Beginning then with the formation of derivative roots, the affixes which the roots of the 10th class take in order to render themselves fit for actual use as already stated will be first adverted to. These affixes are, as we have seen, (1) ഘ , (2) ഘഘ , and (3) ഘ ഘ , and, when actually employed along with the roots, produce derivative roots as follows:—

1st form by ಣಿ.

Root X ಕಥ=ಕಥ-೨+ಇ =ಕಥಿ.

” X ಚಿ=ಚಿ @ ಫಿ+ಇ=ಚಾಯಿ }
 @ ಣ್ಣ=ಚೆಯಿ. }

” X ಸ್ತಿ=ಸ್ತಿ @ ಫಿ+ಇ=ಸ್ತಿಯಿ.

” X ಲಿ=ಲಿ ... =ಲಾಯಿ.

” X ಯು=ಯು ... =ಯನಿ.

” X ಧೂ=ಧೂ ... =ಧಾವಿ.

” X ಧ್ಯ=ಧ್ಯ ... =ಧಾರಿ.

” X ಪೂ=ಪೂ ... =ಪಾರಿ.

” X ಜಲ್=ಜಲ್ @ ಫಿ+ಇ=ಜಾಲಿ

” X ಜ್ಞಾ=ಜ್ಞಾ ಪ್ =ಜ್ಞಾಪಿ }
 @ ಣ್ಣ=ಜ್ಞಾಪಿ. }

” X ಯಮ್=ಯಮ್ =ಯನಿ

or ಯನಿ @ ಣ್ಣ=ಯನಿ.

2nd form by ಅಯ್.

ಕಥ-೨+ಅಯ್ ... =ಕಥಯ್.

ಚಿ @ ಫಿ+ಅಯ್ ... =ಚಾಯಯಿ }
 @ ಣ್ಣ=ಚೆಯಯ್. }

ಸ್ತಿ @ ಫಿ+ಅಯ್ ... =ಸ್ತಿಯಯ್.

ಲಿ ... =ಲಾಯಯ್.

ಯು ... =ಯನಯ್.

ಧೂ ... =ಧಾನಯ್.

ಧ್ಯ ... =ಧಾರಯ್.

ಪೂ ... =ಪಾರಯ್.

ಜಲ್ @ ಫಿ+ಅಯ್ ... =ಜಾಲಯ್.

ಜ್ಞಾ ಪ್ =ಜ್ಞಾಪಯ್ }
 @ ಣ್ಣ=ಜ್ಞಾಪಯ್. }

ಯಮ್ ... =ಯನಯ್ }

or ಯನಯ್ @ ಣ್ಣ ಯನಯ್ }

3rd form by ಿಣಿ.

ಕಥ-೨+ಇ-ಇ ... =ಕಥ್.

ಚಿ @ ಫಿ+ಇ-ಇ }
 @ ಣ್ಣ=ಚೆಯ್. }

ಸ್ತಿ @ ಫಿ+ಇ-ಇ ... =ಸ್ತಿಯ್.

ಲಿ ... =ಲಾಯ್.

ಯು ... =ಯನವ್.

ಧೂ ... =ಧಾನವ್.

ಧ್ಯ ... =ಧಾರವ್.

ಪೂ ... =ಪಾರವ್.

ಜಲ್ @ ಫಿ+ಇ-ಇ ... =ಜಾಲವ್.

ಜ್ಞಾ ಪ್ =ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ }
 or ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ @ ಣ್ಣ=ಜ್ಞಾಪ್. }

ಯಮ್ ... =ಯನಮ್.

or ಯನಮ್ @ ಣ್ಣ+ಯಮ್. }

Root X $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಜ್ಞಾಪ್} \\ \text{ಜ್ಞಾಪ್} \\ \text{ಜ್ಞಾಪ್} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಜ್ಞಾಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇ} = \text{ಜ್ಞಾಪಿ.}$ $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಜ್ಞಾಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಅಯ್} \\ \text{ಜ್ಞಾಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ್} \\ \text{ಜ್ಞಾಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಜ್ಞಾಪಿ.}$ (7)

” X $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಸ್ತುಟ್} \\ \text{ಸ್ತುಟ್} \\ \text{ಸ್ತುಟ್} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಸ್ತುಟ್} @ \text{ಗ್ರ} + \text{ಇ} = \text{ಸ್ತುಟಿ.}$ $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಸ್ತುಟ್} @ \text{ಗ್ರ} + \text{ಅಯ್} \\ \text{ಸ್ತುಟ್} @ \text{ಗ್ರ} + \text{ಇಯ್} \\ \text{ಸ್ತುಟ್} @ \text{ಗ್ರ} + \text{ಇಯ} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಸ್ತುಟಿ.}$

” X $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಚಾರ್} \\ \text{ಚಾರ್} \\ \text{ಚಾರ್} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಚಾರ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇ} = \text{ಚಾರಿ.}$ $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಚಾರ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಅಯ್} \\ \text{ಚಾರ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ್} \\ \text{ಚಾರ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಚಾರಿ.}$

” X $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ವೃಘ್} \\ \text{ವೃಘ್} \\ \text{ವೃಘ್} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ವೃಘ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇ} = \text{ವೃಘಿ.}$ $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ವೃಘ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಅಯ್} \\ \text{ವೃಘ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ್} \\ \text{ವೃಘ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ವೃಘಿ.}$

” X $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಕೃಪ್} \\ \text{ಕೃಪ್} \\ \text{ಕೃಪ್} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಕೃಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇ} = \text{ಕೃಪಿ.}$ $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಕೃಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಅಯ್} \\ \text{ಕೃಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ್} \\ \text{ಕೃಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಕೃಪಿ.}$ (8)

” X $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಕೃತ್} \\ \text{ಕೃತ್} \\ \text{ಕೃತ್} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಕೃತ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇ} = \text{ಕೃತಿ.}$ $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಕೃತ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಅಯ್} \\ \text{ಕೃತ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ್} \\ \text{ಕೃತ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಕೃತಿ.}$ (9)

” X $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಸಾಮ್} \\ \text{ಸಾಮ್} \\ \text{ಸಾಮ್} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಸಾಮ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇ} = \text{ಸಾಮಿ.}$ $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಸಾಮ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಅಯ್} \\ \text{ಸಾಮ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ್} \\ \text{ಸಾಮ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಸಾಮಿ.}$

” X $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಕಿಲ್ಪ್} \\ \text{ಕಿಲ್ಪ್} \\ \text{ಕಿಲ್ಪ್} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಕಿಲ್ಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇ} = \text{ಕಿಲ್ಪಿ.}$ $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಕಿಲ್ಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಅಯ್} \\ \text{ಕಿಲ್ಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ್} \\ \text{ಕಿಲ್ಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಕಿಲ್ಪಿ.}$

” X $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಲೂಪ್} \\ \text{ಲೂಪ್} \\ \text{ಲೂಪ್} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಲೂಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇ} = \text{ಲೂಪಿ.}$ $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಲೂಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಅಯ್} \\ \text{ಲೂಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ್} \\ \text{ಲೂಪ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಲೂಪಿ.}$

” X $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಲೋಕ್} \\ \text{ಲೋಕ್} \\ \text{ಲೋಕ್} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಲೋಕ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇ} = \text{ಲೋಕಿ.}$ $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ಲೋಕ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಅಯ್} \\ \text{ಲೋಕ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ್} \\ \text{ಲೋಕ್} @ \text{ಘ} + \text{ಇಯ} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ಲೋಕಿ.}$ (10)

4. The above examples furnish 10 models according to which periphrastic derivative roots from all original roots of the 10th class can be formed, and the explanation of the models is as follows :—

- (1.) Applies to original roots ending in ಅ.
- (2.) Applies to original roots ending in ಇತ್ and distinguished by an indicatory ಷ.
- (3.) Applies to original roots ending in ಇತ್ and not distinguished by an indicatory ಷ.
- (4.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ and not distinguished by an indicatory ಷ or ಂ.
- (5.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ and distinguished by an indicatory ಷ.
- (6.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ and distinguished by an indicatory ಂ.
- (7.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ and distinguished by an indicatory ಷ.
- (8.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇತ್.
- (9.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಯ.
- (10.) Applies to original roots ending (1) in consonants with penultimate long ಇತ್ vowels other than ಯ, (2) in consonants with penultimate ಅ and not distinguished by an indicatory ಷ and (3) in conjunct consonants.

5. It is necessary now to determine when each of the three different forms of derivative roots given in each model should be used. The rules on this point are as follows:—

Use (a) the first form generally (III. 1. 25); but

(b) the second form in the perfect tense;

(c) the third form when E *ni* affixes are used (VI. 4. 52); and

(d) the third form also when E *árdhadhátuka* affixes are used, and when ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿತ್ or ನಿಚ್-ಚಿತ್ or personal affixes of the *benedictive* with ಸ್ವಯಾಲ್-ಚಿತ್ or ತ್-ಚಿತ್ or ತಾ-ಚಿತ್ or ತಾನ್-ಚಿತ್ or ತಾಹ್-ಚಿತ್ is used. (VI. 4. 61).

6. Either of the two alternatives given under each of the forms of the 6th model may be used at pleasure. But in regard to the two alternatives given under the third form of the 5th model it should be noted that though either the one or the other may be used at option, when the derivative roots are afterwards to take the affix ಚಿತ್, ಏಮಾಲ್, ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿತ್, ನಿಚ್-ಚಿತ್, ತ್-ಚಿತ್, ತಾ-ಚಿತ್, ತಾನ್-ಚಿತ್, ತಾಹ್-ಚಿತ್, or personal affixes of the *benedictive* with ಸ್ವಯಾಲ್-ಚಿತ್, only the second alternative form should be used in other cases.

7. The causative roots are, as we have seen, formed exactly from the same affixes as the periphrastic roots of the 10th class, and therefore their forms, as derived from original roots of a corresponding description, are found fully to agree with each other. Thus, a causative root from an original root ending in ಌ may be formed after model (1); one from an original root ending in ಳ್ and distinguished by an indicatory ಷ after model (2), and so on. Only it should be remembered that the affixes as causative affixes may come after all roots whatsoever, whether original or derivative, and therefore even after the 10th class of roots after they have themselves taken

their proper self-descriptive affixes. But observe that in forming causative roots from roots of the 10th class, the latter roots with their proper self-descriptive affixes attached to them should appear in the third form, when they take all the three forms of the causative affixes, because these affixes are *ardhadhātuka* affixes beginning with vowels. Thus X ಚೌಠ್ + C ಣಿ, C ಅಯ್, and C 4 ಣಿ is ಚೋಠ್ + ಣಿ, ಅಯ್, and 4 ಣಿ = ಚೋಠಿ, or ಚೋಠಯ್, and ಚೋಠ್. These C roots, it will be seen, are exactly like the original periphrastic roots, and indeed this will be found to be the case in regard to every C root formed from periphrastic roots of the 10th class.

8. Observe that the models above given do not include roots ending in ಌ or in ಎಚ್. The reason is that before the affixes alluded to, whether *self-descriptive* or causative, while roots ending in ಎಚ್ always change the ಎಚ್ into ಌ, these roots after being so changed, as well as roots originally ending in ಌ, are to take the augment ಪುಕ್ before the affixes are actually attached as has been already said, and therefore are in fact to be operated upon by the affixes as roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಌ, producing periphrastic and C roots after model (7), if the original roots are distinguished by an indicator ಮ, and after model (10) if otherwise. Thus X ಜ್ಞೌ which is distinguished by an indicator ಮ gives its periphrastic root as well as its C root as ಜ್ಞೌಪಿ, ಜ್ಞೌಪಯ್, and ಜ್ಞೌಪ್. So X ವಾ which is not distinguished by an indicator ಮ gives its periphrastic as well as its C root as ವಾಪಿ, ವಾಪಯ್, and ವಾಪ್. So the C root from I ಕ್ರೌ which is distinguished by an indicator ಮ is ಕ್ರೌಪಿ, ಕ್ರೌಪಯ್, ಕ್ರೌಪ್; but the C root from I ಸ್ಥೌ which is not distinguished by an indicator ಮ is ಸ್ಥೌಪಿ, ಸ್ಥೌಪಯ್, ಸ್ಥೌಪ್.

9. Observe further that in model (2) no examples of original roots ending in any other vowel than ಋ have been given, because no such roots distinguished by indicator ಮ are found belonging to the 10th class, but that in applying the

model for the formation of C roots from roots of other classes roots ending in ಷ and ಷೂ may be found. Thus, the C roots from ಸ್ಕೃ and ಧೃ which are distinguished by indicatory ಷ, are ಸ್ಕೃರಿ, ಸ್ಕೃರಯ್, and ಸ್ಕೃರ್, and ಧರಿ, ಧರಯ್ and ಧರ್. And note likewise that for the samereason in model (7) no examples of bases with any other penultimate long vowel except ಌ, or of those with penultimate ಌ and distinguished by indicatory ಷ, have been given, but that in applying the model to other roots than those of the 10th class, not only bases with penultimate ಌ and distinguished by indicatory ಷ may be found but also roots with penultimate ಏ and distinguished by indicatory ಷ. Thus, the C roots from ಸ್ನಾ which is distinguished by an indicatory ಷ and from ಕೆಡ್ are (1) ಸ್ನಪಿ or ಸ್ನಾಪಿ, (2) ಸ್ನಪಯ್ or ಸ್ನಾಪಯ್, and (3) ಸ್ನಪ್ or ಸ್ನಾಪ್; and (1) ಕೆಡಿ (2) ಕೆಡಯ್ and (3) ಕೆಡ್. So, the C root from ಗ್ಲೈ which, as has already been seen, is to be reduced to the form of ಗ್ಲಾಪ್ is (1) ಗ್ಲಪಿ or ಗ್ಲಾಪಿ, (2) ಗ್ಲಪಯ್ or ಗ್ಲಾಪಯ್, and (3) ಗ್ಲಪ್ or ಗ್ಲಾಪ್, because the root ಗ್ಲೈ is distinguished by indicatory ಷ. And it is to be said in regard to model (10) and with reference to its application to C roots from roots ending in consonants with penultimate nasals and with ಅ preceding the nasals, that some of these roots have an indicatory ಷ, and therefore should in the third form of the C root derived from them have the ಅ optionally lengthened, when the C root has afterwards to take the affixes ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮಾಲ್ or ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್ and other affixes having the condition of ಚಿಣ್. Thus the third form of the C root from ಕ್ಷ್ವಾಜ್ when ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮಾಲ್ is afterwards to be affixed is either ಕ್ಷ್ವಾಜ್ or ಕ್ಷ್ವಾಜ್. In short, while in connection with C roots, it should be remembered that the ಇಕ್ letters referred to in model (2) and the penultimate long vowels referred to in model (7) respectively include the letter ಷ and the letter ಏ practically, as well as ಇ and ಏ found actually in the examples given under the respective models, it should not at the same time be forgotten that

roots distinguished by indicatory ವಿ should be excluded from model (7) and roots distinguished by indicatory ಮ with penultimate nasals as above mentioned should be excluded from model (10) and that these roots should be treated according to other models as follows:—

<i>1st form.</i>	<i>2nd form.</i>	<i>3rd form.</i>
ಸ್ನಾಪ್ from ಸ್ನಾ } with indica- } = ಸ್ನಾಪ್ + ಇ tory ವಿ. } = ಸ್ನಾಪಿ or ಸ್ನಾಪಿ @ sap = ಸ್ನಾಪಿ.	ಸ್ನಾಪ್ + ಅಯ್ = ಸ್ನಾಪಯ್ ಪಯ್ or ಸ್ನಾಪಯ್ @ sap = ಸ್ನಾಪಯ್.	ಸ್ನಾಪ್ + ಇ — ಇ = ಸ್ನಾಪ್ or ಸ್ನಾಪ್ @ sap = ಸ್ನಾಪ್ (7 a).
ಕ್ಷಾಜ್ from ಕ್ಷಜಿ = ಕ್ಷಾಜ್ + ಇ = ಕ್ಷಾಜ್.	ಕ್ಷಾಜ್ + ಅಯ್ = ಕ್ಷಾಜಯ್.	ಕ್ಷಾಜ್ + ಇ — ಇ = ಕ್ಷಾಜ್ or ಕ್ಷಾಜ್ @ lap = ಕ್ಷಾಜ್. (10 a)

10. Again it should be observed that when C roots from D roots and F roots are to be formed, the D and F roots concerned should be dealt with after one or other of the models already given, the appropriate models with reference to their final and penultimate letters being ascertained. Thus, since, as we shall see hereafter, all D roots will end in ಳ, the C roots from them should be formed after model (1). For example, taking D ಪಿಪಠಿಷ derived from root ಪಠ್, the C root from it will be, (1) ಪಿಪಠಿಷಿ, (2) ಪಿಪಠಿಷಯ್ and (3) ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್. So the C root from F P ಲೋಲಾ will be (1) ಲೋಲಾವಿ (2) ಲೋಲಾವಯ್, and (3) ಲೋಲಾವ್. But in forming C roots from FA roots formed from original roots which previously ended in consonants, we should not follow (1) but a different model which is not among those already given. This which may be put down as (1 a) is as follows:—

F A ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ = ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ — (f+p) + ಇ, ಅಯ್, and ಇ — ಇ =
 (1) ಬೇಭಿದಿ (2) ಬೇಭಿದಯ್ and (3) ಬೇಭಿದ್.

11. Remark that so far as the formation of causative roots is concerned, original roots ending in ಮ with penultimate ಳ are with very few exceptions among roots disting-

uished by indicatory ವಃ. Thus C root from ಕಮ is not ಕಮಿ but (1) ಕಮಿ, (2) ಕಮಯ್, and (3) ಕಮ or ಕಮು.

12. Lastly, it should be remarked that according to *Sákatáyana* roots ending in ಅ, when they take the causative affixes as well as the self-descriptive affixes of the 10th class, should not be treated after model (1) but should have their final ಅ lengthened and treated afterwards with ಪುಕ್ after model (10). Thus according to this authority, the C root from ಕಥ is (1) ಕಥಾಪಿ, (2) ಕಥಾಪಯ್ and (3) ಕಥಾಪ್, not (1) ಕಥಿ (2) ಕಥಯ್ and (3) ಕಥ್ (Sid. II. 187).

13. The F roots which, as has been seen, are formed by the affixes ಯಜ್ and ಿ ಯಜ್, can, as a general rule, be derived only from monosyllabic roots beginning with consonants (III. 1. 22) and not ending in ಯ preceded by ವ, or in ವ except when it is preceded by ರ (Sid. II. 217), but they may be derived from such roots by the use of either the one affix or the other. The forms of the FA roots are as follows :-

FA Roots..

ಪಿ = ಪಿ @ ಿಫ+ಯ=ಪೀಯ and after red. ...	=ಪೀಪಿಯು.	
ಧು=ಧು =ಧೂಯ ...	... =ದೊಧೂಯು.	(1)
ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತು @ ಿಘ+ಯ=ಸ್ತುರ್ಯ ...	... =ತಾಸ್ತುರ್ಯು.	(2)
ಕೃ =ಕೃ @ ರೀ for ಿಫ+ಯ=ಕ್ರೀಯ ...	... =ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯು.	(3)
ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪ್ಯಾ @ ಊರ್ for ಿಫ+ಯ=ವ್ಯೂರ್ಯ ...	... =ವೊವ್ಯೂರ್ಯು.	(4)
ಕ್ಯಾ=ಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for ಿಫ+ಯ=ಕೀರ್ಯ ...	... =ಚೇಕೀರ್ಯು.	(5)
ಕ್ಯಾತ್=ಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for ಪ+ಯ=ಕೀತ್ಯುರ್ ...	... =ಚೇಕೀತ್ಯುರ್ಯು.	(6)
ಭ್ರಂಶ್=ಭ್ರಂಶ್— ಪ+ಯ =ಭ್ರಶ್ಯ ...	... =ಭಾಭ್ರಶ್ಯು.	(7)
ಜ್ಞಾ=ಜ್ಞಾ+ಯ ... =ಜ್ಞಾಯ ...	... =ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯು.	
ನೀ=ನೀ ... =ನೀಯ ...	... =ನೇನೀಯು.	
ಭೂ=ಭೂ ' ... =ಭೂಯ ...	... =ಬೇಭೂಯು.	
ಗಮ=ಗಮ ... =ಗಮ್ಯ ...	... =ಜಗ್ಮಮ್ಯು.	
ಪತ್=ಪತ್ ... =ಪತ್ಯ ...	... =ಪಾಪತ್ಯು.	
ದಾನ್=ದಾನ್ ... =ದಾನ್ಯ ...	... =ಪಾದಾನ್ಯು.	

ದಿವ್=ದಿವ್	...	=ದಿವ್ಯ	....	=ದೇದಿವ್ಯ=ದೇದೀವ್ಯ.
ಲಿವ್=ಲಿವ್	....	=ಲಿವ್ಯ	...	=ಲೇಲಿವ್ಯ.
ಕುರ್=ಕುರ್	...	=ಕುರ್ಯ	....	=ಜೇಕುರ್ಯ=ಜೇಕೂರ್ಯ.
ಕ್ರೀಡ್=ಕ್ರೀಡ್	...	=ಕ್ರೀಡ್ಯ	....	=ಜೇಕ್ರೀಡ್ಯ.
ಬುಧ್=ಬುಧ್	....	=ಬುಧ್ಯ	....	=ಬೇಬುಧ್ಯ.
ವೂರ್=ವೂರ್	...	=ವೂರ್ಯ	...	=ವೋವೂರ್ಯ.	
ಪ್ಯುಥ್=ಪ್ಯುಥ್	...	=ಪ್ಯುಥ್ಯ	...	=ಪರೀಪ್ಯುಥ್ಯ.	
ಲೋಪ್=ಲೋಪ್	....	=ಲೋಪ್ಯ	...	=ಲೋಲೋಪ್ಯ.
ನನ್ದ from ನದಿ	} =ನನ್ದ	...	=ನನ್ದ್ಯ	...	=ನಾನನ್ದ್ಯ.
ರವ್=ರವ್	....	=ರವ್ಯ	...	=ರಾರವ್ಯ.
ಕ್ಷುರ್=ಕ್ಷುರ್	...	=ಕ್ಷುರ್ಯ	...	=ಚಾಕ್ಷುರ್ಯ.	
ಗರ್ವ್=ಗರ್ವ್	....	=ಗರ್ವ್ಯ	...	=ಜಾಗರ್ವ್ಯ.
ಮುಚ್ಛ್=ಮುಚ್ಛ್	...	=ಮುಚ್ಛ್ಯ	....	=ಮೋಮುಚ್ಛ್ಯ=ಮೋ ಮೂಚ್ಛ್ಯ. (8)

14. Explanation of the above forms is as follows :—

- (1.) applies to original roots ending in ಇ or ಉ.
- (2.) applies to original roots ending in ಋ (conjunct).
- (3.) applies to original roots ending in ೠ (non-conjunct).
- (4.) applies to original roots ending in ಋ (labial).
- (5.) applies to original roots ending in ೠ (non-labial).
- (6.) applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ೠ.
- (7.) applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate nasals.
- (8.) applies to original roots ending otherwise than as above.

15. The forms of FP roots, it is needless to say, are, before reduplication, necessarily like the forms of the original roots from which they are formed; for the affix is $\bar{1}$ ಯಚ್. Thus the FP roots from ಭ್ರಂಕ್ and ನನ್ದ before reduplication are ಭ್ರಂಕ್ and ನನ್ದ, the penultimate nasal remaining unelided in the former, though it is not distinguished by an indicatory ಇ.

16. The forms for F roots as regards the roots given in the examples for FA roots are as follows :—

ಫಿ=ಫೇಫಿ ; ಧು=ದೋಧು ; ಸ್ತು=ತಸ್ತು or ತರಿಸ್ತು or ತರೀಸ್ತು ; ಕೈ=ಚೈಕೈ or ಚರಿಕೈ or ಚರೀಕೈ ; ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ ; ಕೈತ್=ಚಾಕೈತ್ ; ಭ್ರಂಕ್=ಬಾಭ್ರಂಕ್ ; ಕಾರ್=ಚೋಕಾರ್ ; ದಿವ್=ದೇದಿವ್ ; ಮುಚ್ಛ್=ಮೋಮುಚ್ಛ್ ; ಜ್ಞಿ=ಜಾಜ್ಞಿ ; ನೀ=ನೇನೀ ; ಭೂ=ಬೋಭೂ ; ಗಮ್=ಜಗ್ಮಮ್ ; ಪತ್=ಪಾಪತ್ ; ದಾನ್=ದಾದಾನ್ ; ಲಿಪ್=ಲೇಲಿಪ್ ; ಕ್ರೀಡ್=ಚೇಕ್ರೀಡ್ ; ಬುಧ್=ಬೋಬುಧ್ ; ಪೃಥ್=ಪರ್ಪೃಥ್ or ಪರಿಪೃಥ್ or ಪರೀಪೃಥ್ ; ಲೋಪ್=ಲೋಲೋಪ್ ; ನನ್=ನಾನನ್ ; ರವ್=ರಾರವ್ ; ಕ್ಷರ್=ಚಾಕ್ಷರ್ ; ಗರ್=ಜಾಗರ್ .

17. The D roots which, as already seen, can be formed by the affixes ಸನ್₁, and ಸನ್, can be formed from all roots whether original or derivative, whether monosyllabic or otherwise, and whether beginning with vowels or consonants ; but while some D roots can be formed by ಸನ್₁ or ಸನ್ *exclusively*, others may be formed by either of the affixes at *option*. The rule is that D roots are to be formed.

(1.) by ಸನ್₁ only from

- (a) roots ending in ಇಕ್ except roots in ಋ (I. 2. 9).
- (b) E. roots ending in consonants which have medial ಇಕ್ (I. 2. 10; Sid. II. 199).

(2.) by ಸನ್₁ or ಸನ್ from

- (a) roots ending in ಋ (I. 2. 9).
- (b) CE roots which have medial ಇಕ್. (I. 2. 10; Sid. II. 199).
- (c) E roots ending in ಇವ್ (I. 2. 10).
- (d) E roots which, beginning with consonants and ending in ರಲ್ i. e. any consonant except ಯ or ವ, have penultimate ಇ, ಘ, ಉ, or ಊ. (I. 2. 26).

(3.) by ಸನ್ only (III. 1. 7) from

- (a) roots ending in ಅ.
- (b) E. roots ending in consonants which have no medial ಇಕ್.

(c) **Ē** roots which have no medial ಇಕ್.

(d) **Ē** roots not ending in ಇವ್ and not being roots which, beginning with consonants and ending in ರಲ್, have ಇ, ಈ, ಉ, or ಊ as their penultimate.

18. The forms the D roots would take are as follows :—

DIVISION I.

A e.³ Roots.

ಓ=ಓ @ <i>ly</i> + <i>κ</i> =ಓಷ and after reduplication=ಓಷಿಷ.			
ದ್ರ	....	...	=ಮದ್ರಿಷ.
ಇ	...	....	=ಈಷಿಷ.
ಉ	...	....	=ಉಷಿಷ. (1)
ಞ=ಞ @ ಊರ್ for <i>f</i> + <i>κ</i> =ಞರ್ಷ			=ಋಞರ್ಷ.
ಸ್ವೈ	...	....	=ಸುಸ್ವೈರ್ಷ. (2)
ಕ್ವ=ಕ್ವ @ ಈರ್ for <i>f</i> + <i>κ</i> =ಕ್ವರ್ಷ....			=ಚಿಕ್ವಿರ್ಷ. (3)
ನೀ	....	...	=ನಿನೀಷ.
ಸೂ	....	....	=ಸುಸೂಷ.
ಸಿಚ್	....	...	=ಸಿಸಿಕ್ಷ.
ಚ್ಚೌದ್	...	....	=ಚ್ಚೌತ್ಸ.
ದಾಹ್	...	...	=ದಾಠ್ಕ್ಷ.
ಸೃಜ್	....	...	=ಸಿಸೃಕ್ಷ.
ತ್ಯವ್	....	...	=ತಿತ್ಯವ್ಷ.
VI ವಿನ್ದ from ವಿದಿ....		...	=ವಿವಿನ್ದ. (4)

B e.³ Roots.

ಗಾ=ಗಾ+ <i>κ</i> =ಗಾಸ	...	....	=ಜಿಗಾಸ.
ಸದ್	....	....	=ಸದ್ಷ.
ತ್ಯಜ್	...	....	=ತಿತ್ಯಜ್ಕ್ಷ.
ವಹ್	...	....	=ವಿಠ್ಕ್ಷ.
ರಾಧ್	...	....	=ರಾಠ್ಷ.
ಮಸಜ್	....	....	=ಮಿಸುಜ್ಕ್ಷ.
ರಂಜ್	....	...	=ರಂಜ್ಷ್ಷ. (5)

DIVISION II.

A e³ e³ e³ Roots.

ಫ್ಯಾ=ಫ್ಯಾ @ $gf+ಇಸ$ or ಈಡ, or ಫ್ಯಾ @ ಊರ್ for $f+ಸ=$
ಪರಿಪ, ಪರೀಪ, or ಪ್ರಾರ್ಪ=ಪಿಪರಿಪ, ಪಿಪರೀಪ, or ಪಿಪ್ರಾರ್ಪ. (1)

ಸ್ತ್ರಾ=ಸ್ತ್ರಾ @ $gf+ಇಸ$ or ಈಡ, or ಸ್ತ್ರಾ @ ಈರ್ for $f+ಸ=$
=ಸ್ತರಿಪ, ಸ್ತರೀಪ, or ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪ=ತಿಸ್ತರಿಪ, ತಿಸ್ತರೀಪ, or ತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಪ. (2)

B e³ e³ Roots.

ದಿವ್=ದಿವ್ @ $gp+ಇಸ$, or ದಿವ್ @ ಊ for $f+ಸ=$ ದೇವಿಪ
or ದ್ಯಾಪ=ದಿದೇವಿಪ or ದಿದ್ಯಾಪ. (3)

ಸಿಧ್, ಗುವ್, ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್, ಕ್ಷಪ್=ಸಿಧ್ &c., @ $gp+ಇಸ$ or ಸಿಧ್
&c., +ಸ=ಸಧಿಪ or ಸಿತ್ಸು &c., =ಸಿಸಧಿಪ or ಸಿಸಿತ್ಸು; ಜಗೊಪಿಪ or
ಜಗುಪ್ಪ; ತಿಸ್ತುರ್ಪ or ತಿಸ್ತುಕ್ಪ; ಚಿಕಪ್ಪಿಪ or ಚಿಕ್ಪಪ್ಪ. (4)

ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್=ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for $p+ಇಸ$ or ಸ=ಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಪ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀಕ್ಪ
=ತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಪ or ತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಕ್ಪ. (5)

ತ್ಯನ್ಠ್=ತ್ಯನ್ಠ್ +ಇಸ or ತ್ಯನ್ಠ್ - $p+ಸ=$ ತ್ಯನ್ಠಿಪ or ತ್ಯಕ್ಪ್=
ತಿತ್ಯನ್ಠಿಪ or ತಿತ್ಯಕ್ಪ್. (6)

DIVISION III.

e². 3. Roots.

ವಿಖ್, ರುಚ್=ವಿಖ್ &c., +ಸನ್ or ಸನ್₁=ವಿಖ್ &c. $gp+ಇಸ$
or ವಿಖ್ &c., +ಇಸ=ವಿಖಪ or ವಿಖಪ್=ವಿಲಿಖಪ, ವಿಲಿಖರ; ರುರೂಚಿಪ,
ರುರೂಚಿಪ.

DIVISION IV.

e³ Roots.

ಕ್ಷಮ್=ಕ್ಷಮ್ + ಇಸ or ಸ=ಕ್ಷಮಿಪ or ಕ್ಷಂಸ=ತಿಕ್ಷಮಿಪ or ಚಿಕ್ಷಂಸ.

DIVISION V.

e^s Roots.

ಇಧ್=ಇಧ್ @ gp+ಇಸ=ವಧಿಷ	....	=ವಧಿಧಿಷ.
ಈಜ್	....	=ವಜಿಜಿಷ.
ಉಚ್	....	=ಓಚಿಚಿಷ.
ಊನ್	....	=ಓನಿನಿಷ.
ಋಧ್	....	=ಅರ್ಧಿಧಿಷ.
ವೃಧ್	....	=ವಿವರ್ಧಿಷ.
ಕ್ಷ್ನಿಯ್	....	=ಚುಕ್ಷ್ನಿಯಿಷ.
ವೃತ್	....	=ವಿವರ್ತಿಷ. (1)
ಕ್ಯಾತ್=ಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ಇಸ=ಕೀರ್ತಿಷ	....	=ಚಿಕ್ರೀರ್ತಿಷ. (2)
ಪೀನ್=ಪೀನ್+ಇಸ=ಪೀವಿಷ	....	=ಪಿಪೀವಿಷ.
ಪೂರ್	....	=ಪುಪೂರಿಷ.
ಪೂಯ್	....	=ಪುಪೂಯಿಷ.
ಅಕ್	....	=ಅಚಿಕಿಷ.
ಅರ್ಚ್	....	=ಅಚಿರ್ಚಿಷ.
ಆಸ್	....	=ಆಸಿಸಿಷ.
ವಜ್	....	=ವಜಿಜಿಷ.
ಜಲ್	....	=ಜಿಜಿಲಿಷ.
ಸನ್	....	=ಸಿಸನಿಷ.
ದಾನ್	....	=ದಿದನಿಷ.
ಸ್ತೀಪ್	....	=ತಿಸ್ತೀಪಿಷ.
ಚರ್ಚ್	....	=ಚಿಚರ್ಚಿಷ. (3)
FA ಪೋಪೂರ್ಯ = ಪೋಪೂರ್ಯ — (f+p)+ಇಸ=ಪೋಪೂರಿಷ=		ಪೋಪೂರಿಷ. (4)
FA ಲೋಲೂಯ = ಲೋಲೂಯ — f+ಇಸ+ಲೋಲೂಯಿಷ=ಲೋ		ಲೂಯಿಷ.
ಆಂದೋಲ	....	=ಆಂದೋಲಿಷ=ಆಂದಂದೋಲಿಷ.
ಕುವಾರ	....	=ಕವಾರಿಷ=ಚಕುವಾರಿಷ.
ಕಥ್	....	=ಕಥಿಷ=ಚಿಕಥಿಷ. (5)
C ಅರ್ಧಿ=ಅರ್ಧಿ @ gf+ಇಸ	....	=ಅರ್ಧಿಯಿಷ=ಅತಿರ್ಧಿಯಿಷ.
C ಅಟಿ	....	=ಅಟಿಟಿಯಿಷ.

C ಆರಿ	....	....	=ಆರಿರಯಿಷ್.
C ಪಾವಿ	....	....	=ಪಿಪಾವಯಿಷ್.
C ಮಾವಿ.	....	....	=ಮಿಮಾವಯಿಷ್.
C ಯಾವಿ	....	....	=ಯಿಯಾವಯಿಷ್.
C ರಾವಿ	....	....	=ರಿರಾವಯಿಷ್.
C ಲಾವಿ	....	....	=ಲಿಲಾವಯಿಷ್.
C ಜಾವಿ	...	....	=ಜಿಜಾವಯಿಷ್. (6)
C ನಾಯಿ	....	....	=ನಿನಾಯಯಿಷ್.
C ಜ್ಯಾವಿ	....	....	=ಜ್ಜ್ಯಾವಯಿಷ್.
C ಜ್ರಾವಿ	....	....	=ಜ್ಜ್ರಾವಯಿಷ್.
C ನಾವಿ	...	....	=ನನಾವಯಿಷ್.
C ಊರ್ಣಾವಿ	...	....	=ಊರ್ಣಾವಯಿಷ್.
C ಸ್ವಾವಿ	....	....	=ಸ್ವಿವಯಿಷ್.
ಜಿರಿ	....	....	=ಜಿರಿರಯಿಷ್.
ದಿಧಿ	....	....	=ದಿಧಿಧಯಿಷ್.
ಊರ್ಣ	...	....	=ಊರ್ಣನವಿಷ್.
ಜಾಗ್ಯ	...	....	=ಜಿಜಾಗರಿಷ್. (7)

19. Explanation of the above examples is as follows:—

- (1.) of Division I applies to original roots ending in ಇ and ಉ.
- (2.) of Division I applies to original roots in ಷು (labial).
- (3.) of Division I applies to original roots in ಷು (non-labial).
- (4.) of Division I applies to other roots ending in ಇಕ್ than the above and roots ending in ಷು and ಉ roots ending in consonants which have medial ಇಕ್.
- (5.) of Division I applies to other roots ending in ಅ, and ಉ roots ending in consonants which have no medial ಇಕ್.
- (1.) of Division II applies to roots ending in ಷೂ (labial).
- (2.) of Division II applies to roots ending in ಷೂ, (non-labial).

- (3.) of Division II applies to roots ending in ಇನ್.
- (4.) of Division II applies to CE roots with penultimate ಇಕ್ other than ಋ.
- (5.) of Division II applies to CE roots with penultimate ಋ.
- (6.) of Division II applies to CE roots with medial ಇಕ್ and with penultimate nasal.

Division III applies to E roots which beginning with consonants and ending in ಠ have penultimate ಇ, ಏ, ಉ, and ಊ.

Division IV applies to CE roots which have no medial ಇಕ್.

- (1.) of Division V applies to roots (1) beginning with ಇಕ್ vowels and ending in consonants, (2) beginning with consonants and ending in ಋ with penultimate ಉ, and (3) beginning with consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.
- (4.) of Division V applies to roots beginning with consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.
- (3.) of Division V applies to monosyllabic roots ending in consonants other than the above.
- (4.) of Division V applies to non-monosyllabic roots ending in open ಋ preceded by a consonant.
- (5.) of Division V applies to non-monosyllabic roots ending in ಏ other than the above.
- (6.) of division V applies to other non-monosyllabic roots ending in ಇಕ್.

20. Turning now to the tense affixes and first to those which belong to the special tenses the following will be found to be the bases into which the roots are converted by the affixes in question :—

*Active Voice.**Roots of the 1st class.*

Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

X. ಚೋರಿ = ಚೋರಿ + ಕವ = ಚೋರಿ @ $gf +$
ಅ = ಚೋರಯ ; C ಚೋರಿ = ಚೋರಯ.

ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷಯ ; ಕ್ಷೀ = ಕ್ಷಯ ; ಊ = ಅವ ; ಪೂ =
ಪವ ; ಧ್ಯ = ಧರ ; ತ್ಯಾ = ತರ. (1)

Roots with penulti-
mate light ಇಕ್.

ಪಿಪ್ = ಪಿಪ್ + ಕವ = ಪಿಪ್ @ $gp +$ ಅ = ಪೇಟ ;
ಪುಷ್ = ವೋಷ ; ದ್ಯುಷ್ = ವರ್ಷ. (2)

Other roots than
the above.

D ಪಿಪೀಷ್ = ಪಿಪೀಷ್ + ಕವ = ಪಿಪೀಷ್ + ಅ = ಪಿಪೀಷ್ ;
F A ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯ = ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯ ; ಗಾ = ಗಾ ; ದೆ = ರಯ ;
ದೈ = ದಾಯ ; ದಧ್ = ದಧ ; ಭ್ರಾಜ್ = ಭ್ರಾಜ ; ನೀವ್
ನೀವ ; ಚೋಷ್ = ಚೋಷ ; ನಿಕ್ಷ್ = ನಿಕ್ಷ. (3)

Roots of the 2nd Class

FP ಚೇಕ್ರೇ + ಿ ಕವ = ಚೇಕ್ರೇ ; ಖ್ಯಾ = ಖ್ಯಾ ; ಇ
= ಇ ; ಈ = ಈ ; ಕ್ಷು = ಕ್ಷು ; ಷೂ = ಷೂ ; ಜಾಗ್ಯ =
ಜಾಗ್ಯ ; ಅದ್ = ಅದ್ ; ಶಾಸ್ = ಶಾಸ್ ; ದ್ವಿಪ್ =
ದ್ವಿಪ್ ; ಈಡ್ = ಈಡ್ ; ದುಹ್ = ದುಹ್ ; ವ್ಯಜ್ =
ವ್ಯಜ್.

Roots of the 3rd Class

ಗಾ + ಲ ಕವ = ಜಿಗಾ ; ಕಿ = ಚಿಕಿ ; ಭಿ = ಬಿಭಿ ; ಹಃ =
ಜಹು ; ಪ್ಯಾ = ಪಿಪ್ಯಾ ; ಭಸ್ = ಬಿಭಸ್ ; ಧಿಕ್ಷ್ = ದಿಧಿ
ಕ್ಷ್ ; ತುಗ್ = ತುತುಗ್.

Roots of the 4th Class

Roots ending in
ಯೂ (labial)

ಪ್ಯೂ = ಪ್ಯೂ + ಕ್ಯನ್ = ಪ್ಯೂ @ ಊರ್ for $f +$ ಯ
= ಪೂರ್ಯ. (1)

Roots ending in
ಯೂ (non-labial.)

ಜ್ಯೂ = ಜ್ಯೂ + ಕ್ಯನ್ = ಜ್ಯೂ @ ಈರ್ for $f +$ ಯ
= ಜೇರ್ಯ. (2)

Roots ending in ಓ.

ಛೋ = ಛೋ + ಕ್ಯನ್ = ಛೋ — $f +$ ಯ = ಛ್ಯ (3)

Other roots than
the above.

ವೂ = ವೂ + ಕ್ಯನ್ = ವೂ + ಯ = ವೂಯ ; ಡೀ =
ಡೀಯ ; ದೂ = ದೂಯ ; ತ್ರಸ್ = ತ್ರಸ್ಯ ; ಸಾಧ್ =
ಸಾಧ್ಯ ; ದಿವ್ = ದಿವ್ಯ (ದೀವ್ಯ) ; ವ್ರೀಡ್ = ವ್ರೀಡ್ಯ ;
ಸುಹ್ = ಸುಹ್ಯ ; ಪೂಜ್ = ಪೂಜ್ಯ ; ಸ್ಯತ್ = ಸ್ಯತ್ಯ ;
ಪುಷ್ = ಪುಷ್ಯ. (4)

Roots of the 5th Class

Roots ending in vowels.

ಸಿ=ಸಿ+ಶ್ಚ್ಚಿ=ಸಿಸು ... 1st form
 ಸಿ=ನ್=ಸಿನ್ ... 2nd form
 ಸಿ+ನ್ವ್ವಿ=ಸಿನ್ವಿ 3rd form

ಸು=ಸುನು, ಸುನ್, ಸುನ್ವ್ಯ; ದ್ರೂ=ದ್ರೂಣಾ, ದ್ರೂಣ್, ದ್ರೂಣ್ಯ; ಋ=ಋಣಾ, ಋಣ್, ಋಣ್ಯ (1)

Roots ending in consonants without penultimate nasals.

ಶಕ್=ಶಕ್ + ಶ್ಚಿ=ಶಕ್ + ನು = ಶಕ್ಶಿ 1st form
 ಶಕ್+ನುವ್=ಶಕ್ಶುವ್ 2nd form (2)

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate nasals.

ದವ್ಯು=ದವ್ಯು + ಶ್ಚಿ=ದವ್ಯು—p+ನು=ದವ್ಯು 1st form
 ದವ್ಯು—p+ನುವ್=ದವ್ಯುವ್ 2nd form (3)

Roots of the 6th Class

Roots ending in ಮೂ

ಕೈ=ಕೈ+ಶ್ಚಿ=ಕೈ @ ಇರ್ for f+ಅ=ಕಿಶಿ (1)

Roots ending in ಋ

ಮೈ=ಮೈ+ಶ್ಚಿ=ಮೈ @ ರಿಯಾ for f+ಅ=ವಿಯಾ (2)

Roots ending in ಾ and ಳ.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ+ಶ್ಚಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ @ ಇಯಾ for f+ಅ=ಕ್ಷಿಯಾ (3)

Roots ending in ಉ and ಊ.

ಧ್ರು=ಧ್ರು+ಶ್ಚಿ=ಧ್ರು @ ಉವಾ for f+ಅ=ಧ್ರುವ; ಕ್ಷು=ಕ್ಷುವ (4)

Roots ending in consonants.

ದಿಶ್=ದಿಶ್+ಶ್ಚಿ=ದಿಶ್+ಅ=ದಿಶ; ಕಾರ್=ಕಾರ; ಕೂಡ್=ಕೂಡ; ತೃಪ್=ತೃಪ; ರಿವ್ಯು=ರಿವ್ಯು (5)

Roots of the 7th Class

Roots with penultimate nasals.

ಭಜ್=ಭಜ್+ಶ್ಚಿ=ಭಜ್+ನ bef. p—p=ಭನಜ್ 1st form
 ಭಜ್+ನ್=ಭಜ್+ನ್ bef. p—p=ಭಜ್ 2nd form (1)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

Roots without penultimate nasals.

$\text{ರೂಢ್} = \text{ರೂಢ್} + \text{ಕ್ವಮ್} = \text{ರೂಢ್} + \text{ನ}$ *aft. p*
 $= \text{ರೂಢ್}$ 1st form
 $\text{ರೂಢ್} + \text{ನ್} = \text{ರೂಢ್} + \text{ನ್}$ *aft. p = ರೂಢ್*
 2nd form
 $\text{ಭಿದ್} = \text{ಭಿನದ್}$, ಭಿನ್ ; $\text{ಋಚ್} = \text{ಋನಚ್}$,
 ಋನ್ ; $\text{ಛ್ರದ್} = \text{ಛ್ರನದ್}$, ಛ್ರನ್ ... (2)

Roots of the 8th Class

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate light vowels.

$\text{ಋಣ್} = \text{ಋಣ್} + \text{ಉ} = \text{ಋಣ್}$ @ $gp + \text{ಉ} =$
 ಋಣ್ 1st form
 $\text{ಋಣ್} + \text{ಀಉ} = \text{ಋಣ್}$ @ $gp + \text{nil} = \text{ಋಣ್}$
 2nd form
 $\text{ಋಣ್} + \text{ವ್} = \text{ಋಣ್}$ @ $gp + \text{ವ್} = \text{ಋಣ್}$
 3rd form (1)

Other roots than the above.

$\text{ತನ್} = \text{ತನ್} + \text{ಉ} = \text{ತನು}$ 1st form
 $\text{ತನ್} + \text{ಀಉ} = \text{ತನ್}$ 2nd form
 $\text{ತನ್} + \text{ವ್} = \text{ತನ್ವ}$ 3rd form (2)

Roots of the 9th Class

Roots ending in vowels.

$\text{ಜಾ} = \text{ಜಾ} + \text{ನೀ}_2 = \text{ಜಾ} + \text{ನೀ} = \text{ಜಾನೀ}$ 1st form
 $\text{ಜಾ} + \text{ನ್}_2 = \text{ಜಾನ್}$ 2nd form
 $\text{ಜಾ} + \text{ನ್}_2 = \text{ಜಾನಾ}$ 3rd form
 $\text{ಶ್ರೀ} = \text{ಶ್ರೀಣೀ}$, ಶ್ರೀಣ್ , ಶ್ರೀಣಾ ; $\text{ಸಿ} = \text{ಸಿನೀ}$,
 ಸಿನ್ , ಸಿನಾ ; $\text{ಸ್ಕು} = \text{ಸ್ಕುನೀ}$, ಸ್ಕುನ್ , ಸ್ಕುನಾ ;
 $\text{ಕ್ನಾ} = \text{ಕ್ನಾನೀ}$, ಕ್ನಾನ್ , ಕ್ನಾನಾ ; $\text{ಸ್ತ್ರಾ} =$
 ಸ್ತ್ರಾಣೀ , ಸ್ತ್ರಾಣ್ , ಸ್ತ್ರಾಣಾ ; $\text{ಪ್ಯ} = \text{ಪ್ಯಣೀ}$,
 ಪ್ಯಣ್ , ಪ್ಯಣಾ (1)

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate nasals.

$\text{ಮನ್ಧ್} = \text{ಮನ್ಧ್} + \text{ನೀ}_2 = \text{ಮನ್ಧ್} - p + \text{ನೀ}$
 $= \text{ಮನ್ಧೀ}$... 1st (a) form
 $\text{ಮನ್ಧ್} + \text{ಶಾನ್ಚ್}_2 = \text{ಮನ್ಧ್} - p + \text{ಅನ} =$
 ಮಥಾನ್ ... 1st (b) form

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

ಮನ್ಠ + ನ್ಞ = ಮನ್ಠ - p + ನ್ಞ = ಮನ್ಞ
2nd form

ಮನ್ಠ + ಞ್ಞ = ಮನ್ಠ - p + ನ್ಞ = ಮನ್ಞ
3rd form (2)

Other Roots ending
in consonants.

ನಭ್ಞ = ನಭ್ಞ + ನ್ಞ = ನಭ್ಞ + ನ್ಞ = ನಭ್ಞ
1st (a) form

ನಭ್ಞ + ಞ್ಞ = ನಭ್ಞ + ಅನ = ನಭಾನ್
1st (b) form

ನಭ್ಞ + ನ್ಞ = ನಭ್ಞ ... 2nd form

ನಭ್ಞ + ಞ್ಞ = ನಭ್ಞ ... 3rd form (3)

21. It will be seen that more than one form of bases have been obtained in regard to roots of the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Classes, and it will therefore be necessary to state when one form or other is appropriate. The rules on this subject are as follows:—

(A) For roots of the 5th Class.

(1.) FOR MODEL I.

- Use (1) the 2nd or the 1st form when affixes beginning with the letters ಮ and ವ except ಮಿಪ್ಞ are to be attached to the bases (VI. 4. 107; Sid. II. 70).
- (2) the 3rd form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with vowels are to be attached (VI. 4. 78).
- (3) the 1st form when affixes other than the above are to be attached (III. 1. 73) e. g. (1) ಮಣಾ + ತಿ; (2) ಮಣ್ಞ + ಅನ್ಞ; (3) ಮಣ್ಞ + ವನ್ಞ or ಮಣಾ + ವನ್ಞ; (4) ಮಣ್ಞ + ಮನ್ಞ or ಮಣಾ + ಮನ್ಞ; (5) ಮಣಾ + ಮಿಪ್ಞ.

(2.) FOR MODELS II AND III.

- Use (1) the 2nd form when affixes beginning with vowels not distinguished by an indicative ಪ are to be attached (III. 1. 73; VI. 4. 77).

- (2) the 1st form when affixes other than the above are to be attached (III. 1. 73) *e. g.* (1) ಕಕ್ಕು + ತಿ (2) ಕಕ್ಕುವೆ + ಅನ್ನಿ.

(B) *For roots of the 8th Class.*

- Use (1) the 2nd or the 1st form when affixes beginning with the letters ಮ and ವ except ಮಿಪ್ are to be attached to the bases (III. 1. 79; VI. 4. 107).
- (2) the 3rd form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with vowels are to be attached (VI. 4. 87).
- (3) the 1st form when affixes other than the above are to be attached (III. 1. 79) *e. g.* (1) ತನು + ತಿ (2) ತನ್ವೈ + ಅನ್ನಿ (3) ತನ್ವೆ + ವಸ್ or ತನು + ವಸ್ (4) ತನ್ವೆ + ಮಸ್ or ತನು + ಮಸ್ (5) ತನು + ಮಿಪ್.

(C) *For roots of the 7th Class.*

- Use (1) the 2nd form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes having an indicative ಕ or ಙ are to be attached to the bases (VI. 4. 3).
- (2) the 1st form when other affixes are to be attached (VIII. 1. 78.) *e. g.* (1) ರುಣಧ್ + ತಿಪ್; (2) ರುನ್ಧ್ + ತಸ್.

(D) *For roots of the 9th Class.*

(1.) FOR MODEL I.

- Use (1) the 1st form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with consonants and having an indicative ಕ or ಙ are to be attached to the bases (VI. 4. 113).
- (2) the 2nd form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with vowels and having an indicative ಕ or ಙ are to be attached (VI. 4. 112).
- (3) the 3rd form when affixes other than the above are to be attached (III. 1. 81) *e. g.* (1) ಕ್ರೇಣೀ + ತಸ್; (2) ಕ್ರೇಣ್ + ಅನ್ನಿ; (3) ಕ್ರೇಣಾ + ತಿಪ್.

(2). FOR MODELS II AND III.

- Use (1) the 1st (a) form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with consonants and having an indicative ಕ or ಙ except ಾಃ, are to be attached (VI. 4. 13).
- (2) the 1st (b) form when ಾಃ is to be attached (III. 1. 83).
- (3) the 2nd form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with vowels and having an indicative ಕ or ಙ are to be attached (VI. 4. 112).
- (4) the 3rd form when affixes other than the above are to be attached (III. 1. 81). *e. g.* ಮುಕ್ತೀ + ತಸಃ; (2) ಮುಕ್ತೀ + ಾಃ; (3) ಮುಕ್ತೀ + ಅನ್ಃ; (4) ಮುಕ್ತೀ + ತಿಪಃ; (1) ಸಮೀ + ತಸಃ; (2) ಸಮೀ + ಾಃ; (3) ಸಮೀ + ಅನ್ಃ; (4) ಸಮೀ + ತಿಪಃ.

22. The passive tense affix ಯಕ್ which also, as we have seen, belongs only to the present, the imperative, the imperfect, and the optative, turns roots into bases as follows:—

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.	EXAMPLES.
Roots ending in open ಯ (ಯ + ಅ), preceded by a consonant.	FA ವೋವೂರೈ = ವೋವೂರೈ + ಯಕ್ = ವೋವೂರೈ - ಯ + ಯ = ವೋವೂರೈ (1)
Other roots ending in ಅ.	FA ಲೋಲಯ = ಲೋಲಯ + ಯಕ್ = ಲೋಲಯ - f + ಯ = ಲೋಲಯೈ; D ಲಂದೋಲಿಷ = ಲಂದೋಲಿಷೈ; ಕಥ + ಯ = ಕಥೈ (2)
Roots ending in ಇ. and ಉ.	ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷಿ + ಯಕ್ = ಕ್ಷಿ @ ಲ್ಫ + ಯ = ಕ್ಷೀಯ; ಉ = ಉಯ (3)
Roots ending in ಋ	ಭೃ = ಭೃ + ಯಕ್ = ಭೃ @ ಂ for f + ಯ = ಭ್ರಿಯಾ (4)
Roots ending in ೠ (labial)	ಪ್ಯಾ = ಪ್ಯಾ + ಯಕ್ = ಪ್ಯಾ @ ಳ್ಠ for f + ಯ = ಪ್ಯಾಃ (5)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

Other roots ending
in ಋ.

ಕೃ = ಕೃ + ಯ = ಕೃಯ @ ಈ for f+
ಯ = ಕೇರೈ (6)

Roots with penulti-
mate ಋ.

ಕೃತ = ಕೃತ + ಯ = ಕೃತಯ @ ಈ for
f+ಯ = ಕೇತ್ಯೈ (7)

Other roots than
the above.

X. ಜಿ = ಜಿ + ಯ = ಜಿಯ; ಗಾ = ಗಾಯ; ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ = ಗ್ಲಾಯ;
ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷಿಯ; ವೂ = ವೂಯ; ದಧ್ = ದಧೈ;
ಭ್ರಾಜ = ಭ್ರಾಜೈ; ಪಿಟ = ಪಿಟೈ; ನೀವ = ನೀವೈ;
ವೃಷ = ವೃಷೈ; ಜೂಷ = ಜೂಷೈ; ದೃವ =
ದೃವೈ; ಜೇಷ್ವ = ಜೇಷ್ವೈ; ಲೋಷ್ವ =
ಲೋಷ್ವೈ (8)

23. It is to be remarked that the *class* distinction of the roots disappears, as will have been observed from the examples, in regard to ಯಕ್, it coming equally in the case of all the roots, whatever be their class.

24. Adverting now to the bases produced by the tense affixes in other tenses, these may be divided into two parts, the first embracing those in which the final letters of the roots from which they are formed are changed by the tense affixes, and the second, those in which there is no such change. The former comprises the bases produced by the affixes in the future, the conditional, the 1st and 2nd future, and the aorist; and the latter, those in the perfect and the benedictive. To the former we shall now direct our attention.

25. The bases for the 2nd future, and the conditional in the active and passive voices are formed by ಸ್ಯ, whether the roots are original or derivative, but in the passive voice, if the roots concerned are original roots ending in vowels or *ri* roots, the bases may be formed optionally by ಸ್ಯ-ಚೀಕ್ (III. 1. 33; VI. 4. 62) as follows:—

(A) For both active and passive voices.

E. Roots except roots ending in ಋ.

Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ+ಸ್ಯ=ಕ್ಷಿ @ gf+ಸ್ಯ=ಕ್ಷೀಸ್ಯ; ನೀ
=ನೀದ್ಯ; ಜು=ಜೂದ್ಯ (1)

Roots with penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ಷಿಪ್=ಕ್ಷಿಪ್+ಸ್ಯ=ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ @ gp+ಸ್ಯ=ಕ್ಷಿ
ಪ್ಸ್ಯ; ಮುಚ್=ಮೂಕ್ಷ್ಯ; ತೃಪ್=ತಪ್ಸ್ಯ (2)

Roots other than the above.

ಪಚ್=ಪಚ್+ಸ್ಯ=ಪಕ್ಷ್ಯ; ಯಾ=ಯಾ
ಸ್ಯ; ದಾ from ದ್ಯೆ=ದಾಸ್ಯ; ರಾಧ್=ರಾತ್ಸ್ಯ;
ಆಪ್=ಆಪ್ಸ್ಯ; ರಜ್ಜ್=ರಜ್ಜ್ಯ ... (3)

(2) OE Roots.

Roots with penultimate ಇಕ್ other than ಋ.

ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್=ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್+ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್ @ gp+
ಇಸ್ಯ or ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್ಯ or ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್ಯ ... (1)

Roots with penultimate ಋ.

ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್=ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್+ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್ @ ಈರ್
for p+ಇಸ್ಯ or ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್ಯ or ಸ್ತ್ರೂ
ಹ್ಯ (2)

Other roots than the above.

ಸ್ಯಂದ್=ಸ್ಯಂದ್+ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ಯಂದ್+ಇಸ್ಯ
or ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ಯಂದ್ಯ or ಸ್ಯಂತ್ಯ ... (3)

(3) EO Roots.

Roots ending in ಋ.

ತ್ಯಾ=ತ್ಯಾ+ಇಸ್ಯ or ಈಸ್ಯ=ತ್ಯಾ @ gf+
ಇಸ್ಯ or ಈಸ್ಯ=ತರಿದ್ಯ or ತರೀದ್ಯ.

(4) E roots as well as E-roots in ಋ which are e₆.

Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

X. ಜೋರಿ=ಜೋರಿ+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಜೋರಿ @ gf
+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಜೋರಿಯದ್ಯ; C ಭಾವಿ=ಭಾವಯಿ
ದ್ಯ; ಓಪ್=ಓಪಯಿದ್ಯ; ಯಾ=ಯಾವಿದ್ಯ; ಭೂ=
ಭವಿದ್ಯ; ಕೈ=ಕರಿದ್ಯ; FP ಲೋಲೂ=
ಲೋಲವಿದ್ಯ (1)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

Roots with penultimate ಇಕೆ.

ಚಿತ್=ಚಿತ್+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಚಿತ್ @ gp+ಇಸ್ಯ
=ಚೀತಿಷ್ಯ; ದ್ಯುತ್=ದ್ಯೂತಿಷ್ಯ; ಮೃಷ್=
ಮುಷಿಷ್ಯ; FP ಬೇಭಿದ್=ಬೇಭಿದಿಷ್ಯ (2)

Roots ending in open ಯ, preceded by a consonant.

FA ಬಿಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ + ಇಸ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ
- (f and p) + ಇಸ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದಿಷ್ಯ (3)

Other roots ending in ಅ.

FA ಲೋಲಾಯ=ಲೋಲಾಯ+ಇಸ್ಯ=
ಲೋಲಾಯ - f + ಇಸ್ಯ = ಲೋಲಾಯಿಷ್ಯ;
D ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್=ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯ; ಕಥ್=ಕಥಿಷ್ಯ (4)

Roots with penultimate ಋ.

ಕೃತ್=ಕೃತ್+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಕೃತ್ @ ಈರ್
for p+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಕೀರ್ತಿಷ್ಯ (5)

Other roots than the above.

FP ಪಾಪಜ್=ಪಾಪಜ್+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಪಾಪಜಿಷ್ಯ;
ಭ್ರಾಜ್=ಭ್ರಾಜಿಷ್ಯ; ವಿಶಲ್=ವಿಶಲಿಷ್ಯ; ಧೂ
಼=ಧೂಪಿಷ್ಯ; ಚೇಲ್=ಚೇಲಿಷ್ಯ; ಲೋ಼=
ಲೋಕಿಷ್ಯ; ಢೌ಼=ಢೌಕಿಷ್ಯ; ರಕ್ಷ್=ರಕ್ಷಿಷ್ಯ (6)

(B) For only passive voice optionally.

E. roots, *CE* roots, *EO* roots, and *E* roots.

1. Original roots ending in ಇಕೆ.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ+ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್=ಕ್ಷಿ @ vf+ಇಸ್ಯ=
ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯ; ನೀ=ನಾಯಿಷ್ಯ; ಚು=ಚಾವಿಷ್ಯ;
ಶ್ಯು=ಶ್ಯಾಮಿಷ್ಯ; ಯು=ಯಾವಿಷ್ಯ; ಭೂ=
ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ; ವ್ಯು=ವಾರಿಷ್ಯ; ತ್ಯಾ=ತಾರಿಷ್ಯ. (1)

2. Original roots ending in ಅ.

ದಾ=ದಾ+ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್=ದಾ + ಇಸ್ಯ, and
with the augment ಯ್=ದಾಯ್+ಇಸ್ಯ
=ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯ; ದಾ from ದ್ಯು=ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯ. (2)

3. *ಢಿ* roots from roots with indicative ಪು or ಮಿ.

ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ್=ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ್+ಸ್ಯ-
ಚಿಣ್=ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ್+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಕಮಿಷ್ಯ or
ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ; ಯಮ್=ಯಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಯಾಮಿಷ್ಯ (3)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

4. Other *ni* roots than the above. X. ಚೋರ=ಚೋರ+ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ=ಚೋರ+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಚೋರಿಸ್ಯ; C ಭೇದ=ಭೇದಿಸ್ಯ. (4)

26. Observe that *ni* roots in the passive voice, if formed from roots with indicatory ಮ or ವಿ, give 3 bases, and if formed from other roots, 2 bases. e.g. C from the root ಕಮ which is distinguished by indicatory ಮ=ಕಮಿಸ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಿಸ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಯಿಸ್ಯ; C from ಭೂ and ಭಿದ್ which are not so distinguished=ಭಾವಿಸ್ಯ or ಭಾವಯಿಸ್ಯ and ಭೇದಿಸ್ಯ or ಭೇದಯಿಸ್ಯ; X ಚೋರ=ಚೋರಿಸ್ಯ or ಚೋರಯಿಸ್ಯ.

27. Observe further that even other roots than *ni*, if original roots ending in vowels, give two forms in the passive voice: e.g. ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿಸ್ಯ or ಕ್ಷಯಿಸ್ಯ; ಶ್ರ=ಶ್ರಯಿಸ್ಯ or ಶ್ರಯಿಸ್ಯ; ದಾ=ದಾಸ್ಯ or ದಾಯಿಸ್ಯ.

28. The bases for the 1st future both in the active and the passive voice are formed by ತ್, ತಾ, ತಾಹ್, and ತಾನ್, whether the roots are original or derivative, but in the passive voice, if the roots concerned are original roots ending in vowels, or are *ni* roots, the bases may be formed optionally by ತ್-ಚಿಣ್; ತಾ-ಚಿಣ್; ತಾಹ್-ಚಿಣ್ and ತಾನ್-ಚಿಣ್ as follows:—

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

(A) For both active and passive voices.

(1) E. roots.

Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ+ತ=ಕ್ಷಿ @ gf+ತ=ಕ್ಷಿತ್ 1st form.

ಕ್ಷಿ+ತಾ=ಕ್ಷಿ @ gf+ತಾ=ಕ್ಷಿತಾ 2nd form.

ಕ್ಷಿ+ತಾಹ್=ಕ್ಷಿ @ gf+ತಾಹ್=ಕ್ಷಿತಾಹ್
3rd form.ಕ್ಷಿ+ತಾನ್=ಕ್ಷಿ @ gf+ತಾನ್=ಕ್ಷಿತಾನ್
4th form.ನೀ=ನೀತ, ನೀತಾ, ನೀತಾಹ್, ನೀತಾನ್; ಜ್ಯ
=ಜ್ಯಿತ್, ಜ್ಯಿತಾ, ಜ್ಯಿತಾಹ್, ಜ್ಯಿತಾನ್;
ಕೃ=ಕರ್ತ, ಕರ್ತಾ, ಕರ್ತಾಹ್, ಕರ್ತಾನ್. (1)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

Roots with penultimate light ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ರೀಪ್=ಕ್ರೀಪ್ $gp+ತ$, &c.=ಕ್ರೇಪ್, ಕ್ರೇಪ್ತಾ, ಕ್ರೇಪ್ತಾಹ್, ಕ್ರೇಪ್ತಾನ್; ಮುಜ್=ವೊಕ್, ವೊಕ್ತಾ, ವೊಕ್ತಾಹ್, ವೊಕ್ತಾನ್; ತ್ಯಪ್=ತರ್ಪ್, ತರ್ಪ್ತಾ, ತರ್ಪ್ತಾಹ್, ತರ್ಪ್ತಾನ್ (2)

Other roots than the above.

ದಾ from ದ್ಯೆ=ವಾತ್, ದಾತಾ, ದಾತಾಹ್, ದಾತಾನ್; ಪಚ್=ಪಕ್ತಾ, ಪಕ್ತಾ, ಪಕ್ತಾಹ್, ಪಕ್ತಾನ್; ರುದ್ಧ್=ರುದ್ಧಿ, ರುದ್ಧಿ, ರುದ್ಧಿಹ್, ರುದ್ಧಿನ್; ಯಾ=ಯಾತ್, ಯಾತಾ, ಯಾತಾಹ್, ಯಾತಾನ್; ರಜ್ಜ್=ರಜ್ಜ್, ರಜ್ಜ್, ರಜ್ಜ್ಹ್, ರಜ್ಜ್ಹ್, ರಜ್ಜ್ಹ್, ರಜ್ಜ್ಹ್ನ್ ... (3)

(2) CE roots.

Roots with penultimate ಇಫ್.

ಸ್ಪ್ರಹ್=ಸ್ಪ್ರಹ್+ತ್ &c.=ಸ್ಪ್ರಹ್ @ $gf+ಇತ$ &c. or ತ್ &c.=ಸ್ಪ್ರಹಿತ or ಸ್ಪ್ರಹ್ವಿ, ಸ್ಪ್ರಹಿತಾ or ಸ್ಪ್ರಹ್ವಾ, ಸ್ಪ್ರಹಿತಾಹ್ or ಸ್ಪ್ರಹ್ವಾಹ್, ಸ್ಪ್ರಹಿತಾನ್, or ಸ್ಪ್ರಹ್ವಾನ್ (1)

Roots with penultimate ಯೂ.

ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹ್=ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹ್+ತ್ &c.=ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for $p+ಇತ$ &c. or ತ್ &c.=ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹಿತ, or ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹಿವಿ, ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹಿವಿತಾ, or ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹಿವಿ, ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹಿವಿತಾಹ್ or ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹಿವಿಹ್, ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹಿವಿತಾನ್ or ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹಿವಿನ್ ... (2)

Roots other than the above.

ಸ್ಯಂದ್=ಸ್ಯಂದ್+ಇತ &c. or ತ್ &c.=ಸ್ಯಂದಿತ or ಸ್ಯಂದ್, ಸ್ಯಂದಿತಾ or ಸ್ಯಂದ್, ಸ್ಯಂದಿತಾಹ್ or ಸ್ಯಂದ್ಹ್, ಸ್ಯಂದಿತಾನ್ or ಸ್ಯಂದ್ತಾನ್ ... (3)

(3) EO Roots.

Roots ending in ಯೂ.

ಕೈ=ಕೈ &c.+ಇತ &c. or ಈತ &c.=ಕೈ @ $gf+ಇತ$ &c. or ಈತ್ &c.=ಕರಿತ or ಕರೀತ, ಕರಿತಾ or ಕರೀತಾ, ಕರಿತಾಹ್ or ಕರೀತಾಹ್, ಕರಿತಾನ್ or ಕರೀತಾನ್.

E roots.

Roots ending in ಇಫ

X ಚೋರಿ=ಚೋರಿ @ $gf+ಇಫ$ &c.=
 ಚೋರಯಿತ್, ಚೋರಯಿತಾ, ಚೋರಮಿತಾ
 ಹ್, and ಚೋರಯಿತಾನ್. ಭೂ=ಭವಿತ್
 &c. C ಭಾವಿ=ಭಾವಯಿತ್ &c. FP ಲೋಲಾ
 =ಲೋಲವಿತ್ &c. (1)

Roots with penulti-
mate light ಇಫ.

ದ್ಯುತ್ @ $gp+ಇಫ$ &c.=ದ್ಯುತಿತ್ &c;
 ವ್ಯುಷ್=ಮರ್ಷಿತ್ &c; FP ಬೇಭುಷ್=ಬೇಭೇ
 ದಿತ್ &c. (2)

Roots ending in
open ಯ preceded by
a consonant.

FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯು=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯು - ($f+p$) + ಇತ್
 &c.=ಬೇಭಿದಿತ್ &c. (3)

Other roots ending
in ಲ.

ಕಥ್=ಕಥ - $f+ಇಫ$ &c.=ಕಥಿತ್ &c;
 FA ಲೋಲಾಯಾ=ಲೋಲಾಯಾತಿತ್ &c; D
 ಪಿಪತಿಷ್=ಪಿಪತಿಷಿತ್ &c. (4)

Roots with penul-
timate ಮೂ.

ಕ್ಯಾಪ್=ಕ್ಯಾಪ @ ಘರ for $p+ಇಫ$ &c.
 =ಕ್ಯಾಪಿತ್ &c. (5)

Other roots than
the above.

FP ಸಾವಜ್=ಸಾವಜಿತ್ &c; ಭ್ರಾಜ್=
 ಭ್ರಾಜಿತ್ &c; ವೀಲ್=ವೀಲಿತ್ &c; ಧೂವ್
 =ಧೂವಿತ್ &c; ಚೇಲ್=ಚೇಲಿತ್ &c; ಲೋಕ್
 =ಲೋಕಿತ್ &c; ಧೌಕ್=ಧೌಕಿತ್ &c; ರಕ್ಷ್
 =ರಕ್ಷಿತ್ &c. (6)

(B) For only passive voice optionally.

*E roots, (E roots, EO
roots, and E roots.*(1) Original roots
ending in ಇಫ.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ @ $vf+ಇಫ$ -ಚಿಣ್ &c; ಕ್ಷಾ
 ಯಿತ್, ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾ, ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾಹ್, ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾನ್;
 ನೀ=ನಾಯಿತ್ &c; ಲಾ=ಲಾವಿತ್ &c. (1)

- (2) Original roots ending in ૐ. ે=ನಾ+ಇತ್-ಚಿಣ್ &c. and with the augment ૃ=ದಾಯಿತ್ &c; ે from ે=ದಾಯಿತ್ &c. ... (2)
- (3) ેi roots from roots with indicatory ે or ે. ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ=ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ+ಇತ್-ಚಿಣ್ &c.=ಕಮಿತ್ or ಕಾಮಿತ್ &c.; ૃಮ ૃಮಿತ್ or ૃಮಾಮಿತ್ &c. (3)
- (4) Other ેi roots than the above. X. ಚಿಣಿ=ಚಿಣಿ+ಇತ್-ಚಿಣ್ &c.=ಚಿಣಿತ್ &c. C ಭಿವ=ಭವಿತ್ &c.

29. As to the use of the different forms above given, including the special optional forms given for the passive voice, the rules are as follows :—

- Use (1) the first form when the personal affix ૐ is to be attached to the bases (VI. 4. 143. II. 4. 85).
- (2) the second form when personal affixes beginning with ಸ or ರ or ಧ are to be attached (VI. 4. 50, VI. 4. 51. VIII. 2. 25).
- (3) the 3rd form when the personal affix ૃ is to be attached (VII. 4. 52) and
- (4) the 4th form in all other cases (III. 1. 33).

30. Observe that ેi roots in the passive voice, if formed from roots with indicatory ે or ે, give 3 bases, and if formed from other roots, 2 bases as follows :—

C from ಕಮ=ಕಮಿತ್ &c., or ಕಾಮಿತ್ &c., or ಕಾಮಾಯಿತ್ &c.

C from ಧೂ and ಭಿವ=ಭಾವಿತ್ &c., or ಭಾವಯಿತ್ &c; and ಭವಿತ್ &c. or ಭವಯಿತ್ &c.

X ಚಿಣಿ=ಚಿಣಿತ್ &c. or ಚಿಣಿಯಿತ್ &c.

31. Observe further that even other roots than ેi, if original roots ending in vowels, give two forms in the passive voice as follows :—

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷೇತ್ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತ್ &c; ದಾ=ದಾತ್ or ದಾಯಿತ್ &c.

32. The tense affixes of the aorist give bases as follows:—

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

For only active voice but in both the PARASMAIPADI and the ĀTMANEPADI

FIRST DIVISION.

(1.) *ni Roots from*

(a.) Roots distinguished by indicatory ಋ.

(b.) Roots distinguished by indicatory ಋ when not treated under model (4) which see.

(c.) Roots ending in ಲ.

(d.) Roots ending in conjunct consonants.

(e.) Monosyllabic roots beginning with ಋ.

ಓಣ from ಓಣ್ಯ=ಓಣ+ಚ್ಚ=ಓಣ+ಽ=ಓಣ and after red.=ಓಣೀಣ; ಕಾಣ from ಕಾಣ್ಯಾ=ಚ್ಚಕಾಣ; ಕಥ from ಕಥ=ಚ್ಚಕಥ; ಊನ from ಊನ=ಊನನ; ಅರ್ಚ from ಅರ್ಚ=ಅಚ್ಚರ್ಚ; ರಕ್ಷ from ರಕ್ಷ=ರಕ್ಶ್ಚ; ಭಿಕ್ಷ from ಭಿಕ್ಷ=ಬಿಭಿಕ್ಷ್ಚ; ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ from ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ=ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್ಚ; ಸ್ಕಂದ from ಸ್ಕಂದ=ಚ್ಚಸ್ಕಂದ; ವ್ಯೇಚ್ಛ from ವ್ಯೇಚ್ಛ=ವಿವ್ಯೇಚ್ಛ; ಆರಿ from ಆರಿ=ಆರಿರ; ಅರ್ಣ from ಅರ್ಣ=ಆರ್ಣೀಣ

(1)

(2.) *ni Roots from*

(a.) Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಇಚ್.

(b.) Roots beginning with conjunct consonants with penultimate ಇಚ್.

(c.) Monosyllabic roots beginning with other vowels than ಋ.

ಜ್ಯಾವ from ಜ್ಯಾ=ಜ್ಯಾವ್ + ಚ್ಚ=ಜ್ಯಾವ್ @ sp+ಽ=ಜ್ಯವ and after red, ಜಜ್ಯವ; ಬ್ರಾವ from ಬ್ರಾ=ಬ್ರಾವು; ಕ್ಷಾಯ from ಕ್ಷಿ=ಚ್ಚಿಕ್ಷಯ; ಪ್ರಾಯ from ಪ್ರೀ=ಪಿಪ್ರಯ; ಕ್ಷೇದ from ಕ್ಷಿ=ಚ್ಚಿಕ್ಷಿದ; ಕ್ರೇದ from ಕ್ರೇ=ಚ್ಚಿಕ್ರಿದ; ಕ್ಷೋಭ from ಕ್ಷೋಭ=ಚ್ಚಕ್ಷೋಭ; ಸೂನ from ಸೂ=ತುಸುನ; ಆಟಿ from ಆಟಿ=ಅಟಿಟಿ; ಆಮ from ಆಮ=ಅಮಿಮ; ವಷ from ಇಷ=ಇಷಿಷ; ಈರಿ from ಈರಿ=ಇರಿರ; ಓಚ from ಉಚ=ಉಚಿಚಿ; ಊಷ from ಊಷ=ಉಷಿಷ; ವಧ from ವಧ=ಇದಿಧ; ಓಚ from ಓಚ=ಉಚಿಜ

(2)

(3.) *ni* Roots from

Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ or ೠ.

ವರ್ತ from ವೃತ=ವರ್ತ+ಜಜ್-ಸನ್=ವರ್ತ @ ಋ for [p+ap]+ಅ=ವೃತ and after red. ವಿವೃತ; or ವರ್ತ+ಜಜ್=ವರ್ತ+ಅ and after red.=ವವರ್ತ; ತೀರ್ತ from ತ್ಯಾ=ಚೀತ್ಯತ or ಚೀರ್ತ

(3)

(4.) *ni* Roots from

A.

(a.) Non-monosyllabic roots beginning with vowels & having its second syllable ending in other vowels than ಅ, and not being roots ending in ಅ.

(b.) Roots beginning with other non-conjunct consonants than those of the *pa-varga*, or ಯಣ್, or ಜ, and ending in ಉ or ಊ.

(c.) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in consonants with other penultimate ಇಚ್ than ಋ or ೠ (including such roots distinguished by indicative ೠ if any when they are not treated under (1).

A.

ಉರ್ಣಾವ from ಉರ್ಣಾ=ಉರ್ಣಾವ+ಜಜ್-ಸನ್ = ಉರ್ಣಾವ @ sp + ಅ = ಉರ್ಣಾವ and after red, ಉರ್ಣಾವನವ; ನಾವ from ನಾ=ನಾನವ; ಕಾವ from ಕಾ=ಕಾಕವ; ಕ್ಷೇಲ್ from ಕಿಲ್=ಚೀಕಿಲ; ನಿಲ್ from ನಿಲ್=ನಿನಿಲ; ಸೋಜ್ from ಗುಜ್=ಜಾಗುಜ; ಧೂವ from ಧೂವ್=ದೂಧುಪ; ಚೇಲ್ from ಚೇಲ್=ಚೀಚಿಲ; ಧೂರ from ಧೂರ=ದೂಧುರ

B.

(d.) Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಉ.

(e.) Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ or ಉ.

C.

(f.) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಉ.

(g.) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಇ, ಈ, ಋ, or ಋಌ.

(h.) Roots beginning with non-conjunct *pavarga*, ಯಣ್, or ಜ, and ending in ಉ or ಊ.

(i.) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants with penultimate ಅ or ಉ (including such roots distinguished by indicatory ಋ when they are not treated under (1)).

(j.) Non-mono-syllabic roots beginning with vowels and having its second syllable ending in ಅ and not being roots ending in ಉ.

B.

ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ from ಜ್ಞಾ=ಜ್ಞಪ್; ತ್ಯಾಜ್ from ತ್ಯಾಜ್=ತಿತ್ಯಜ್; ಭ್ರಾಜ್ from ಭ್ರಾಜ್=ಭ್ರಜ್

C.

ದಾಪ್ from ದಾ=ದೀದಪ್; ದ್ಯಾಪ್ from ದ್ಯಾ=ದೀದಪ್; ನಾಯ್ from ನೀ=ನೀನಯ; ಚಾಯ್ from ಚಿ=ಚೀಚಯ; ಕಾರ್ from ಕ್ಯಾ=ಕೀಕರ; ತಾರ್ from ತ್ಯಾ=ತೀತರ; ಪಾವ್ from ಪೂ=ಪೀಪವ; ಮಾವ್ from ಮೂ=ಮೀಮವ; ಯಾವ್ from ಯೂ=ಯೀಯವ; ರಾವ್ from ರು=ರೀರವ; ಲಾವ್ from ಲೂ=ಲೀಲವ; ಜಾವ್ from ಜು=ಜೀಜವ; ಪಾತ್ from ಪತ=ಪೀಪತ; ಮಾನ್ from ಮಾನ್=ಮೀಮನ; ದಾನ್ from ದಾನ್=ದೀದನ; ಓಲಡ್ from ಓಲಡ್=ಓಲೀಲಡ; ಕಾಣ್ from ಕಾಣ್=ಕೀಕಣ; ಕಣ್ from ಕಣ್ಯ=ಕೀಕಣ (4)

*For only active voice and only
Parasmaipadi.*

SECOND DIVISION.

(1.) P Roots distinguished by indicative २ and ५ (ಪ್ರಸಾದಿ).

ಗಮ from ಗಮ २ =ಗಮ+ಅಜ್=ಗಮ+
ಅ=ಗಮ; ಪುಷ್=ಪುಷ; ಭಿವ (ಭಿದಿರ್)=ಭಿದ.

(2.) P Roots distinguished by indicative ३ when not treated under the 3rd division.

A.

THIRD DIVISION.

Consisting of,

(1.) Roots distinguished by indicative ३ when not treated under the second division and

For both active and passive voices and for both the *parasmaipadi* and the *ātmanepaai* in the active voice.

(2.) Other roots not treated under Divisions I. and II. as follows:—

SECTION I. E. ROOTS EXCLUDING ROOTS ENDING IN ५ .

(a) *Both parasmaipadi and ātmanepadi.*

Roots ending in २ and having penultimate ३ .

ದಿಶ್=ದಿಶ್+ಕ್ಸಿ=ದಿಶ್+ನಿ+ದಿಕ್ಸಿ 1st form.

ದಿಶ್+ಕ್ಸಿ=ದಿಶ್+ನಿ=ದಿಕ್ಸಿ 2nd form.

ಕ್ರಾಶ್=(1) ಕ್ರಾಶ್ (2) ಕ್ರಾಶ್; ದೃಶ್=(1)

ದೃಶ್ (2) ದೃಶ್; ತೃಶ್=(1) ತೃಶ್ (2) ತೃ

ಶ್; ತ್ರಿಶ್=(1) ತ್ರಿಶ್ (2) ತ್ರಿಶ್; ತುಶ್=(1)

ತುಶ್ (2) ತುಶ್; ದಿಹ್=(1) ದಿಹ್ (2) ದಿಹ್;

ಮಿಹ್=(1) ಮಿಹ್ (2) ಮಿಹ್; ದಾಹ್=(1)

ಧಾಹ್ (2) ಧಾಹ್ (1)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

(b). *Parasmaipadi.*

(1.) P Roots ending in ಇರ್.

ಜಿ=ಜಿ+ಸಿಚ್=ಜಿ @ $vf+s=ಜಿಪ್ಪಿಪ್ಪಿ$; ನೀ
 ನೈಪ್ಪಿ; ಕು=ಕುಪ್ಪಿ; ನೂ=ನುಪ್ಪಿ; ಸ್ತೂ=
 ಸ್ತೂಪ್ಪಿ; ತ್ಯೂ=ತುಪ್ಪಿ (2)

(2) P roots ending in ಸ with penultimate ಅ.

ವಸಿ=ವಸಿ+ಸಿಚ್=ವಸಿ @ vp and @ ತ
 for $f+s=ವಾತ್ಸ$ (3)

(3.) P roots ending in other consonants than ಸ with penultimate ಅ and

ನಹ್=ನಹ್+ಸಿಚ್=ನಹ್ @ $vp+s=$
 ನಾಹ್; ತ್ಯವಿ=ತಾಪ್ಪಿ; ಲವಿ=ಲಾಪ್ಪಿ;
 ಭಿದಿ=ಭೈತ್ಪಿ; ಪಚ್=ಪಾಪ್ಪಿ; ರ್ವಿ=ರೈಪ್ಪಿ. (4)

(4.) P roots ending in other consonants than ಕಲ್ with penultimate ಇರ್.

(5.) P roots ending in conjunct consonants with antepenultimate ಅ.

ವಂಕ್=ವಂಕ್+ಸಿಚ್=ವಂಕ್ @ $vap+s=$
 ದಾಜ್ಕು; ಪ್ರಚ್ಚ್=ಪ್ರಾಹ್; ಸ್ಕನ್=ಸ್ಕನ್ಪಿ
 ಸ್ಕನ್ಪಿ (5)

(6.) Other P roots than the above viz.

(a.) P roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ excluding roots which being roots originally ending in ಅ have taken the augment ಇರ್ and are therefore afterwards to be treated as roots ending in ಸ with penultimate ಅ. and

ಸಾಧ್=ಸಾಧ್+ಸಿಚ್=ಸಾಧ್+ಸಿ=ಸಾತ್ಪಿ;
 ವಿಂದ್=ವಿಂತ್ಪಿ ... (6)

(b.) P roots ending in conjunct consonants without antepenultimate ಅ.

(c) *Ātmanepadi.*

A roots ending in ಯ.

$$\text{ದ್ಯ} = \text{ದ್ಯ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್}_1 = \text{ದ್ಯ} + \text{ಸಿ} = \text{ದ್ಯಸಿ} \quad \dots (7)$$

A roots ending in other ಇಫ letters than ಯ.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ಚಿ} &= \text{ಚಿ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್} = \text{ಚಿ} @ \text{gf} + \text{ಸಿ} = \text{ಚೇಷಿ}; \\ \text{ಕ್ಷಿ} &= \text{ಕ್ಷೇಷಿ}; \quad \text{ಕಃ} = \text{ಕೋಷಿ}; \quad \text{ವಃ} = \text{ವೋಷಿ} \quad \dots (8) \end{aligned}$$

A roots ending in other consonants than ಕಠ with penultimate ಇಫ.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ಕ್ಷುಭಃ} &= \text{ಕ್ಷುಭಃ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್}_1 = \text{ಕ್ಷುಭಃ} + \text{ಸಿ} = \\ &\text{ಕ್ಷುಭಸಿ}; \quad \text{ಕ್ಷಿವಃ} + \text{ಕ್ಷಿವಃ}; \quad \text{ಭಿವಃ} = \text{ಭಿವಃ}; \quad \text{ಸೃಜಃ} = \\ &\text{ಸೃಜ್ಜ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots (9) \end{aligned}$$

A roots ending in ಸ with penultimate ಅ.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ವಸಿ} &= \text{ವಸಿ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್} = \text{ವಸಿ} @ \text{ತ} \text{ for } f + \text{ಸಿ} \\ &= \text{ವತ್ಸ} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots (10) \end{aligned}$$

Other A roots comprising.

(1.) A roots ending in other consonants than ಸ with penultimate ಅ;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ಫಚಃ} &= \text{ಫಚಃ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್} = \text{ಫಚಃ} + \text{ಸಿ} = \text{ಫಚ್ಚ}; \quad \text{ಸ್ವ} \\ \text{ಇಜಃ} &= \text{ಸ್ವಇಜಃ}; \quad \text{ರಾಫಃ} = \text{ರಾತ್ಸಃ}; \quad \text{ಹಾಃ} = \text{ಹಾಸಃ}; \\ \text{ದಾ} &\text{ from } \text{ದೈ} = \text{ದಾಸಃ}; \quad \text{ಪಾಸಃ} \text{ from } \text{ಪೈ} = \\ &\text{ಪಾಸಃ}; \quad \text{ಹ್ಯಾ} \text{ from } \text{ಹೈ} = \text{ಹ್ಯಾಸಃ} \quad \dots (11) \end{aligned}$$

(2.) A roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಃ ;

(3.) A roots ending in conjunct consonants ; and

(4.) A roots ending in ಅ.

SECTION II. EO Roots.

(a). *Parasmaipadi.*

Roots ending in ಯೂ.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ಸ್ತೌ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್} &= \text{ಸ್ತೌ} @ \text{vf} + \text{ಇಸಿ} = \text{ಸ್ತೌ} \\ \text{ರಿಷಿ} &\quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots (1) \end{aligned}$$

(b). *Ātmanepadi.*

Roots ending in ಯೂ.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ಸ್ತೌ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್}_1 &= \text{ಸ್ತೌ} @ \text{ಕಠ} \text{ for } f + \text{ಸಿ} = \\ &\text{ಸ್ತೌರ್ಷಿ} \text{ or } \text{ಸ್ತೌ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್} = \text{ಸ್ತೌ} + \text{ಇಸಿ} \text{ or } \text{ಕಠಸಿ} \\ &= \text{ಸ್ತೌ} @ \text{gf} + \text{ಇಸಿ} \text{ or } \text{ಕಠಸಿ} = \text{ಸ್ತೌರಿಷಿ} \text{ or } \\ &\text{ಸ್ತೌರಿಷಿ} \quad \dots (2) \end{aligned}$$

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

SECTION III. E ROOTS.

(a). *Parasmaipadi.*

P roots ending in ಲ. $\text{ಪಿಪಠಇ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್} = \text{ಪಿಪಠಇ} - f + \text{ಇನ್} = \text{ಪಿಪಠಿವಿ}$
 ಷಿವಿ (1)

P roots ending in ಇಕ್. $\text{ಕ್ಷು} + \text{ಇನ್} = \text{ಕ್ಷು} @ \text{ವ್} + \text{ಇನ್} = \text{ಕ್ಷುವಿವಿ}$ (2)

P roots ending in ರ or ಲ with penultimate ಲ. $\text{ಕ್ಷುರ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್} = \text{ಕ್ಷುರ} @ \text{ವ್} + \text{ಇನ್} = \text{ಕ್ಷುರಿವಿ}$;
 $\text{ಜ್ಯುಲ} = \text{ಜ್ಯುಲಿವಿ}$; $\text{ಆಲ} = \text{ಅಲಿವಿ}$; $\text{ಹ್ಯಲ} = \text{ಹ್ಯಾಲಿವಿ}$;
 ವಿವಿ ; $\text{ತ್ಸುರ} = \text{ತ್ಸುರಿವಿ}$ (3)

P roots beginning with consonants and ending in other consonants than ರ, ಲ, ಹ, ಷ, and ಯ with penultimate ಲ when not distinguished by indicatory ಎ. $\text{ಕಣಿ} + \text{ಇನ್}$ or $\text{ಕಣಿ} @ \text{ವ್} + \text{ಇನ್} = \text{ಕಣಿವಿ}$
 or ಕಾಣಿವಿ ; $\text{ರಣಿ} = \text{ರಣಿವಿ}$ or ರಾಣಿವಿ ; $\text{ತಡಿ} = \text{ತಡಿವಿ}$ or ತಾಡಿವಿ ; $\text{ಚಲಿ} = \text{ಚಲಿವಿ}$ or ಚಾಲಿವಿ (4)

P roots which being originally roots ending in ಲ have taken the augment ಏಕ್ and are therefore to be treated as bases ending in ಸ with penultimate ಲ. $\text{ಯಾನ್} + \text{ಸಿಚ್} = \text{ಯಾನ್} + \text{ಇನ್} = \text{ಯಾನಿವಿ}$;
 ಜಾಜ್ಞಾನ್ from FP $\text{ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ} = \text{ಜಾಜ್ಞಾನಿವಿ}$; ಗಾ
 from $\text{ಗೈ} = \text{ಗಾನಿವಿ}$ (5)

P roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇಕ್. $\text{ಬುಧಿ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್} = \text{ಬುಧಿ} @ \text{ವ್} + \text{ಇನ್} = \text{ಬುಧಿವಿ}$
 ಧಿವಿ ; $\text{ವಿವಿ} = \text{ವಿವಿವಿ}$; $\text{ಸ್ಯತ} = \text{ನರ್ತಿವಿ}$ (6)

P roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ. $\text{ಕೈತ} + \text{ಸಿಚ್} = \text{ಕೈತ} @ \text{ಕೈ} \text{ for } p + \text{ಇನ್}$
 $= \text{ಕೈತಿವಿ}$ (7)

Other P roots than the above comprising,

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

(1.) P roots beginning with consonants and ending in other consonants than ರ, ಲ, ಕ, ಮ, and ಯ with penultimate ಅ, if distinguished by indicatory ಎ.

ಕಟ from ಕಟ=ಕಟ+ಽಽ=ಕಟಿಷ್ ;
 ಅಶ್=ಅಶಿಷ್ ; ಅಘಿ=ಅಘಿಷ್ ; ರಗಿ=ರಗಿಷ್ ; ಹಸಿ
 =ಹಸಿಷ್ ; ಗ್ರಹ್=ಗ್ರಹಿಷ್ ; ತ್ಯಯ್=ತ್ಯಯಿಷ್ ;
 ವವ್=ವವಿಷ್ ; ನಾಥ್=ನಾಥಿಷ್ ; ವಿಾಲ್=ವಿಾ
 ಲಿಷ್ ; ಕೂಜ್=ಕೂಜಿಷ್ ; ತೋಡ್=ತೋಡಿಷ್ ;
 ಢ್=ಢಿಷ್ ; ದಿವ್ಭ್=ದಿವ್ಭಿಷ್ ... (8)

(2.) P roots beginning with vowels and ending in other consonants than ರ, ಲ, ಕ, ಮ, and ಯ with penultimate ಅ.

(3.) P roots beginning with consonants and ending in ಕ, ಮ and ಯ with penultimate ಅ.

(4.) P roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ, ಈ, ಊ, and ಎಃ, excluding roots which being originally roots ending in ಅ have taken the augment ಾಃ.

(5.) P roots ending in conjunct consonants.

(b). *Atmanepadi.*

A roots ending in open ಯ being preceded by consonants.

FA root ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ+ಽಽ=ಬೇ
 ಭಿದ್ಯ—(f+p)+ಇನ್=ಬೇಭಿದಿಷ್ ... (9)

Other A roots ending in ಅ.

FA ಲೋಲಾಯ=ಲೋಲಾಯ+ಽಽ=
 ಲೋಲಾಯ—f+ಇನ್=ಲೋಲಾಯಿಷ್ (10)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

A roots ending in *ಇ, ಈ, ಉ*, and *ಊ* including the *ni* roots in the *passive voice* only.

ಲೂ=ಲೂ+ಸಿಚ್=ಲೂ @ *gf*+ಇನ್=ಲ
ವಿಷ್; X ಜೊರಿ=ಜೊರಿಯಿಷ್; C ಭೇಡಿ=
ಭೆದಿಯಿಷ್ (11)

A roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇಕ್.

ಬಾಧ್=ಬಾಧ್+ಸಿಚ್=ಬಾಧ್ @ *gp*+ಇನ್=ಬೊಧಿಷ್.

Other A roots than the above, viz:—roots with penultimate ಅ, ಆ, ಈ, ಉ, ಎಚ್, and roots ending in conjunct consonants.

ಶಚ್=ಶಚ್+ಸಿಚ್=ಶಚ್+ಇನ್=ಶಚಿಷ್. ವಾ
ದ್=ವಾಡಿಷ್, ಕೂಣ್=ಕೂಣಿಷ್. ಮೇದ್=ಮೇ
ದಿಷ್, ವರ್ಹ್=ವರ್ಹಿಷ್ (12)

B.

For only passive voice optionally, except in the 3rd person singular of a passive voice not being reflective.

(1.) Original roots ending in ಅ.

ದಾ=ದಾ + ಸಿಚ್-ಚಿಣ್=ದಾ+ಇನ್ and
with augment ಯ್=ದಾಯಿಷ್; ದಾ from
ದ್ಯು=ದಾಯಿಷ್ (1)

(2.) Original roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ+ಸಿಚ್-ಚಿಣ್=ಕ್ಷಿ @ *bf*+ಇನ್=
ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್; ನಿಲ್=ನಾಯಿಷ್; ಚ್ಯೂ=ಚ್ಯಾವಿಷ್;
ಭೂ=ಭಾವಿಷ್ (2)

(3.) *ni* roots from roots with indicatory ವಾ or ವಿ.

ಕಮ್ or ಕಾವ್=ಕಮ್ or ಕಾವ್+ಸಿಚ್-
ಚಿಣ್=ಕಮ್ or ಕಾವ್+ಇನ್=ಕಮಿಷ್ or ಕಾ
ವಿಷ್ (3)

(1.) Other *ni* roots than the above.

X ಜೊರ್=ಜೊರ್+ಸಿಚ್-ಚಿಣ್=ಜೊರ್+
ಇನ್=ಜೊರಿಷ್; C ಭೆದ್=ಭೆದಿಷ್ (4)

C.

For reflective voice optionally and for passive voice not being reflective exclusively, in the 3rd person singular.

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

(1.) Original roots ending in ಳ.

ದಾ=ದಾ+ಚಿಣ=ದಾ+ಇ and with the augment ಯ್=ನಾಯ್+ಇ=ನಾಯಿ; ದಾ from ದ್ಯು=ನಾಯಿ (1)

(2.) Original roots ending in ಇಠ vowels.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ+ಚಿಣ=ಕ್ಷಿ @ yf+ಇ=ಕ್ಷಾಯಿ; ನೀ ನಾಯಿ; ಚ್ಯು=ಚ್ಯಾವಿ; ಶ್ಯು=ಶ್ಯಾಯಿ; ಯಾ=ಯಾವಿ; ಭೂ=ಭಾವಿ; ವ್ಯು=ವಾವಿ; ತ್ಯಾ=ತಾವಿ (2)

D.

For passive voice whether reflective or otherwise in the 3rd person singular.

(1.) Derivative roots ending in open ಯ being preceded by consonants.

FA ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯು=ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯು+ಚಿಣ=ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯು-(f+p)+ಇ=ಬೇಛಿದಿ (1)

(2.) Other derivative roots ending in ಳ and original roots ending in ಳ.

D ಪಿಪಠಿಷ=ಪಿಪಠಿಷ+ಚಿಣ=ಪಿಪಠಿಷ—f+ಇ=ಪಿಪಠಿಷಿ. FA ಲೋಲೂಯಾ=ಲೋಲೂಯಾ; ಕಫ=ಕಫಿ (2)

(3.) Derivative roots ending in ಳ.

FP ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ = ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ+ಚಿಣ = ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ+ಇ and with augment ಯ್=ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯ್+ಇ=ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯಿ; FP ವಾದಾ from ದಾ from ದ್ಯು=ನಾವಾಯಿ (3)

(4.) Derivative roots ending in ಇಠ.

FP ಲೋಲೂಃ=ಲೋಲೂಃ+ಚಿಣ=ಲೋಲೂಃ+yf+ಇ=ಲೋಲೂಃವಿ; FP ನೇನೀಃ=ನೇನಾಯಾ; ಯೇಯಾಃ=ಯೇಯಾವಿ (4)

(5.) Roots with penultimate ಌ except roots ending in ಷ.

ಜಠ=ಜಠ+ಚಿಣ=ಜಠ @ yf+ಇ=ಜಾವಿ; FP ಜಾಜಠ=ಜಾಜಾವಿ (5)

(6.) Roots with penultimate light ಇಠ.

ಚಿಠ=ಚಿಠ+ಚಿಣ=ಚಿಠ @ gp+ಇ=ಚೇಠಿ; ಗುಪ್ಠಃ=ಗುಪಿ; ಸ್ಯುಠ್ಠಃ=ಸ್ಯುಠಿ; FP ಚೇಠಿ=ಚೇಠಿಚೇಠಿ. (6)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

(7.) Roots with penultimate ಋ.

ಸ್ತ್ರೋಹ್=ಸ್ತ್ರೋಹ್ + ಚಿಣ್=ಸ್ತ್ರೋಹ್ @
 ಈರ್ for p+ಇ=ಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಹ್ ; FP ತ್ರೇಸ್ತ್ರೋಹ್
 =ತ್ರೇಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಹ್ (7)

(8.) ಇಃ roots from roots distinguished by indicative ವ or ವಿ.

ಃ ಕಮ್ or ಶಾಮ್=ಕಮ್ or ಶಾಮ್+ಚಿಣ್
 =ಕಮ್ or ಶಾಮ್+ಇ=ಕಮಿ or ಶಾಮಿ (8)

(9.) Other roots than the above comprising,

(a.) ಇಃ roots from roots other than those distinguished by indicative ವ or ವಿ ;

ಇಃ ಧಾರ್ from ಧ್ಯ=ಧಾರ್+ಚಿಣ್=ಧಾರ್
 +ಇ=ಧಾರಿ ; ಕಮ್=ಕಮಿ ; FP ಕಂಕಮ್=ಕಂ
 ಕಮಿ ; ಸೂಪ್=ಸೂಪಿ ; FP ತ್ರೋಸ್ತೂಪ್=
 ತ್ರೋಸ್ತೂಪಿ ; ಶಾನ್=ಶಾನಿ ; FP ಕಂಶಾನ್=
 ಕಂಶಾನಿ ; ಶೀಕ್=ಶೀಕಿ ; FP ಕ್ಷೀಕ್=ಕ್ಷೀಕಿ ;
 ವೇಹ್=ವೇಹಿ ; FP ವೇವೇಹ್=ವೇವೇಹಿ ; ಲೋಕ್
 =ಲೋಕಿ ; FP ಲೋಲೋಕ್=ಲೋಲೋಕಿ ;
 ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್=ಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿ ; FP ವಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್=ವಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿ ... (9)

(b.) E Roots ending in ವ with penultimate ಃ ;

(c.) Roots with penultimate long vowels other than ಋ ; and

(d.) Roots ending in conjunct consonants.

33. The ಇಃ roots from which bases by ಚಿಣ್ ಸವ್ as shown in models (3) and (4) of the first division are to be formed are (1) those which on account of their formation into ಇಃ roots have had to cause no *lopation* of any ಃ vowel from the original roots from which they were formed, (2) those whose reduplicates when they were reduplicated according to rules already mentioned cannot be followed by any other than a light (ಽಘೌ) vowel, (VII. 4. 93.) and (3) those in which according to the rules of reduplication the ಇ of ಃ itself will not necessarily form part of the portion that has to be reduplicated i. e. those which have not been formed from monosyllabic original roots beginning with vowels (Sid. II 62. note 117).

35. Observe that when a *ṇi* root is formed from a root which is itself previously a *ṇi* root, though according to rules already mentioned the previous *ṇi* root could be only one formed by ॠॢ, this ॠॢ which is of course equal to *lopated* ञ should not be held as a *lopated* ए, so far as the application of the above rule regarding formation of bases by ३३६-३३ is concerned. (Kas on VII 4. 93.)

35. Some graminiarians say that there is also a further condition regulating the applicability of the affix ३३६-३३, viz. that the *ṇi* root, taking it as it stands as a *ṇi* root formed by ॢ, should have been wholly the first syllable originally obtained for reduplication; that is, according to those graminiarians, ३३६-३३ cannot be applied to *ṇi* roots formed from non-monosyllabic roots, whether beginning with consonants or vowels, as well as to those formed from monosyllabic roots beginning with vowels. So, according to them, ३३६-३३ cannot apply to ए०३०३. But the correctness of this view is denied by writers of more acknowledged authority. (Sid II 62.)

36. The roots belonging to model (4) of the first division which take ३३६-३३ have been arranged into 3 groups purposefully to show that the roots under **A** take ३३६-३३ only so far as the lengthening of the vowel of the reduplicate is concerned while the roots under **B** take the affix only in respect of the changing of the ए of the reduplicate into ञ, but that the roots under **C** admit of both the changing of the ए into ञ and the lengthening of it afterwards.

37. Observe that when FP roots are formed from P roots distinguished by indicatory ञ, ए, or ञ३, the P roots so formed will not take ए३, though the original P roots distinguished by those indicatory letters are themselves to take this affix, because the liability to take this affix is caused by indicatory letters. Thus, ३३३३ from ञ३३ will not take ए३, through ञ३३ will take it and so the aorist base of it must be formed by ३३३.

38. Observe further that P roots distinguished by indicatory ಇರ್ come under both the second and third divisions, and that therefore their bases may be formed optionally according to the forms given in either the one or the other. Thus ಭಿದರ್ may take either ಅರ್ giving the base ಭಿದ, or ಏರ್, giving the base ಭೈತ್ಸ. So in the case of roots distinguished by indicatory ಋ, they may come under either model (1) or model (4) of the first division.

39. Note that in the passive voice, while the base in the third person singular must be formed by the affix ಚಿರ್ the base when the voice is reflective may in this number also be formed by ಏರ್, or ಏರ್-ಚಿರ್ according to the models under A and B, if the roots concerned are original roots ending in vowels, and that also in other numbers and persons, the bases, when the roots concerned are of the aforesaid description, may be formed according to the models under A and B optionally, whether the voice is reflective or otherwise. Thus, there will be 3 bases in the case of the roots alluded to in the reflective 3rd person singular, and two bases in other numbers in both the reflective and other passive voice, though in passive voice not reflective in the 3rd person singular, there will be only one form. e. g. in the 3rd person singular passive not reflective, ಚಿ=ಚಾಯಿ; ಲೂ=ಲಾವಿ; ದಾ=ದಾಯಿ; but in the 3rd person singular reflective ಚಿ=ಚಾಯಿ or ಚಾಯಿಷ್ or ಚೈಷ್; ಸು=ಸಾವಿ or ಸಾವಿಷ್ or ಸೊಷ್; ಲೂ=ಲಾವಿ or ಲಾವಿಷ್ or ಲವಿಷ್; ದಾ=ದಾಯಿ or ದಾಯಿಷ್ or ದಾನ್. But in the passive voice whether reflective or otherwise in other numbers than the above, ಚಿ=ಚಾಯಿಷ್ or ಚೈಷ್. ಶ್ರಿ=ಶ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ or ಶ್ರಯಿಷ್, ದಾ=ದಾನ್ or ದಾಯಿಷ್.

40. Observe also that a ನಿ root from roots distinguished by indicatory ವು or ವು gives 3 bases while a ನಿ root from other roots gives 2 bases in the passive voice, except in the 3rd person singular. Thus, the C root from ಕಮ್=ಕಮಿಷ್ or ಕಾವಿಷ್ or ಕಮಯಿಷ್; from ಭೂ=ಭಾವಿಷ್ or ಭಾವಯಿಷ್; and from ಭಿದ್=ಭಿದಿಷ್ or ಭಿದಯಿಷ್; also from X ಚೂರ್=ಚೂರಿಷ್ or ಚೂರಯಿಷ್.

41. The rule regarding the use of the different forms in model (I) Section I. 3rd Division is as follows:—

Use (1) the 1st form when an *átmanepadi* affix beginning with a vowel is to be attached (VII. 3. 72) and (2) the 2nd form in other cases (III. 1. 45).
e. g. (1) ಅದಿಕ್ಷ+A ಆತಮಃ ; (2) ಅದಿಕ್ಷ+A ತ. But ಅದ್ಯಕ್ಷ+P ಅನ್, and ಅದ್ಯಕ್ಷ+P ಓ.

42. Observe that there are no tense affixes for the perfect and the benedictive.

43. We have now arrived at the stage at which, by attaching the proper personal affixes directly to the roots in the perfect and the benedictive, and to bases formed by appropriate tense affixes in other tenses, we shall be able to form complete verbs. But before proceeding further, it will be necessary to impress on our minds the rules with reference to which, in regard to certain personal affixes, indicatory letters not expressed in the personal affixes themselves are to be considered as having been specially attached to them. The rules here are as follows:—

- (1). All the affixes which come as substitutes for the original personal affixes are held to have or not exactly the same indicatory letters which their constituents had or had not unless they themselves are specially distinguished by indicatory letters, as for example, the affix ಣಃ is, and unless the contrary is declared by the rules hereunder mentioned.
- (2). All the affixes of the present, the 1st future, the 2nd future, the imperfect, the aorist, and the conditional, which have not been distinguished by the letter ಷ originally in their own form or are not to be considered as having this letter by reason of their partaking of the character of their constituent affixes as aforesaid, must be held to have an indicatory ಷ (I. 2. 4.)
- (3). An affix of the perfect not distinguished by an indicatory ಷ or ಣ is held to have an indicatory ಷ, when it does not follow a conjunct consonant (I. 2. 5),

and ॐ of the first person is to be held to have an
 indicative ॐ also optionally (VII. 1. 91.)

- (4). The affixes ॐ and ॐ in the imperative, though
 their constituent affixes are distinguished by indi-
 catory ॐ , and therefore they should be held to have
 this ॐ itself, must specially be held to have an indi-
 catory ॐ (III. 4. 87 ; VI. 4. 101), and the affixes ॐ
 and ॐ , though for the same reason they must be
 considered as not having ॐ , must be specially held
 to have ॐ as an indicatory letter (III. 4. 92). All
 the other affixes of the imperative which have
 not been distinguished by an indicatory ॐ , are to be
 held to have an indicatory ॐ . (I. 2. 4).
- (5.) All the affixes of the optative in the *parasmaipadi*
 are to be held to have an indicatory ॐ (III. 4. 103),
 and all those of the same mode of conjugation in the
 benedictive are to be held to have an indicatory ॐ
 (III. 4. 104). And in the *ātmanepadi* while the affixes
 of the optative are to be considered as having an
 indicatory ॐ , (I. 2. 4), those of the benedictive are
 to be considered as having an indicatory ॐ when they
 come without the augment ॐ (a) after consonants
 adjoining ॐ i. e. bases having medial ॐ , and (b)
 after bases ending in ॐ or ॐ (I. 2, 11, 12) and,
 in othercases, to remain as they are without any
 indicatory letters.

44. It will have been observed that for some of the persons
 and numbers in the tenses, more than one affix are applicable,
 and consequently we should here determine when one form or
 another is appropriate. The following are the rules on this
 point:—

- (1). ಅತಿ instead of ಅನಿ, and ಅತು instead of ಅನು, are to be used in the present and imperative *parasmaipadi* after bases reduplicated (VII. 1. 4), but in other cases ಅಂತಿ and ಅಂತು should be used. e. g. ವವ=ವವ+ಅತಿ or ಅತು but ಭವ=ಭವ+ಅನಿ, or ಅಂತು. And in the *átmanepadi*, ಅತಿ and ಅತಾಂ instead of ಅಂತಿ and ಅಂತಾಂ should be used in the present and imperative, except after the vowel ಅ after which ಅಂತಿ and ಅಂತಾಂ only should be used. And in the imperfect and the aorist, ಅತ should be used in the *átmanepadi* except after the vowel ಅ when ಅಂತ only should be used (VII. 1. 4, 5). e. g. ಸುನು=ಸುನು+ಅತಿ, ಅತಾಂ, ಅತ; but ಧರ=ಧರ+ಅಂತಿ, ಅಂತಾಂ, ಅಂತ; ದಿಕ್ಷ (aorist)=ದಿಕ್ಷ+ಅಂತ; but ದೃಷ್=ದೃಷ್+ಅತ.
- (2). In the *parasmaipadi* imperfect, ಜನ್ instead of ಅಂತ should be used after bases reduplicated, and in other cases also optionally after what ends in ಅ; when this option is not availed of, and after what has not been reduplicated, ಅಂತ should be used (III. 4. 111, 109). e. g. ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ=ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ+ಜನ್; ಯಾ=ಯಾ+ಅನ್, or ಜನ್; but ಧರ=ಧರ+ಅನ್.
- (3). In the aorist of the *parasmaipadi*, ಜನ್ instead of ಅಂತ should be used when ಜನ್ is used as the tense affix, (III. 4. 109, 110); otherwise ಅಂತ should be used (III. 4. 109). e. g. ಕಾರ್ಷ್=ಕಾರ್ಷ್+ಜನ್; but ಗಮು=ಗಮು+ಅನ್.
- (4). In the perfect the affix ಆಮ್ should in all persons and numbers be attached to a base which begins with ಇಚ್ and has a heavy vowel or which has more than one vowel, whether it is in the *parasmaipadi* or *átmanepadi*, the other personal affixes of the perfect being held to come after this affix ಆಮ್ in a *lukated*

form ; (B. 504 ; II. 4. 81 ; III. 1. 36) and it is specially to be remembered that the **ಓ** in this affix is not indicative (B. 504). But when the base has no more than a single vowel, provided it is not one that begins with ಇಚ್ having a heavy vowel, ಓ, and ಔ, instead of ಐಠ and ಐಠ should be used after a root ending in ಅ (VII. 1. 34), and ಐಠ and ಐಠ after other roots (III. 4 82). e. g. ಈಚ್=ಈಚ್+ಅಓ ; ಜಾಲಂಠ್=ಜಾಲಂಠ್+ಅಓ ; but ಇಚ್=ಇಚ್+ಐಠ and ಐಠ ; ಏಠ=ಏಠ+ಓ, and ಓ.

- (5). In the imperative, ಏ instead of ಐ should be used after bases ending in ಝಠ (VI. 4. 101), but ಐ in other cases (III. 4. 87), except after bases ending in ಅ, and except after bases which have taken the affix ಕ್ಕ or ಉ as their tense affixes ; for in these latter cases, ಐ ಐ should be used (VI. 4. 105 , 106). And ತಾತಠ may optionally be employed when ತು or ಏ or ಐ or ಐ ಐ is to be used (VII. 1. 35). But if a base ends in ಅ by reason of a nasal that had followed it having been *lopatad*, ಐ instead of ಐಐ should be attached (VI. 4. 22; Sid II. 213). e. g. ಅಠ್=ಅಠ್+ ಏ or ತಾತಠ ; ಲಠ್=ಲಠ್ ಠ್+ಐ or ತಾತಠ ; ಭಠ್=ಭಠ್+ಐಐ or ತಾತಠ ; ಕೃಠ್=ಕೃಠ್+ಐಐ or ತಾತಠ ; ತಠ್=ತಠ್+ಐಐ or ತಾತಠ.

- (6). ಐ ತಠ and ಐ ಠ in the imperfect *parasmaipadi* should be used after bases ending in a consonant. (VI. 1. 68) ಐಠಠ್=ಐಠಠ್+ಐ ತಠ or ಐ ಠ.

- (7). In the *utmanepadi*, in the present, the imperative, the optative, and the aorist, ಇತೆ,ಇತಾಮ್,ಇಠೆ and ಇಠಾಮ್ (III. 4. 79 ; VII. 2. 81), instead of ಅತೆ, ಅತಾಮ್, ಅಠೆ, and ಅಠಾಮ್, should be employed after bases in ಅ ; (VII. 2. 81. ; III. 4. 79) otherwise ಅತೆ, ಅತಾಮ್, ಅಠೆ,

and ಅಧಾಮ only. (III. 4. 79). e. g. ಭವ=ಭವ+ಇತೆ, ಇತಾಮ್, ಇಥೆ, ಇಧಾಮ್; but ತನಃ=ತನು+ಅತೆ, ಅತಾಮ್, ಅಥೆ, and ಅಧಾಮ್.

44. Remembering the above rules as well as the other rules that bear upon the subject, we shall proceed now to determine the forms which are produced by the actual application of the personal affixes to the bases. For this purpose the bases of the special tenses may be divided into two divisions, the first of them referring to bases in which the final letters of the roots have been modified by the tense affixes, and the second, to those which are not so. The first division may again be taken in two parts, one comprising bases formed from roots of the 1st, 4th, and 6th classes, all of which are bases ending in ಅ, and the other comprising other bases which being formed from roots of the 5th, 8th, and 9th classes end in ಸು, ನ್ವ್ಯ, ಸುಪ್, ನ್, ಅಸ, ನಾ, and ನೀ. The bases of the second part may be taken in four sections viz. (1) containing bases ending in ಸು and ನ್ವ್ಯ, that is, bases formed from roots of the 8th class that had ended in vowels before the tense affixes were affixed; (2) containing bases ending in ಸು and ಸುಪ್, that is, bases from those roots of the 5th class that had not ended in vowels before the tense affixes were attached; (3) containing bases ending in ನ್, ನಾ, and ನೀ, that is, bases formed from roots of the 9th class that had ended in vowels; and (4) containing bases ending in ನ್, ನಾ, ನೀ, and ಅಸ, that is, bases from roots of the 9th class that had ended in consonants. The bases of the second division may likewise be divided into two parts, one embracing reduplicated bases, that is, bases from FP roots and from roots of the 3rd class, and the other, unreduplicated bases i. e. bases from roots of the 2nd and 7th classes.

45. The following are paradigms for the special tenses.

PARADIGMS.

ACTIVE VOICE

PRE

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

FIRST DIVISION.

ತವ್

ತನ್,

ಅಂತಿ,

PART I. BASES ENDING IN ಅ.

ಧರ	....	... from ಧ್.	ಧರತಿ	ಧರತಃ	ಧರಂತಿ
ಚೋರಯ	....	... X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯತಿ	ಚೋರಯತಃ	ಚೋರಯಂತಿ
ಚೋರಯ	C ಚೋರಿ	from X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯತಿ	ಚೋರಮತಃ	ಚೋರಯಂತಿ
ಪಿಪಠಿಷ	D ಪಿಪಠಿಷ	from ಪರ್.	ಪಿಪಠಿಷತಿ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷತಃ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷಂತಿ
ದೀವ್ಯ	....	... IV ದಿವ್.	ದೀವ್ಯತಿ	ದೀವ್ಯತಃ	ದೀವ್ಯಂತಿ
ತುವ	...	... VI ತುದ್.	ತುವತಿ	ತುವತಃ	ತುವಂತಿ

PART II. BASES NOT ENDING IN ಅ.

Section I.

ತನು or ತನ್ವ	from VIII ತನ್.	ತನು @ <i>gr</i> +ತಿ	ತನುತಃ	ತನ್ವಂತಿ
		=ತನೋತಿ		
ಸುನು or ಸುನ್ವ	... V ಸು.	ಸುನೋತಿ	ಸುನುತಃ	ಸುನ್ವಂತಿ

Section II.

ಕಕ್ವ or ಕಕ್ವಿವ್	from V ಕ್.	ಕಕ್ವ @ <i>gr</i> +ತಿ	ಕಕ್ವತಃ	ಕಕ್ವಂತಿ
		=ಕಕ್ವೋತಿ		

Sections III and IV.

ಕ್ರೀಣಾ or ಕ್ರೀಣೀ or ಕ್ರೀಣಿ from IX ಕ್ರೀ.	ಕ್ರೀಣಂತಿ	ಕ್ರೀಣೀತಃ	ಕ್ರೀಣಂತಿ
-------------------------------	--------------------	----------	----------	----------

PARASMAIPADI.

SENT.

2ND. PERSON.			1st PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಸಿಪ್	ಥಸ್,	ಥ್	ಮಿಪ್	ವಸ್,	ಮಸ್,
ಥರಸಿ	ಥಃಥಃ	ಥಃಥಃ	ಥರ @ <i>ಫಿ</i> +ಮಿ =ಥರಾಮಿ	ಥರ @ <i>ಫಿ</i> + ವಃ=ಥರಾವಃ	ಥರ @ <i>ಫಿ</i> + ಮಃ=ಥರಾ ಮಃ
ಚೋರಯಸಿ	ಚೋರ ಯಃಥಃ	ಚೋರ ಯಃಥಃ	ಚೋರಯಾಮಿ	ಚೋರಯಾ ವಃ	ಚೋರಯಾ ಮಃ
ಚೋರಯಃಸಿ	ಚೋರ ಯಃಥಃ	ಚೋರ ಯಃಥಃ	ಚೋರಯಾಮಿ	ಚೋರಯಾ ವಃ	ಚೋರಯಾ ಮಃ
ಪಿಪರಿಪಸಿ	ಪಿಪರಿಪಃ ಥಃ	ಪಿಪರಿಪಃ ಥಃ	ಪಿಪರಿಪಾಮಿ	ಪಿಪರಿಪಾವಃ	ಪಿಪರಿಪಾಮಃ
ದೀಪ್ಯಸಿ ತುಡಸಿ	ದೀಪ್ಯಃಥಃ ತುಡಃಥಃ	ದೀಪ್ಯಃಥಃ ತುಡಃಥಃ	ದೀಪ್ಯಾಮಿ ತುಡಾಮಿ	ದೀಪ್ಯಾವಃ ತುಡಾವಃ	ದೀಪ್ಯಾಮಃ ತುಡಾಮಃ(1)
ತನು@ <i>ಫಿ</i> +ಸಿ =ತನೋಮಿ ಸುನೋಮಿ	ತನುಃಥಃ ಸುನುಃಥಃ	ತನುಃಥಃ ಸುನುಃಥಃ	ತನು @ <i>ಫಿ</i> +ಮಿ =ತನೋಮಿ ಸುನೋಮಿ	ತನುವಃ or ತನ್ವಃ ಸುನುವಃ or ಸುನ್ವಃ	ತನುಮಃ or ತನ್ವಃ ಸುನುಮಃ or ಸುನ್ವಃ (2)
ಕಕ್ಕು @ <i>ಫಿ</i> +ಸಿ =ಕಕ್ಕೋಮಿ	ಕಕ್ಕುಃಥಃ	ಕಕ್ಕುಃಥಃ	ಕಕ್ಕು @ <i>ಫಿ</i> +ಮಿ =ಕಕ್ಕೋಮಿ	ಕಕ್ಕುವಃ	ಕಕ್ಕುಮಃ (3)
ಕ್ರೀಣಾಸಿ	ಕ್ರೀಣೀಃಥಃ	ಕ್ರೀಣೀಃಥಃ	ಕ್ರೀಣಾಮಿ	ಕ್ರೀಣೀವಃ	ಕ್ರೀಣೀಮಃ

BASES.	3RD PERSON.		
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನಭ್ಯಾ or ನಭ್ಯೀ or ನಭ್ಯಾ from IX ನಭ್ಯ.	ನಭ್ಯಾತಿ	ನಭ್ಯೀತಃ	ನಭ್ಯಂತಿ
SECOND DIVISION.			
PART I.			
Unreduplicated bases ...	ತಿನ್	ತನ್ ^೨	ಅಂತಿ
Bases ending in ಆ (2nd class)			
ಯಾ	ಯಾತಿ	ಯಾತಃ	ಯಾಂತಿ
Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)			
ಯಾ	ಯಾ @ gf+	ಯಾತಃ	ಯಾ @ ಉನ್ for f+ಅಂತಿ =ಯುವಂತಿ
	ತಿ=ಯಾತಿ		
Bases ending in ಇ&ಈ (2nd class)			
ಇ	ಇ @ gf+ತಿ=	ಇತಃ	ಇ @ ಇಯ್ for f+ಅಂತಿ =ಇಯಂತಿ
	ವತಿ		
ಈ	ವತಿ	ಈತಃ	ಇಯಂತಿ
ಏ	ವೇತಿ	ವೇತಃ	ವಿಯಂತಿ
Bases ending in ಋ (2nd class) ಋನ್.	ಋನ್ತಿ	ಋನ್ತಃ	ಋನ್ಂತಿ
Other bases ending in consonants with penultimate ಇತ್ (2nd class).			
ದಾಹ್	ದಾಹ್ @ gf+	ದಾಹ್ಯತಃ	ದಾಹಂತಿ
	ತಿ=ದಾಹ್ಯತಿ		
ವಿಹ್	ಲೇತಿ	ವೀಡತಃ	ವಿಹಂತಿ
Other bases ending in consonants (7th Class).			
ರಾಣಧ್ and ರಾನ್ಧ್ ... from ರಾಧ್.	ರಾಣಧ್ತಿ	ರಾನ್ಧ್ಯತಃ	ರಾನ್ಧ್ಯಂತಿ
ರಿಣಬ್ and ರಿನ್ಬ್ ... from ರಿಬ್.	ರಿಣಕ್ತಿ	ರಿನ್ಬ್ಯತಃ	ರಿನ್ಬ್ಯಂತಿ
ಓಣಪ್ and ಓನ್ಪ್ ... from ಓಪ್.	ಓಣಪ್ತಿ	ಓನ್ಪ್ಯತಃ	ಓನ್ಪ್ಯಂತಿ

PARASMAIPADI.

sent.

Singular.	2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	
ನಭ್ಯಾಸಿ	ನಭ್ಯೇತಃ	ನಭ್ಯೇಥ	ನಭ್ಯಾಮಿ	ನಭ್ಯೇವಃ	ನಭ್ಯೇಮಃ(1)	
ಸಿವ	ಥಸ್ಯ	ಥ	ವಿವಿ	ವಸ್ಯ	ವಸ್ಯ	
ಯಾಸಿ	ಯಾಥಃ	ಯಾಥ	ಯಾಮಿ	ಯಾಸಃ	ಯಾವಃ (1)	
ಯಾ @ <i>ಭಿ</i> + ಸಿ=ಯಾಃ	ಯಾಥಃ	ಯಾಥ	ಯಾ @ <i>ಭಿ</i> +ಮಿ =ಯಾಃ	ಯಾಸಃ	ಯಾವಃ (2)	
ಇ @ <i>ಗ್ರ</i> +ಸಿ =ವಿವಿ	ಇಥಃ	ಇಥ	ಇ @ <i>ಗ್ರ</i> +ಮಿ =ವಿವಿ	ಇಸಃ	ಇವಃ	
ವಿವಿ	ಈಥಃ	ಈಥ	ವಿವಿ	ಈಸಃ	ಈವಃ	
ವೇವಿ	ವೀಥಃ	ವೀಥ	ವೇವಿ	ವೀಸಃ	ವೀವಃ (3)	
ಸಸ್ಯ	ಸಸ್ಯಃ	ಸಸ್ಯ	ಸಸ್ಮಿ	ಸಸ್ಯಃ	ಸಸ್ಮಃ (4)	
ದುಹ್ @ <i>ಗ್</i> + ಸಿ=ದೋಹೈ	ದುಹ್ಯಃ	ದುಹ್ಯ	ದುಹ್ @ <i>ಗ್</i> + ಮಿ=ದೋಹ್ಮಿ	ದುಹ್ಯಃ	ದುಹ್ಮಃ	
ಲೇಡೈ	ಲೀಡಃ	ಲೀಡ	ಲೇಹ್ಮಿ	ಲೀಹ್ಯಃ	ಲೀಹ್ಮಃ (5)	
ರಾಣತ್ಸಿ	ರಾಣ್ಯಃ	ರಾಣ್ಯ	ರಾಣತ್ಸಿ	ರಾಣ್ಯಃ	ರಾಣ್ಯಃ	
ರಿಣತ್ಸಿ	ರಿಣ್ಯಃ	ರಿಣ್ಯ	ರಿಣತ್ಸಿ	ರಿಣ್ಯಃ	ರಿಣ್ಯಃ	
ಓಣತ್ಸಿ	ಓಣ್ಯಃ	ಓಣ್ಯ	ಓಣತ್ಸಿ	ಓಣ್ಯಃ	ಓಣ್ಯಃ	

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಭನಜ್ and ಭಂಜ್ ... from ಭಜ್. ಭನತಿ, ಭಜ್ಯತಃ ಭಂಜಂತಿ

PART II.

Reduplicated bases ತಿವ್ ತನ್ಯ ಅತಿ

Bases ending in ಅ.

ಜಹಾ ... from III ಹಾ. ಜಹತಿ ಜಹಾ @ ಜಹಾ-f+ಅ
 ಈ for f ಃ=ಜಹತಿ
 +ತಃ=ಜ
 ಹೀತಃ

ಜಾಘ್ರಾ ... FP ಜಾಘ್ರಾ. ಜಾಘ್ರಾ+ತಿ or ಈ ಜಿಘ್ರೀತಃ ಜಾಘ್ರತಿ
 ತಿ=ಜಾಘ್ರಾತಿ or
 ಜಾಘ್ರೀತಿ

Bases ending in ಇ and ಈ, the vowels not being preceded by conjunct consonants.

ಚಿಕಿ ... from III ಕಿ. ಚಿಕಿ @ ಚಿಕ್ತಿ=ಚಿ ಚಿಕಿತಃ ಚಿಕಿ + ಯ್
 ಕ್ತಿ for f+ಅತಿ
 =ಚಿಕ್ಯತಿ

ನೇನೀ ... FP ನೇನೀ. ನೇನೀ @ ಚಿಕ್ತಿ or ನೇನೀತಃ ನೇನೀತಿ
 ಈತಿ=ನೇನೀತಿ or
 ನೇನಯೀತಿ

ಜೇಕಿ FP ಜೇಕಿ. ಜೇಕೀತಿ or ಜೇಕಿ ಜೇಕಿತಃ ಜೇಕ್ಯತಿ
 ಯೀತಿ

Bases ending in ಇ and ಈ, the vowel being preceded by conjunct consonants.

ಚೇಕ್ರೀ FP ಚೇಕ್ರೀ. ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ ಚಿಕ್ತಿ or ಚೇಕ್ರೀತಿ
 or ಈತಿ=ಚೇಕ್ರೀತಿ or ಚೇಕ್ರಯೀತಿ ಚೇಕ್ರೀತಃ ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ ಇ
 ಯ್ for f
 + ಅತಿ=ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯತಿ

PARASMAIPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.			3RD PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಭನರೈ	ಭಜ್ಯಥಿಃ	ಭಜ್ಯಥಃ	ಭನಜ್ಯತಿ	ಭಂಜ್ಯತಿಃ	ಭಂಜ್ಯತಿಃ (6)
ಸಿವಃ	ಥಸ್ಯಃ	ಥ್ಯಃ	ವಿವಃ	ವಸ್ಯಃ	ವಸ್ಯಃ
ಜಹಾಸಿ	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f + ಥ್ಯಃ ಜಹೀಥ್ಯಃ	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f + ಥ್ಯಃ ಜಹೀಥ್ಯಃ	ಜಹಾಮಿ	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f + ವ್ಯಃ = ಜಹೀವ್ಯಃ	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f + ವ್ಯಃ = ಜಹೀವ್ಯಃ
ಜಾಘ್ರಾ + ಸಿ or ಈ ಸಿ = ಜಾಘ್ರಾ ಸಿ or ಜಾಘ್ರೀಷಿ	ಜ್ಯೈಘ್ರಾಥಃ	ಜ್ಯೈಘ್ರಾಥಃ	ಜಾಘ್ರಾ + ವಿ or ವಿ = ಜಾಘ್ರಾವಿ or ಜ್ಯೈಘ್ರಾವಿ	ಜ್ಯೈಘ್ರಾವಃ	ಜ್ಯೈಘ್ರಾವಃ (7)
ಚಿಕಿ @ ಗ್ + ಸಿ = ಚಿಕೀಷಿ	ಚಿಕಿಥಃ	ಚಿಕಿಥಃ	ಚಿಕಿ @ ಗ್ + ವಿ = ಚಿಕೀವಿ	ಚಿಕಿವಃ	ಚಿಕಿವಃ
ನೇನೀ @ ಗ್ + ಸಿ or ಈ ಸಿ = ನೇನೀಷಿ or ನೇನಯಿಷಿ	ನೇನೀಥಃ	ನೇನೀಥಃ	ನೇನೀ @ ಗ್ + ವಿ or ಈ ವಿ = ನೇನೀವಿ or ನೇನಯಿವಿ	ನೇನೀವಃ	ನೇನೀವಃ
ಚೇಕ್ರೇಷಿ or ಚೇಕ್ರಯಿಷಿ	ಚೈಕ್ರೇಥಃ	ಚೈಕ್ರೇಥಃ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇವಿ or ಚೇಕ್ರಯಿವಿ	ಚೈಕ್ರೇವಃ	ಚೈಕ್ರೇವಃ (8)
ಚೈಕ್ರೇ @ ಗ್ + ಸಿ or ಈ ಸಿ = ಚೈಕ್ರೇಷಿ or ಚೈಕ್ರಯಿಷಿ	ಚೈಕ್ರೇಥಃ	ಚೈಕ್ರೇಥಃ	ಚೈಕ್ರೇ @ ಗ್ + ವಿ or ಈ ವಿ = ಚೈಕ್ರೇವಿ or ಚೈಕ್ರಯಿವಿ	ಚೈಕ್ರೇವಃ	ಚೈಕ್ರೇವಃ

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಚೇಷ್ಟೆ	....	FP ಚೇಷ್ಟೆ.	ಚೇಷ್ಟೇತಿ or ಚೇಷ್ಟಯಿಸತಿ	ಚೇಷ್ಟೇತಃ	ಚೇಷ್ಟೇಯತಿ
ಜಿಪ್ರೂ	...	III ಜಿಪ್ರೂ.	ಜಿಪ್ರೇತಿ	ಜಿಪ್ರೇತಃ	ಜಿಪ್ರಯತಿ

Bases ending in ಉ and ಊ.

ದೋಧು from	FP ದೋಧು.	ದೋಧು @ gf + ತಿ or ಈತಿ = ದೋಧೂತಿ or ದೋಧವೀತಿ	ದೋಧುತಃ	ದೋಧು @ ಉರ್ for f + ಲತಿ = ದೋಧುವತಿ	
ಲೋಲೂ	...	FP ಲೋಲೂ.	ಲೋಲೇತಿ or ಲೋಲವೀತಿ	ಲೋಲೂತಃ	ಲೋಲುವತಿ

Bases ending in ಋ.

ಇಯ್ಯ	....	from III ಋ.	ಇಯ್ಯ @ gf + ತಿ = ಇಯ್ಯೇತಿ	ಇಯ್ಯತಃ	ಇಯ್ಯತಿ
ಪಿಪ್ಯ	...	III ಪ್ಯ.	ಪಿಪತಿಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಯತಃ	ಪಿಪ್ರತಿ
ಅರಿಯ್ಯ	....	FP ಅರಿಯ್ಯ from ಋ.	ಅರಿಯ್ಯೇತಿ or ಅರಿಯ್ಯವೀತಿ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯತಃ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯತಿ
ಚರಿಕ್ಯ	....	FP ಚರಿಕ್ಯ.	ಚರಿಕೇತಿ or ಚರಿಕವೀತಿ	ಚರಿಕ್ಯತಃ	ಚರಿಕ್ರತಿ

Bases ending in ಮೂ (labial).

ಪಿಪ್ಯಾ	from III ಪ್ಯಾ.	ಪಿಪ್ಯಾ @ gf + ತಿ = ಪಿಪತಿಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಯಾ @ ಉರ್ for f + ತಿ = ಪಿಪ್ಯೂತಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಯಾ @ ಉರ್ for f + ಅತಿ = ಪಿಪ್ಯೂತಿ
--------	------	----------------	---------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

PARANMAIPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಬೇಕ್ಷೇಮಿ or ಬೇಕ್ಷಮೀಮಿ ಜೇಕ್ಷೇಮಿ	ಬೇಕ್ಷಿಥಃ ಜಿಹ್ರೀಥಃ	ಬೇಕ್ಷಿಥಃ ಜೇಹ್ರೀಥಃ	ಬೇಕ್ಷೇಮಿ or ಬೇ ಕ್ಷಮೀಮಿ ಜೇಕ್ಷೇಮಿ	ಬೇಕ್ಷಿವಃ ಜಿಹ್ರೀವಃ	ಬೇಕ್ಷಿವಃ ಜಿಹ್ರೀವಃ(9)
ದೋಧಾ @ gf +ನಿ or ಈನಿ = ದೋಧೋಮಿ or ದೋಧನೀಮಿ	ದೋಧಃ ಛೋಧಃ	ದೋಧಃ ಛೋಧಃ	ದೋಧಾ @ gf +ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ = ದೋಧೋಮಿ or ದೋಧನೀಮಿ	ದೋಧವಃ ಛೋಧವಃ	ದೋಧವಃ ಛೋಧವಃ
ಲೋಲೋಮಿ or ಲೋಲನೀಮಿ	ಲೋಲೂಥಃ ಛೋಲೂಥಃ	ಲೋಲೂಥಃ ಛೋಲೂಥಃ	ಲೋಲೋಮಿ or ಲೋಲನೀಮಿ	ಲೋಲೂವಃ ಛೋಲೂವಃ	ಲೋಲೂವಃ ಛೋಲೂವಃ (10)
ಇಯ್ಯಿ @ gf+ ನಿ=ಇಯ್ಯಮಿ	ಇಯ್ಯಿಥಃ	ಇಯ್ಯಿಥಃ	ಇಯ್ಯಿ @ gf +ಮಿ=ಇಯ್ಯಮಿ	ಇಯ್ಯಿವಃ	ಇಯ್ಯಿವಃ
ಪಿಪ್ಪಮಿ ಅರಿಯಮಿ or ಅರಿಯನೀಮಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಥಃ ಅರಿಯ್ಯಥಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಥಃ ಅರಿಯ್ಯಥಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಮಿ ಅರಿಯಮಿ or ಅರಿಯನೀಮಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪವಃ ಅರಿಯ್ಯವಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪವಃ ಅರಿಯ್ಯವಃ
ಪೌಕಮಿ or ಪೌಕನೀಮಿ	ಪೌಕಿಥಃ ಛೌಕಿಥಃ	ಪೌಕಿಥಃ ಛೌಕಿಥಃ	ಪೌಕಮಿ or ಪೌಕನೀಮಿ	ಪೌಕಿವಃ ಛೌಕಿವಃ	ಪೌಕಿವಃ ಛೌಕಿವಃ (11)
ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf+ ನಿ=ಪಿಪ್ಪಮಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊರ್ for f+ಥಃ= ಪಿಪ್ಪೂಥಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊರ್ for f+ಥಃ= ಪಿಪ್ಪೂಥಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf +ಮಿ=ಪಿಪ್ಪ ಮಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊರ್ for f+ವಃ= ಪಿಪ್ಪೂವಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊ ರ್ for f+ ವಃ= ಪಿಪ್ಪೂವಃ

BASES.		3RD PERSON.		
		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಪಃಪ್ಯಾ	... FP ಪಃಪ್ಯಾ.	ಪಃಪ್ಯಾ @ <i>gf</i> + ತಿ or ಈತಿ= ಪಾಪರ್ತಿ or ಪಾ ಪೂತಿ	ಪಃಪ್ಯೂರ್ತಃ	ಪಃಪ್ಯೂರತಿ
ವಾಪ್ಯಾ	... FP ವಾಪ್ಯಾ.	ವಾನರ್ತಿ or ವಾ ವೂತಿ	ವಾನ್ರೂರ್ತಃ	ವಾನ್ರೂರತಿ
<i>Bases ending in ಋ (non-labial).</i>				
ಬಾಕ್ಯಾ	.... FP ಬಾಕ್ಯಾ.	ಬಾಕ್ಯಾ @ <i>gf</i> + ತಿ or ಈತಿ= ಬಾಕರ್ತಿ or ಬಾಕೂತಿ	ಬಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈ ರ್ for <i>f</i> + ತಃ = ಬಾಕೀ ರ್ತಃ	ಬಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಇರ್ for <i>f</i> + ಅತಿ = ಬಾಕೀರತಿ
<i>Bases ending in ಯ with penultimate ಅ.</i>				
ಜಾಹಯ್	... FP ಜಾಹಯ್.	ಜಾಹಯ್ + ತಿ or ಈತಿ=ಜಾ ಹತಿ or ಜಾಹ ಯತಿ	ಜಾಹತಃ	ಜಾಹಯತಿ
<i>Bases ending in a nasal with penultimate ಅ.</i>				
ದಧನ್	... from 'III ಧನ್.	ದಧಂತಿ	ದಧನ್ @ <i>lp</i> + ತಃ=ದಧಾಂತಃ	ದಧಂತಿ

PARASMAITADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಶಾಪ್ತಾ @gf+ ಃ or ಈಃ= ಶಾಪ್ತಾ or ಶಾಪ್ತಾಃ	ಶಾಪ್ತಾಃ	ಶಾಪ್ತಾಃ	ಶಾಪ್ತಾ @ gf +ನಿ or ಈ ನಿ = ಶಾಪ ನಿ or ಶಾ ಪ್ತಾನಿ	ಶಾಪ್ತಾಃ	ಶಾಪ್ತಾಃ
ಶಾಪ್ತಾ or ಶಾ ಪ್ತಾಃ	ಶಾಪ್ತಾಃ	ಶಾಪ್ತಾಃ	ಶಾಪ್ತಾಃ or ಶಾಪ್ತಾನಿ	ಶಾಪ್ತಾಃ	ಶಾಪ್ತಾಃ (12)
ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @gf+ ಃ or ಈಃ= =ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ or ಚಾಕ್ಯಾಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈಃ forf + ಥಃ = ಚಾಕ್ಯಾಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ + ಈಃ forf + ಥಃ = ಚಾ ಕ್ಯಾಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @gf +ನಿ or ಈ ನಿ = ಚಾಕ್ ಯಾಃ or ಚಾ ಕ್ಯಾನಿ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈಃ forf + ಥಃ = ಚಾಕ್ಯಾಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ+ಈ ಃ forf+ಮಃ = ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ ಃ
ಚಾಕ್ಯಾಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾಃ or ಚಾ ಕ್ಯಾನಿ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾಃ (13)
ಜಾಹಯ್ + ಃ or ಈಃ=ಜಾ ಹಯ್ or ಜಾಹ ಯಾಃ	ಜಾಹಯ್ಃ	ಜಾಹಯ್ಃ	ಜಾಹಯ್ @ ಃ + ನಿ or ಜಾಹಯ್ + ಈಃ = ಜಾ ಹಯಾಃ or ಜಾ ಹಯಾನಿ	ಜಾಹಯ್ @ ಃ ಃ = ಜಾ ಹಯಾಃ	ಜಾಹಯ್ @ ಃ ಃ = ಜಾ ಹಯಾಃ (14)
ದಧಸಿ	ದಧಸಿ @ ಲ್ಪ + ಥಃ = ದ ಧಸಿಃ	ದಧಸಿ @ ಲ್ಪ + ಥಃ = ದ ಧಸಿಃ	ದಧಸಿಃ	ದಧಸಿಃ	ದಧಸಿಃ

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ತಂತನ್	...	FP ತಂತನ್.	ತಂತನ್+ತಿ or ಈಶ್ಚಿ=ತಂತಂತಿ or ತಂತನೀತಿ	ತಂತನ್ @ lp +ತಶ್ಚಿ=ತಂತಾ ಂತಶ್ಚಿ	ತಂತನತಿ
ಕಂಕಮ್	....	FP ಕಂಕಮ್.	ಕಂಕಂತಿ or ಕಂಕ ನಿಂತಿ	ಕಂಕಾಂತಶ್ಚಿ	ಕಂಕಮತಿ
ಜಂಕಣ್	....	FP ಜಂಕಣ್.	ಜಂಕಣ್ಣಿ or ಜಂ ಕಣ್ಣೀತಿ	ಜಂಕಾಣ್ಣಿ	ಜಂಕಣತಿ
<i>Bases ending in nasal with light penultimate ಋ.</i>					
ಜಿಞೈನ್	....	from FP ಜಿಞೈನ್.	ಜಿಞೈನ್ @ gp +ತಿ or ಜಿ ಞೈನ್ + ಈಶ್ಚಿ = ಜಿಞೈನ್ಶಿ or ಜಿಞೈನ್ಶೀತಿ	ಜಿಞೈನ್ @ lp +ತಶ್ಚಿ = ಜಿ ಞೈನ್ಶಿ	ಜಿಞೈನತಿ
ಜಂಜುನ್	....	FP ಜಂಜುನ್.	ಜಂಜುನ್+ತಿ or ಈಶ್ಚಿ=ಜಂಜು ಂತಿ or ಜಂಜು ನೀತಿ	ಜಂಜುಂತಶ್ಚಿ	ಜಂಜುನತಿ
ಜಿಂಜಿಮ್	....	FP ಜಿಂಜಿಮ್.	ಜಿಂಜಿಂತಿ or ಜಿಂ	ಜಿಂಜಿಂತಶ್ಚಿ	ಜಿಂಜಿಮತಿ
<i>Bases ending in ತ, ಧ ಧ್, and ಳ with penultimate light ಋ.</i>					
ವರಿವ್ಯತ್	...	FP ವರಿವ್ಯತ್.	ವರಿವ್ಯತ್ @ gp +ತಿ or ವರಿವ್ಯ ತ್+ಈಶ್ಚಿ=ವರಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಶಿ or ವರಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಶೀತಿ	ವರಿವ್ಯತ್ಶಿ	ವರಿವ್ಯತತಿ

PARASMAIPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ತಂತನ್ + ಸಿ OR ಈಸಿ = ತಂತಂ ಸಿ OR ತಂತ ನೀಮಿ	ತಂತನ್ @ lp + ಫಃ = ತಂತಾಂಫಃ	ತಂತನ್ @ lp + ಫಃ = ತಂತಾಂಫಃ	ತಂತನ್ + ವಿ OR ಈವಿ = ತಂತನ್ನಿ OR ತಂತನೀಮಿ	ತಂತನ್ಯಃ	ತಂತಾನ್ಯಃ
ಕಂಕಂಸಿ OR ಕಂ ಕಂನೀಮಿ	ಕಂಕಾಂಫಃ	ಕಂಕಾಂಫಃ	ಕಂಕನ್ನಿ OR ಕಂ ಕಂನೀಮಿ	ಕಂಕನ್ಯಃ	ಕಂಕಾನ್ಯಃ
ಬಂಕಣ್ಣಿ OR ಬಂಕಣ್ಣೀಮಿ	ಬಂಕಾಂಫಃ	ಬಂಕಾಂಫಃ	ಬಂಕಣ್ಣಿ OR ಬಂಕಣ್ಣೀಮಿ	ಬಂಕಾನ್ಯಃ	ಬಂಕಾನ್ಯಃ (1)
ಜರಿಫ್ಫಣ್ಣಿ @ gp + ಸಿ OR ಜ ರಿಫ್ಫಣ್ಣಿ + ಈಸಿ = ಜರಿಫ್ಫಣ್ಣಿ OR ಜರಿಫ್ಫಣ್ಣಿ ಮಿ	ಜರಿಫ್ಫಣ್ಣಿ (@) lp + ಫಃ = ಜರಿ ಫ್ಫಣ್ಣಾಂಫಃ	ಜರಿಫ್ಫಣ್ಣಿ (@) lp + ಫಃ = ಜರಿಫ್ಫಣ್ಫಾ ಂಫಃ	ಜರಿಫ್ಫಣ್ಣಿ @ gp + ವಿ OR ಜರಿಫ್ಫಣ್ಣಿ + ಈವಿ = ಜರಿ ಫ್ಫಣ್ಣಿ OR ಜರಿಫ್ಫಣ್ಣಿಮಿ	ಜರಿಫ್ಫಣ್ಣಾಂಫಃ	ಜರಿಫ್ಫಣ್ಣಾಂಫಃ
ಬಂಜಾನ್ + ಸಿ OR ಈಸಿ = ಬಂ ಜಾನ್ಸಿ OR ಬಂ ಜಾನ್ಮಿ	ಬಂಜಾಂಫಃ	ಬಂಜಾಂಫಃ	ಬಂಜಾನ್ + ವಿ OR ಈವಿ = ಬಂಜಾನ್ಮಿ OR ಬಂಜಾನ್ಮಿಮಿ	ಬಂಜಾನ್ಯಃ	ಬಂಜಾನ್ಯಃ
ಬಂಜಾನ್ಮಿ OR ಬಂಜಾನ್ಮಿಮಿ	ಬಂಜಾಂಫಃ	ಬಂಜಾಂಫಃ	ಬಂಜಾನ್ಮಿ OR ಬಂಜಾನ್ಮಿಮಿ	ಬಂಜಾನ್ಯಃ	ಬಂಜಾನ್ಯಃ (6)
ವರಿವ್ಯತ್ @ gp + ಸಿ OR ವರಿವ್ಯ ತ್ + ಈಸಿ = ವರಿ ವ್ಯತ್ OR ವರಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಮಿ	ವರಿವ್ಯತ್ಫಃ	ವರಿವ್ಯತ್ಫಃ	ವರಿವ್ಯತ್ @ gp + ವಿ OR ವರಿವ್ಯತ್ + ಈ ವಿ = ವರಿವ ್ಯತ್ OR ವರಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಮಿಮಿ	ವರಿವ್ಯತ್ಫಃ	ವರಿವ್ಯತ್ಫಃ

BASES.		3RD PERSON.		
		Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಜಿಗೃಧ್	... FP ಜಿಗೃಧ್.	ಜಿಗೃದ್ವಿ or ಜಿ ರಿಗೃಧೀತಿ	ಜಿಗೃದ್ವಃ	ಜಿಗೃಧತಿ
<i>Bases ending in ತ, ಫ, ವ & ಧ with penultimate ಮೂ.</i>				
ಚಾಕ್ಷತ್	from FP ಚಾಕ್ಷತ್.	ಚಾಕ್ಷತ್ @ ಇ +ತಿ or ಚಾಕ್ಷ ಠ @ ಈಽ for p+ಈಽ = ಚಾ ಕ್ಷಠ or ಚಾಕ್ಷೀ ತಿ	ಚಾಕ್ಷತ್ @ ಈಽ for p+ ತಃ = ಚಾಕ್ಷೀ ತ್ಠಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಷತ್ @ ಈಽ for p+ಲ ತಿ = ಚಾಕ್ಷೀ ತ್ಠತಿ
<i>Bases ending in ತ, ಫ, ವ & ಧ with penultimate nasal.</i>				
ಚಾಕ್ಸಂ	... FP ಚಾಕ್ಸಂ.	ಚಾಕ್ಸಂ + ತಿ or ಈಽ = ಚಾಕ್ಸಂ ತಿ or ಚಾಕ್ಸಂ ದೀತಿ	ಚಾಕ್ಸಂ - p+ ತಃ = ಚಾಕ್ಸ ತ್ಠಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಸಂ - p+ಲತಿ = ಚಾಕ್ಸದತಿ
<i>Other bases ending in ತ, ಫ, ವ & ಧ.</i>				
ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಧ್	from FP ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಧ್.	ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಧ್ + ತಿ or ಈಽ = ಪಾಸ್ವ ರ್ಧ್ or ಪಾಸ್ವ ರ್ಧೀತಿ	ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಧಃ	ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಧತಿ
ಜಾಗಾಧ್	... FP ಜಾಗಾಧ್.	ಜಾಗಾಧ್ವಿ or ಜಾ ಗಾಧೀತಿ	ಜಾಗಾಧ್ವಃ	ಜಾಗಾಧತಿ
ದಾದಧ್	... FP ದಾದಧ್.	ದಾದಧ್ವಿ or ದಾವ ಧೀತಿ	ದಾದಧ್ವಃ	ದಾದಧತಿ

PARASMAIPADI.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

sent.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಜರಿಘರ್ಷಿ or ಜ ಜರಿಘರ್ಷಿ	ಜರಿಘರ್ಷಿಃ	ಜರಿಘರ್ಷಿಃ	ಜರಿಘರ್ಷಿ or ಜರಿಘರ್ಷಿಮಿ	ಜರಿಘರ್ಷಿಃ	ಜರಿಘರ್ಷಿಃ (17)

ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ gp +ಸಿ or ಚಾ ಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಈಸಿ =ಚಾಕ್ರರ್ಷಿ or ಚಾಕ್ರರ್ಷಿಮಿ	ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಥಃ = ಚಾ ಕ್ರರ್ಷಿಃ	ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಥಃ = ಚಾಕ್ರ ರ್ಷಿಃ	ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ gp + ಮಿ or ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈ ರ್ for p+ ಈಸಿ = ಚಾಕ್ ರ್ಷಿ or ಚಾ ಕ್ರರ್ಷಿಮಿ	ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ವಃ = ಚಾ ಕ್ರರ್ಷಿಃ	ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ವಃ = ಚಾ ಕ್ರರ್ಷಿಃ (18)
--	--	--	--	--	--

ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ + ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ = ಚಾ ಸ್ಕಂದ್ಷಿ or ಚಾ ಸ್ಕಂದ್ಷಿಮಿ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ - p+ಥಃ = ಚಾಸ್ಕಂತ್ಃ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ - p +ಥಃ = ಚಾ ಸ್ಕಂತ್ಃ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ = ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ಷಿ or ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ಷಿಮಿ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ - p+ವಃ = ಚಾಸ್ಕಂತ್ಃಃ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ - p+ವಃ = ಚಾಸ್ಕಂತ್ಃಃ (19)
--	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	--

ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ + ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ = ಪಾ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ಷಿ or ಪಾ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ಷಿಮಿ	ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ಃ	ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ಃ	ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ = ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ಷಿ or ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ಷಿಮಿ	ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ಃಃ	ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ಃಃ
ಜಾಗಾತ್ಸಿ or ಜಾ ಗಾಧ್ಷಿಮಿ	ಜಾಗಾತ್ಃಃ	ಜಾಗಾತ್ಃಃ	ಜಾಗಾತ್ಃಃ or ಜಾಗಾಧ್ಷಿಮಿ	ಜಾಗಾತ್ಃಃಃ	ಜಾಗಾತ್ಃಃಃ
ದಾದತ್ಸಿ or ದಾ ದಧ್ಷಿಮಿ	ದಾದತ್ಃಃ	ದಾದತ್ಃಃ	ದಾದತ್ಃಃ or ದಾ ದಧ್ಷಿಮಿ	ದಾದತ್ಃಃಃ	ದಾದತ್ಃಃಃ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಚೋರೂರ್ದ್ ... FP ಚೋರೂರ್ದ್.

ಚೋರೂರ್ತ್ತಿ or
ಚೋರೂರ್ದೀತಿ

ಚೋರೂರ್ತ್ತಃ

ಚೋರೂರ್ದ್
ತಿ

ನಾನಾಧ್ ... FP ನಾನಾಧ್.

ನಾನಾತ್ತಿ or ನಾ
ನಾಧೀತಿ

ನಾನಾತ್ಃ

ನಾನಾಧತಿ

Bases ending in ಸ with penultimate light ಇಕ್.

ತೋತುನ್ ... from FP ತೋತುನ್.

ತೋತುನ್ @ gp
+ ತಿ or ತೋತು
ನ್ + ಈತಿ = ತೋ
ತೋಸ್ತಿ or ತೋ
ತುಸ್ತಿತಿ

ತೋತುಸ್ತಃ

ತೋತುಸ್ತಿ

Bases ending in ಸ with penultimate nasal.

ಚೋಕುಂಠ ... from FP ಚೋಕುಂಠ

from ಕುಂಠಿ.

ಚೋಕುಂಠನ್ + ತಿ
or ಈತಿ = ಚೋ
ಕುಂಠಸ್ತಿ or ಚೋ
ಕುಂಠೀತಿಚೋಕುಂಠನ್ -
p + ತಃ =
ಚೋಕುಂಠಃಚೋಕುಂಠನ್
- p + ಲತಿ
= ಚೋಕುಂಠ
ಸ್ತಿ*Other bases ending in ಸ.*

ಬಾಭಾನ್ ... from FP ಬಾಭಾನ್.

ಬಾಭಾನ್ + ತಿ or
ಈತಿ = ಬಾಭಾನ್
or ಬಾಭಾನ್ಸ್ತಿ

ಬಾಭಾನ್ಃ

ಬಾಭಾನ್ತಿ

PARABMAIPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚೋಕೂರ್ತಿ or ಚೋಕೂರ್ತಿಮಿ	ಚೋಕೂ ತಫಃ	ಚೋಕೂ ತಫಃ	ಚೋಕೂರ್ತಿ or ಚೋಕೂ ದೀಮಿ	ಚೋಕೂ ಮಫಃ	ಚೋಕೂ ಮಫಃ
ನಾನಾತ್ಸಿ or ನಾ ನಾಧೀಮಿ	ನಾನಾತ್ಫಃ	ನಾನಾತ್ಫಃ	ನಾನಾತ್ಮಿ or ನಾನಾಧೀಮಿ	ನಾನಾತ್ಮಃ	ನಾನಾತ್ಮಃ (20)

ತೋತುಸ್ @gp +ನಿ or ತೋತು ನಿ+ಈಸಿ=ತೋ ತೋಸ್ಸಿ or ತೋ ತುಸ್ಸಿಮಿ	ತೋತುತ್ಫಃ	ತೋತುತ್ಫಃ	ತೋತುಸ್ @ gp+ಮಿ or ತೋತುಸ್ + ಈವಿ=ತೋ ತೋಸ್ತಿ or ತೋತುಸ್ಸಿಮಿ	ತೋತುತ್ಮಃ	ತೋತುತ್ಮಃ (21)
--	----------	----------	---	----------	------------------

ಚೋಕೂಂಸ್+ನಿ or ಈಸಿ=ಚೋ ಕೂಂಸ್ಸಿ or ಚೋ ಕೂಂಸ್ಸಿಮಿ	ಚೋಕೂಂ -ಪ+ಥಃ= ಚೋಕೂತ್ಫಃ	ಚೋಕೂಂ -ಪ+ಥಃ= ಚೋಕೂತ್ಫಃ	ಚೋಕೂಂನಿ+ ಮಿ or ಈವಿ = ಚೋಕೂಂ ಸ್ತಿ or ಚೋ ಕೂಂಸ್ಸಿಮಿ	ಚೋಕೂಂ -ಪ+ವಃ =ಚೋಕೂ ತ್ಮಃ	ಚೋಕೂಂ -ಪ+ವಃ = ಚೋಕೂ ತ್ಮಃ (22)
---	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	---	---------------------------------	--

ಬಾಭಾಸ್+ನಿ or ಈಸಿ = ಬಾಭಾ ಸ್ಸಿ or ಬಾಭಾ ಸ್ಸಿಮಿ	ಬಾಭಾತ್ಫಃ	ಬಾಭಾತ್ಫಃ	ಬಾಭಾಸ್+ಮಿ or ಈವಿ= ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಿ or ಬಾಭಾಸ್ಸಿಮಿ	ಬಾಭಾತ್ಮಃ	ಬಾಭಾತ್ಮಃ (23)
--	----------	----------	---	----------	------------------

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular. Dual. Plural.

Bases ending in other consonants than nasals and ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ & ನ with light penultimate ಇಕ.

ದಿಧಿಷ್ ... from III ಧಿವ್.	ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp + ತಿ=ದಿಧಿಷ್ಯತಿ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ಯತಿ	ದಿಧಿಷತಿ
ತುತುರ್ ... III ತುರ್.	ತುತುರ್ತಿ	ತುತುರ್ತಃ	ತುತುರತಿ
ಜಿಜ್ಯಾಹ್ FP ಜಿಜ್ಯಾಹ್.	ಜಿಜ್ಯಾಹ್ or ಜಿಜ್ಯಾಹ್ಯತಿ	ಜಿಜ್ಯಾಹಃ	ಜಿಜ್ಯಾಹತಿ

Bases ending in other consonants than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ & ನ with penultimate ಯೂ.

ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್. from FP ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್.	ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ತಿ or ಈತಿ=ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ಯತಿ or ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ಯತಿ	ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ತಃ=ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹಃ	ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಅತಿ=ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ಯತಿ
---------------------------------	--	---------------------------------------	---

Bases ending in other consonants than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, & ನ with penultimate nasals

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ ... from ಬಾಭಂಜ್.	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ತಿ or ಈತಿ=ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಯತಿ or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಯತಿ	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ತಃ=ಬಾಭಂಜಃ	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ಅತಿ=ಬಾಭಂಜತಿ
-------------------------	---	------------------------	--------------------------

Bases ending in ಳ with penultimate ರ.

ವೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ ... from FP ವೋಮೂರ್ಘ್.	ವೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ + ತಿ or ಈತಿ = ವೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ಯತಿ or ವೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ಯತಿ	ವೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ - ಫ + ತಃ = ವೋಮೂರ್ಘಃ	ವೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ ಫತಿ
--------------------------------	---	------------------------------	--------------

PARASMAIPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp +
ಸಿ=ದಿಧೇಷ್ಷಿ
ತುತೂರ್ಷಿ
ಜರಿಗರ್ಷಿ or ಜರಿ
ಗೃಷಿ

ದಿಧಿಷ್ಯಃ
ತುತೂರ್ಷಃ
ಜರಿಗೃಷಃ

ದಿಧಿಷ್ಯಃ
ತುತೂರ್ಷಃ
ಜರಿಗೃಷಃ

ದಿಧಿಷ್ಯ @ gp +
ವಿ=ದಿಧೇಷ್ಷಿ
ತುತೂರ್ಷಿ
ಜರಿಗರ್ಷಿ or
ಜರಿಗೃಷಿ

ದಿಧಿಷ್ಯಃ
ತುತೂರ್ಷಃ
ಜರಿಗೃಷಃ

ದಿಧಿಷ್ಯಃ
ತುತೂರ್ಷಃ
ಜರಿಗೃಷಃ

ತಾಸ್ತೃಷ್ @
ಈರ್ for p +
ನಿ or ಈಸಿ=ತಾ
ಸ್ತೀರ್ಷಿ or ತಾ
ಸ್ತೀರ್ಷಿ

ತಾಸ್ತೃಷ್ @
ಈರ್ for p +
ಧಃ = ತಾ
ಸ್ತೀರ್ಷಃ

ತಾಸ್ತೃಷ್ @
ಈರ್ for p +
ಧಃ = ತಾ
ಸ್ತೀರ್ಷಃ

ತಾಸ್ತೃಷ್ @
ಈರ್ for p
+ವಿ or ಈ
ವಿ=ತಾಸ್ತೀ
ರ್ಷಿ or ತಾ
ಸ್ತೀರ್ಷಿ

ತಾಸ್ತೃಷ್ @
ಈರ್ for p +
ವಃ = ತಾ
ಸ್ತೀರ್ಷಃ

ತಾಸ್ತೃಷ್ @
ಈರ್ for p +
ಮಃ = ತಾ
ಸ್ತೀರ್ಷಃ
(24)

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ನಿ or
ಈಸಿ = ಬಾಭಜ್ಷಿ
or ಬಾಭಂಜೀಷಿ

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ -
p + ಧಃ =
ಬಾಭಜ್ಷಿ

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ -
p + ಧಃ =
ಬಾಭಜ್ಷಿ

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ವಿ
or ಈವಿ =
ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಷಿ or
ಬಾಭಂಜೀಷಿ

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ -
p + ವಃ =
ಬಾಭಜ್ಷಿ

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ -
p + ಮಃ =
ಬಾಭಜ್ಷಿ
(25)

ವೋಮೂರ್ಷ್ +
ನಿ or ಈಸಿ =
ವೋಮೂರ್ಷ್ಷಿ
or ವೋಮೂ
ರ್ಷಿ

ವೋಮೂ
ರ್ಷ್ - f +
ಧಃ = ವೋ
ಮೂರ್ಷಃ

ವೋಮೂ
ರ್ಷ್ - f +
ಧಃ = ವೋ
ಮೂರ್ಷಃ

ವೋಮೂರ್ಷ್
- f + ವಿ or
ಈವಿ = ವೋ
ಮೂರ್ಷಿ or
ವೋಮೂರ್ಷ್ಷಿ
ವಿ

ವೋಮೂ
ರ್ಷ್ಯಃ

ವೋಮೂ
ರ್ಷ್ - f +
ಮಃ = ವೋ
ಮೂರ್ಷಃ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Bases ending in ವ with penultimate ರ.

ತೋತೂರ್ನ್ from FP ತೋತೂರ್ನ್.

ತೋತೂರ್ನ್ - f+
ತಿ or ತೋತೂರ್ನ್
+ ಈತಿ = ತೋ
ತೂರ್ತಿ or ತೋ
ತೂರ್ತಿತಿ

ತೋತೂರ್ನ್ -
f+ತೀ=ತೋ
ತೂರ್ತೀ

ತೋತೂರ್ನ್
ತಿ

Other bases ending in consonants comprising.

1. Bases ending in ಯ with other penultimate letters than ಅ and ವ and light ಇಕ್ and ಋ and ನಾಸಾಲ್.

2. Bases ending in ನಾಸಾಲ್ with other penultimate letters than short vowels and ಋ and ನಾಸಾಲ್.

3. Bases ending in ಏ with other penultimate letters than ರ and light ಇಕ್ and ಋ and ನಾಸಾಲ್.

4. Bases ending in other consonants than ನಾಸಾಲ್ and ತ, ಫ, ದ, ಧ, ಸ, ಳ and ವ, and without light penultimate ಇಕ್ and ಋ and ನಾಸಾಲ್.

ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚ್ ... from FP ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚ್.

ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚ್ + ತಿ or
ಈತಿ=ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚಿ
or ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚಿತಿ

ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚಿ

ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚಿತಿ

ಜಾಹರ್ನ್ ... from FP ಜಾಹರ್ನ್.

ಜಾಹರ್ತಿ or ಜಾಹ
ಯಿರ್ತಿ

ಜಾಹರ್ತೀ

ಜಾಹರ್ತಿತಿ

PARASMAIPADY

sent.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ತೋತೂರ್ವ - f + ಸಿ or ತೋತೂ ರ್ವ + ಈಸಿ = ತೋ ತೂರ್ವ or ತೋ ತೂರ್ವಿಃ	ತೋತೂರ್ವ - f + ಥಃ = ತೋತೂ ಥಃ	ತೋತೂರ್ವ - f + ಥಃ = ತೋತೂಥಃ	ತೋತೂರ್ವ - f + ಮಿ or ತೋತೂರ್ವ + ಈಮಿ = ತೋ ತೂರ್ವಿ or ತೋತೂರ್ವಮಿ	ತೋತೂ ಪ್ಪಃ	ತೋತೂ ಃ f + ಮಸಿ ತೋತೂಮಃ

ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛ + ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ = ಪಾಪ್ಯ ಚ್ಛಿ or ಪಾಪ್ಯ ಚ್ಛಿಃ	ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛಃ	ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛಃ	ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛ + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ = ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛಿ or ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛಿಮಿ	ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛವಃ	ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛತಃ
ಜಾಹರ್ವಿ or ಜಾ ಹರ್ವಿಃ	ಜಾಹರ್ವಃ	ಜಾಹರ್ವಃ	ಜಾಹರ್ವಿ or ಜಾಹರ್ವಿಮಿ	ಜಾಹರ್ವಃ	ಜಾಹರ್ವಃ

(28)

ACTIVE VOICE

IMPERATIVE

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

FIRST DIVISION.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ತು or ತಾತಜ್	ತಾಮ್,	ಅನ್ಮು,

PART I. BASES ENDING IN ಅ.

ಧರ	....	...from ದ್ಯ.	ಧರತು or ಧರತಾತ	ಧರತಾಮ್	ಧರನ್ಮು
ಚೋರಯ	....	...X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯತು or ಚೋರಯತಾತ್	ಚೋರಯತಾ ಮ್	ಚೋರಯನ್ಮು
ಚೋರಯ	... C	ಚೋರಿ ...X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯತು or ಚೋರಯತಾತ್	ಚೋರಯತಾ ಮ್	ಚೋರಯನ್ಮು
ಪಿಪರಿಷ	.... D	ಪಿಪರಿಷ ... ಪರ್.	ಪಿಪರಿಷತು or ಪಿಪ ರಿಷತಾತ್	ಪಿಪರಿಷತಾಮ್	ಪಿಪರಿಷನ್ಮು
ದೀವ್ಯ	....	... IV ದಿವ್.	ದೀವ್ಯತು or ದೀ ವ್ಯತಾತ್	ದೀವ್ಯತಾಮ್	ದೀವ್ಯನ್ಮು
ತುದ	...	... VI ತುದ್.	ತುದತು or ತುದ ತಾತ್	ತುದತಾಮ್	ತುದನ್ಮು

PART II. BASES NOT ENDING IN ಅ.

Section I.

ತನು or ತನ್	from VIII ತನ್.	ತನು @ <i>gr</i> +ತು or ತನು+ತಾತ =ತನೋತು or ತನುತಾತ್	ತನುತಾಮ್	ತನ್ಯನ್ಮು
ಸುನು or ಸುನ್	... ' V ಸು.	ಸುನೋತು or ಸು ನುತಾತ್	ಸುನುತಾಮ್	ಸುನ್ಯನ್ಮು

PARASMAIPADI.

RATIVE.

2ND PERSON.			1st PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಇಟ್ಟ or ಓ or ತಾತಜ್	ತಮ್ಮ	ತ್ಯ	ಅನ್ನಿ	ಅವ್ವ	ಅಮ
ಧರ+ಇಟ್ಟ=ಧರ or ಧರತಾತ್	ಧರತಮ್ಮ	ಧರತ	ಧರಾನಿ	ಧರಾವ	ಧರಾಮ
ಜೋರಯ or ಜೋರಯತಾತ್	ಜೋರಯ ತಮ್ಮ	ಜೋರಯ ತ	ಜೋರಯಾನಿ	ಜೋರಯಾ ವ	ಜೋರಯಾಮ
ಜೋರಯ or ಜೋರಯತಾತ್	ಜೋರಯ ತಮ್ಮ	ಜೋರಯ ತ	ಜೋರಯಾನಿ	ಜೋರಯಾ ವ	ಜೋರಯಾಮ
ಪಿಪಿಡ್ or ಪಿಪ ರಿಡತಾತ್	ಪಿಪಿಡತಮ್ಮ	ಪಿಪಿಡತ	ಪಿಪಿಡಾನಿ	ಪಿಪಿಡಾವ	ಪಿಪಿಡಾಮ
ದೀವ್ಯ or ದೀವ್ಯ ತಾತ್	ದೀವ್ಯತಮ್ಮ	ದೀವ್ಯತ	ದೀವ್ಯಾನಿ	ದೀವ್ಯಾವ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಮ
ತುದ or ತುದ ತಾತ್	ತುದತಮ್ಮ	ತುದತ	ತುದಾನಿ	ತುದಾವ	ತುದಾಮ (1)
ತನು+ಇಟ್ಟ=ತ ನು or ತನುತಾ ತ್	ತನುತಮ್ಮ	ತನುತ	ತನು @ ಗ್ಗ+ ಅನಿ=ತನವಾನಿ	ತನು @ ಗ್ಗ +ಅವ=ತ ನವಾವ	ತನು @ ಗ್ಗ+ ಅಮ = ತನ ವಾಮ
ಸುನು or ಸುನು ತಾತ್	ಸುನುತಮ್ಮ	ಸುನುತ	ಸುನವಾನಿ	ಸುನವಾವ	ಸುನವಾಮ (2)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular. Dual. Plural.

Section II.

ಇವ್ವ or ಕಕ್ಕವ್ವ ... from V ಕಕ.

ಕಕ್ಕ @ ಫಿ+ತು
or ಕಕ್ಕಿ+ತಾತ
=ಕಕ್ಕಿತು or
ಕಕ್ಕಿತಾತ್

ಕಕ್ಕಿತಾಮ್

ಕಕ್ಕಿವನ್ಮು

Sections III.

ಕ್ರೀಣಾ or ಕ್ರೀಣೀ or
ಕ್ರೀಣಿ ... from IX ಕ್ರೀ.

ಕ್ರೀಣಿತು or ಕ್ರೀ
ಣೀತಾತ್

ಕ್ರೀಣೀತಾಮ್

ಕ್ರೀಣಿವನ್ಮು

Sections IV.

ನಭವ್ವ or ನಭೀ or ಸಭವ್ವ or
ಸಭಾಸ ... from IX ನಭ.

ನಭವ್ವಿತು or ನ
ಭೀತಾತ್

ನಭೀತಾಮ್

ನಭಿವನ್ಮು

PART I.

Unreduplicated bases ...

ತು or ತಾತಜ್

ತಾಮ್

ಅವನ್ಮು

Bases ending in ಅ (2nd class)

ಯಾ

ಯಾತು or ಯಾ
ತಾತ್

ಯಾತಾಮ್

ಯಾಂತು

Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)

ಯಾ

ಯಾ @ ಫಿ+ತು
or ತಾತ=ಯಾ
ತು or ಯಾತಾತ

ಯಾತಾಮ್

ಯಾ@ಉನ್for
ಫಿ+ಅಂತು=
ಯಾವಂತು

Bases ending in ಇಈ (2nd class)

ಇ

ಇ @ ಫಿ+ತು or
ಇ+ತಾತ=ವಿತು
or ಇತಾತ್

ಇತಾಮ್

ಇ@ಇಯ್for
ಫಿ+ಅಂತು=
ಇಯಂತು

PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಕಕ್ಕು + ಾಹ್ಯ = ಕಕ್ಕು or ಕಕ್ಕು ತಾತ್	ಕಕ್ಕುತಮ್	ಕಕ್ಕುತ	ಕಕ್ಕು @ gf + ಅನಿ = ಕಕ್ಕುವಾನಿ	ಕಕ್ಕು @ gf + ಅವ = ಕಕ್ಕುವಾವ	ಕಕ್ಕು @ gf + ಅಮ = ಕಕ್ಕುವಾಮ (೩)
ಕ್ರೇಣಿ + ಹ್ಯ = ಕ್ರೇಣಿಹಿ or ಕ್ರೇಣಿತಾತ್	ಕ್ರೇಣಿತಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀತ	ಕ್ರೇಣಾನಿ	ಕ್ರೇಣಾವ	ಕ್ರೇಣಾಮ (4)
ನಭಾನ + ಾಹ್ಯ = ನಭಾನ or ನಭೀತಾತ್	ನಭೀತಂ	ನಭೀತ	ನಭಾನಿ	ನಭಾವ	ನಭಾಮ (5)
ಹ್ಯ or ಧ್ಯ or ತಾತ್	ತಂ	ತ್ಯ	ಅನಿ	ಅವ್	ಅಮ್
ಯಾಹಿ or ಯಾ ತಾತ್	ಯಾತಂ	ಯಾತ	ಯಾನಿ	ಯಾವ	ಯಾಮ (1)
ಯಾಹಿ or ಯಾ ತಾತ್	ಯಾತಂ	ಯಾತ	ಯಾ @ gf + ಅನಿ = ಯಾ ವಾನಿ	ಯಾ @ gf + ಅವ = ಯಾವ	ಯಾ @ gf + ಅಮ = ಯಾಮ (2)
ಇ + ಹ್ಯ = ಇಹಿ or ಇತಾತ್	ಇತಂ	ಇತ	ಇ @ gf + ಅನಿ = ಇಹಾನಿ	ಇ @ gf + ಅವ = ಇಹಾವ	ಇ @ gf + ಅಮ = ಇಹಾಮ

BASES.				3RD PERSON.		
				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಈ	...	...	....	ವಿತು or ಈತಾತ	ಈತಾವು	ಇಯಂತು
ವೀ	...	....	....	ವೇತು or ವೀತಾತ	ವೀತಾವು	ವಿಯಂತು
Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class) ಸಸು.				ಸಸು or ಸತಾತ	ಸಸಾವು	ಸಸಂತು

Other bases ending in consonants with light penultimate ಇಕ (2nd class).

ದಾಹ	....	....	ದಾಹ @ gya + ತು or ತಾತ = ದೇ ಗ್ಧು or ದೇ ಗ್ಧತ್	ದಾಗ್ಧಂ	ದಾಹಂತು
ಲಿಹ	...	...	ಲೇಡು or ಲೀತಾತ	ಲೀಡಾಂ	ಲಿಹಂತು

Other bases ending in consonants (7th class).

ರಾಣಧ್ and ರಾನ್ಧ್	... from ರಾಧ್.	ರಾಣದ್ಧು or ರಾನ್ದತ್	ರಾನ್ಧಂ	ರಾನ್ಧಂತು
ರಿಣಬ್ and ರಿಂಬ್	... from ರಿಬ್.	ರಿಣಕ್ತು or ರಿಬ್ಬತ್	ರಿಬ್ಬಾಂ	ರಿಂಜಂತು
ಶಿಣಬ್ and ಶಿಂಬ್	... from ಶಿಬ್.	ಶಿಣದ್ವು or ಶಿಂಬ್ಬತ್	ಶಿಂಬ್ಬಾಂ	ಶಿಂವಂತು
ಭನಜ್ and ಭಂಜ್	... from ಭಜ್.	ಭನಕ್ತು or ಭಜ್ಜತ್	ಭಜ್ಜಾವು	ಭಂಜಂತು

SECOND DIVISION.

PART II.

Reduplicated bases	ತು, or ತಾತಜ್	ತಾವು,	ಅತ್ತು,
--------------------	--------	--------------	-------	--------

PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.			3RD PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಈನು or ಈತಾತ್	'ಈತಂ	ಈತ	ಅಯನಿ	ಅಯಾವ	ಅಯಾಮು
ವೀನು or ವೀತಾತ್	ವೀತಂ	ವೀತ	ವಯನಿ	ವಯಾವ	ವಯಾಮು (3)
ನನು - f + ಧಿ = ನಧಿ or ನನಾತ್	ನಸ್ತಂ	ನಸ್ತ	ನನಾನಿ	ನನಾವ	ನನಾಮು (4)
ಮಹ್ + ಧಿ = ಮ ಗ್ಧಿ or ಮ ಗಾತ್	ಮಗ್ಧಂ	ಮಗ್ಧ	ಮಹ್ @ gp + ಅನಿ = ಮೋ ಹಾನಿ	ಮಹ್ @ gp + ಅವ = ಮೋಹಾವ	ಮಹ್ @ gp + ಅಮು = ಮೋಹಾಮು
ಲೇಡಿ or ಲೀಡಾತ್	ಲೀಡಂ	ಲೀಡ	ಲೇಹಾನಿ	ಲೇಹಾವ	ಲೇಹಾಮು (5)
ರಾಂಧ್ + ಧಿ = ರಾ ನ್ಧಿ or ರಾನಾತ್	ರಾನ್ಧಂ	ರಾನ್ಧ	ರಾಣಾಹಾನಿ	ರಾಣಾಹಾವ	ರಾಣಾಹಾಮು
ರಿಂಚ್ = ರಿಜ್ಞಿ or ರಿಜ್ಞಾತ್	ರಿಜ್ಞಂ	ರಿಜ್ಞ	ರಿಣಾಹಾನಿ	ರಿಣಾಹಾವ	ರಿಣಾಹಾಮು
ಶಿಣ್ಣಿ or ಶಿಂ ಪ್ಪಾತ್	ಶಿಂಪ್ಪಂ	ಶಿಂಪ್ಪ	ಶಿಣಾಹಾನಿ	ಶಿಣಾಹಾವ	ಶಿಣಾಹಾಮು
ಭಜ್ಞಿ	ಭಜ್ಞಂ	ಭಜ್ಞ	ಭಸಾಹಾನಿ	ಭಸಾಹಾವ	ಭಸಾಹಾಮು (6)
ಹಿ, or ತಾತಜ್	ತನ್ಯ	ತ್ಯ	ಅನಿ	ಅವ	ಅಮು

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Bases ending in ಉ.</i>					
ಜಹಾ	...	from III ಹಾ.	ಜಹಾ+ತು or ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ತುತ=ಜಹಾತು or ಜಹುತುತ	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ತುತು = ಜಹುತುತು	ಜಹಾ - f+ತುತು = ಜಹತು
ಜಾಘ್ರಾ	...	FP ಜಾಘ್ರಾ.	ಜಾಘ್ರಾತು or ಜಾಘ್ರತು or ಜಾಘ್ರತುತ	ಜಾಘ್ರತುತು	ಜಾಘ್ರತು
<i>Bases ending in ಇ and ಈ, the vowels not being preceded by conjunct consonants.</i>					
ಚಿತಿ	...	from III ತಿ.	ಚಿತಿ @ ಇf+ತು or ಚಿತಿ+ತುತ = ಚಿತ್ತೆತು or ಚಿತ್ತಿತುತ	ಚಿತ್ತಿತುತು	ಚಿತಿ @ ಯ for f+ತುತು = ಚಿತ್ಯತು
ನೇನೀ	...	FP ನೇನೀ.	ನೇನೀತು or ನೇನಯಿತು or ನೇನೀತುತ	ನೇನೀತುತು	ನೇನೈತು
ಚೇತಿ	...	FP ಚೇತಿ.	ಚೇತ್ತೆತು or ಚೇತಯಿತು or ಚೇತಿತುತ	ಚೇತ್ತಿತುತು	ಚೇತ್ಯತು
<i>Bases ending in ಇ and ಈ, the vowel being preceded by conjunct consonants.</i>					
ಚೇತ್ತೀ	....	from FP ಚೇತ್ತೀ.	ಚೇತ್ತೀ @ ಇf+ತು or ಈತು or ಚೇತ್ತೀ+ತುತ = ಚೇತ್ತೆತ್ತೆತು or ಚೇತ್ತಯಿತು or ಚೇತ್ತೀತುತ	ಚೇತ್ತೀತುತು	ಚೇತ್ತೀ @ ಯ for f+ತುತು = ಚೇತ್ತಯಿತು

PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಜಹಾ@ ಈ for f+ಹ = ಜಹೀ ಹಿ or ಜಹೀತಾತ್	ಜಹಾ@ ಈ for f+ತ ವು = ಜಹೀ ತವು	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ತ = ಜಹೀತ	ಜಹಾನಿ	ಜಹಾವ	ಜಹಾಮು
ಜಾಫ್ರೀಹಿ or ಜಾ ಫ್ರೀತಾತ್	ಜಾಫ್ರೀತಮ್	ಜಾಫ್ರೀತ	ಜಾಫ್ರಾನಿ	ಜಾಫ್ರಾವ	ಜಾಫ್ರಾಮು (7)
ಚಿಕಿ+ಋ=ಚಿಕಿಋ or ಚಿಕಿತಾತ್	ಚಿಕಿತಂ	ಚಿಕಿತ	ಚಿಕಿ @ ಫ್+ ಅನಿ = ಚಿಕ್ ಯಾನಿ	ಚಿಕಿ @ ಫ್ +ಅವ = ಚಿಕ್ಯಾವ	ಚಿಕಿ @ ಫ್ +ಅವ = ಚಿಕ್ಯಾವು
ನೇನೀಹಿ or ನೇ ನೀತಾತ್	ನೇನೀತಂ	ನೇನೀತ	ನೇನಯಾನಿ	ನೇನಯಾವ	ನೇನಯಾವು
ಚೇಕಿಹಿ or ಚೇಕಿ ತಾತ್	ಚೇಕಿತಂ	ಚೇಕಿತ	ಚೇಕಯಾನಿ	ಚೇಕಯಾವ	ಚೇಕಯಾವು (8)
ಚೇಕ್ರೀಹಿ or ಚೇ ಕ್ರೀತಾತ್	ಚೇಕ್ರೀತಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀತ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ ಫ್ +ಅನಿ = ಚೇ ಕ್ರಯಾನಿ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ ಫ್ + ಅವ = ಚೇಕ್ರಯಾವ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ ಫ್+ಅವು = ಚೇಕ್ರ ಯಾಮು

BASES.		3RD PERSON.		
		Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಬೇರೈ	.... FP ಬೇರೈ.	ಬೇರೈತು or ಬೇ ರೈಯತು or ಬೇ ರೈತಾತ್	ಬೇರೈತಾಂ	ಬೇರೈಯತು
ಬಿಪ್ಪೇ	... III ಬಿಪ್ಪೇ.	ಬಿಪ್ಪೇತು or ಬಿಪ್ಪೇ ತಾತ್	ಬಿಪ್ಪೇತಾಂ	ಬಿಪ್ಪೇಯತು

Bases ending in ಉ and ಲೂ.

ದೋಧು	... from FP ದೋಧು.	ದೋಧು @ gf+ ತು or ಈತು or ಧೋಧು + ತಾತ್ = ದೋಧೋತು or ದೋಧೋತು or ದೋಧುತಾತ್	ದೋಧುತಾಂ	ದೋಧು @ ಉವ್ for f + ಅತು = ದೋಧುವತು
ಲೋಲೂ	... FP ಲೋಲೂ.	ಲೋಲೋತು or ಲೋಲೋತು or ಲೋಲೂತಾತ್	ಲೋಲೂತಾಂ	ಲೋಲುವತು

Bases ending in ಋ.

ಇಯ್ಯು	.... from III ಋ.	ಇಯ್ಯು @ gf+ತು or ಇಯ್ಯು + ತಾತ್ = ಇಯ್ಯುತು or ಇಯ್ಯುತಾತ್	ಇಯ್ಯುತಾಂ	ಇಯ್ಯುತು
ಅರಿಯ್ಯು	... FP ಅರಿಯ್ಯು from ಋ.	ಅರಿಯ್ಯುತು or ಅರಿ ಯ್ಯುತು or ಅರಿ ಯ್ಯುತಾತ್	ಅರಿಯ್ಯುತಾಂ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯುತು
ಪಿಪ್ಪು	... III ಪ್ಪು.	ಪಿಪ್ಪುತು or ಪಿಪ್ಪು ತಾತ್	ಪಿಪ್ಪುತಾಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪುತು

PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚೇಕ್ಷಿಹು or ಚೇಕ್ಷಿ ತಾತ್	ಚೇಕ್ಷಿತಂ	ಚೇಕ್ಷಿತ	ಚೇಕ್ಷಯಾಣಿ	ಚೇಕ್ಷಯಾವ	ಚೇಕ್ಷಯಾಮು
ಜಿಹ್ರಿಹು or ಜಿ ಹ್ರಿತಾತ್	ಜಿಹ್ರಿತಂ	ಜಿಹ್ರಿತ	ಜಿಹ್ರಯಾಣಿ	ಜಿಹ್ರಯಾವ	ಜಿಹ್ರಯಾಮು (9)
ದೋಧುಹು or ದೋಧು ತಾತ್	ದೋಧುತಂ	ದೋಧುತ	ದೋಧು@gf + ಅನಿ = ದೋಧವಾಣಿ	ದೋಧು @ gf + ಅವ = ದೋಧ ವಾವ	ದೋಧು@ gf + ಅವ = ದೋಧ ವಾಮು
ಲೋಲಹು or ಲೋಲ ತಾತ್	ಲೋಲತಂ	ಲೋಲತ	ಲೋಲವಾಣಿ	ಲೋಲವಾವ	ಲೋಲವಾಮು (10)
ಇಯ್ಯುಹು or ಇ ಯ್ಯತಾತ್	ಇಯ್ಯುತಂ	ಇಯ್ಯುತ	ಇಯ್ಯು @gf + ಅನಿ = ಇ ಯ್ಯರಾಣಿ	ಇಯ್ಯು @ gf + ಅವ = ಇಯ್ಯ ರಾವ	ಇಯ್ಯು @gf + ಅವ. = ಇಯ್ಯರಾ ಮು
ಅರಿಯ್ಯುಹು or ಅ ರಿಯ್ಯತಾತ್	ಅರಿಯ್ಯುತಂ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯುತ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯರಾಣಿ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯರಾವ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯರಾಮು
ಪಿಪ್ಪುಹು or ಪಿಪ್ಪು ತಾತ್	ಪಿಪ್ಪುತಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪುತ	ಪಿಪ್ಪರಾಣಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪರಾವ	ಪಿಪ್ಪರಾಮು

BASES.		3RD PERSON,		
		Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಚರಿಕೃ	.... FP ಚರಿಕೃ.	ಚರಿಕರ್ತು or ಚರಿಕರೀತು or ಚರಿಕೃತಃ	ಚರಿಕೃತಂ	ಚರಿಕೃತು
<i>Bases ending in ಮೂ (labial).</i>				
ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ	.... from III ಪ್ಪಾ.	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf + ತು or ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಲೂ ರ್ for f + ತಃ = ಪಿಪ್ಪಾರ್ತು or ಪಿಪ್ಪಾರ್ತಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಲೂ ರ್ for f + ತಂ = ಪಿಪ್ಪಾರ್ತಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಉ ರ್ for f + ತಃ = ಪಿಪ್ಪಾರ್ತು
ಪಾವ್ಪಾ	.... FP ಪಾವ್ಪಾ.	ಪಾವರ್ತು or ಪಾವರೀತು or ಪಾವ್ಪಾರ್ತಃ	ಪಾವ್ಪಾರ್ತಂ	ಪಾವ್ಪರತು
ವಾವ್ಪಾ	.... FP ವಾವ್ಪಾ.	ವಾವರ್ತು or ವಾವರೀತು or ವಾವ್ಪಾರ್ತಃ	ವಾವ್ಪಾರ್ತಂ	ವಾವ್ಪರತು

Bases ending in ಬೂ, (non-labial).

ಚಾಕೃ FP ಚಾಕೃ.	ಚಾಕೃ @ gf + ತು or ಚಾಕು or ಚಾಕೃ @ ಲೂ ರ್ for f + ತಃ = ಚಾಕರ್ತು or ಚಾಕರೀತು or ಚಾಕೀರ್ತಃ	ಚಾಕೃ @ ಲೂ ರ್ for f + ತಂ = ಚಾಕೀರ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕೃ @ ಉ ರ್ for f + ತಃ = ಚಾಕೀರ್ತು
------	---------------	--	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Bases ending in ಯ with penultimate ಅ.

ಜಾಹಯ್ from FP ಜಾಹಯ್.	ಜಾಹಯ್ + ತು or ಜಾಹಯು or ತಃ = ಜಾಹತು or ಜಾಹಯತು or ಜಾಹಯತಃ	ಜಾಹತಂ	ಜಾಹಯತು
-------	---------------------	---	-------	--------

PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಚರಿಕೃಹಿ or ಚಿ ರಿಕೃತಾತ್	ಚರಿಕೃತಂ	ಚರಿಕೃತ	ಚರಿಕರಾನಿ	ಚರಿಕರಾವ	ಚರಿಕರಾಮು (11)

ಪಿಪ್ಪೂರ್ಷಿ or ಪಿ ಪ್ಪೂರ್ಷಾತ್	ಪಿಪ್ಪೂರ್ಷಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪೂರ್ಷ	ಪಿಪ್ಪೂ @ gf + ಅನಿ = ಪಿಸ ರಾಣಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪೂ @ gf + ಅನ = ಪಿ ಪರಾವ	ಪಿಪ್ಪೂ @ gf + ಅಮು = ಪಿ ಪರಾಮು
--------------------------------	------------	-----------	------------------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------------

ಸಾಪ್ಪೂಹಿ or ಸಾ ಪ್ಪೂತಾತ್	ಸಾಪ್ಪೂರ್ಷಂ	ಸಾಪ್ಪೂರ್ಷ	ಸಾಪರಾಣಿ	ಸಾಪರಾವ	ಸಾಪರಾಮು
----------------------------	------------	-----------	---------	--------	---------

ವಾಪ್ಪೂಹಿ or ವಾ ಪ್ಪೂತಾತ್	ವಾಪ್ಪೂರ್ಷಂ	ವಾಪ್ಪೂರ್ಷ	ವಾಪರಾಣಿ	ವಾಪರಾವ	ವಾಪರಾಮು (12)
----------------------------	------------	-----------	---------	--------	-----------------

ಚಾಕೃಹಿ or ಚಾಕೃರ್ಷಾತ್	ಚಾಕೃರ್ಷಾ @ ಈ ರಿ for f + ತಂ = ಚಾಕೃ ರ್ಷಂ	ಚಾಕೃರ್ಷಾ @ ಈರಿ for f + ತ = ಚಾ ಕೃರ್ಷ	ಚಾಕೃರ್ಷಾ @ gf + ಅನಿ = ಚಾ ಕರಾಣಿ	ಚಾಕೃರ್ಷಾ @ gf + ಅನ = ಚಾಕರಾ ವ	ಚಾಕೃರ್ಷಾ @ gf + ಅಮು = ಚಾಕರಾಮು (13)
-------------------------	---	--	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---

ಜಾಹು or ಜಾ ಹತಾತ್	ಜಾಹತಂ	ಜಾಹತ	ಜಾಹಯಾಣಿ	ಜಾಹಯಾವ	ಜಾಹಯಾಮು (14)
---------------------	-------	------	---------	--------	-----------------

BASES.			3RD PERSON,		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Bases ending in a nasal with penultimate ಅ.</i>					
ದಧನ್	...	from III ಧನ್.	ದಧನ್ + ತು or ದಧನ್ @ lp+ತಾ ತ್=ದಧನ್ನ್ಯ or ದಧಾನ್ನ್ಯತ್	ದಧಾಂತಾಂ	ದಧವತು
ತಂತನ್	...	FP ತಂತನ್.	ತಂತನ್ನ್ಯ or ತಂತ ನೀತು or ತಂತಾ ನ್ಯತ್	ತಂತಾಂತಾಂ	ತಂತನತು
ಕಂಕಮ್	....	FP ಕಂಕಮ್.	ಕಂಕಂತು or ಕಂಕ ವಿಶತು or ಕಂಕಾಂ ತಾತ್	ಕಂಕಾಂತಾಂ	ಕಂಕಮತು
ಚಂಕಣ್	....	FP ಚಂಕಣ್.	ಚಂಕಣ್ನ್ಯ or ಚಂಕ ಣೀತು or ಚಂಕಾ ಣ್ನ್ಯತ್	ಚಂಕಾಣ್ನ್ಯಾಂ	ಚಂಕಣತು
<i>Bases ending in a nasal with light penultimate ಇಕ್.</i>					
ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್	....	from FP ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್.	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ @ gp+ ತು or ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ +ಕುತು or ಜರಿ ಘ್ಣಣ್ @ lp+ತಾ ತ್=ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ನ್ಯ or ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣೀತು or ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ನ್ಯ ತ್	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ನ್ಯಾಂ	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣತು
ಜಂಜನ್	....	FP ಜಂಜನ್.	ಜಂಜನ್ನ್ಯ or ಜಂ ಜನೀತು or ಜಂ ಜನ್ನ್ಯತ್	ಜಂಜಾಂತಾಂ	ಜಂಜನತು

PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ದಧನ್ಹಿ or ದ ಧಾನಾತ್	ದಧಾನ್ತಂ	ದಧಾನ್ತು	ದಧನಾನಿ	ದಧನಾವ	ದಧನಾಮು
ತಂತನ್ಹಿ or ತಂ ತಾನಾತ್	ತಂತಾಂತಂ	ತಂತಾಂತು	ತಂತನಾನಿ	ತಂತನಾವ	ತಂತನಾಮು
ಕಂಕಮ್ಹಿ or ಕಂಕಂತಾತ್	ಕಂಕಂತಂ	ಕಂಕಂತು	ಕಂಕಮಾನಿ	ಕಂಕಮಾವ	ಕಂಕಮಾಮು
ಚಂಕಣ್ಹಿ or ಚಂಕಣಾತ್	ಚಂಕಾಣ್ಯಂ	ಚಂಕಾಣ್ಯು	ಚಂಕಣಾನಿ	ಚಂಕಣಾವ	ಚಂಕಣಾಮು
ಜರಿಘ್ಣಾಣ್ಹಿ or ಜರಿಘ್ಣಾಣ್ಹಾತ್	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಾಣ್ಯಂ ಮು	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಾಣ್ಯು	ಜರಿಘರ್ಣಾನಿ	ಜರಿಘರ್ಣಾವ	ಜರಿಘರ್ಣಾಮು
ಜಂಜಾನ್ಹಿ or ಜಂಜಾನ್ಹಾತ್	ಜಂಜಾನ್ತಂ	ಜಂಜಾನ್ತು	ಜಂಜನಾನಿ	ಜಂಜನಾವ	ಜಂಜನಾಮು

(15)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಜಿಂಜಿಮು	FP ಜಿಂಜಿಮು.	ಜಿಂಜಿಮ್ನು or ಜಿಂ ಜಿಂಜಿಮತು or ಜಿಂ ಜಿಂಜಿಮತ್	ಜಿಂಜಿಂಜಿಮತಾಂ	ಜಿಂಜಿಮತು
---------	------	-------------	---	--------------	----------

*Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ, and
ಧ with penultimate light ಇರ್.*

ವರಿವೃತ್	... from FP ವರಿವೃತ್.	ವರಿವೃತ್ @ gp+ ತು or ವರಿವೃತ್+ ಘತು or ತಾತ್=	ವರಿವೃತ್ತಾಂ	ವರಿವೃತತು
		ವರಿವೃತ್ತರ್ or ವ ರಿವೃತ್ತಿರ್ತು or ವರಿ ವೃತ್ತಾತ್		

ಜರಿಗೃಥ್	... FP ಜರಿಗೃಥ್.	ಜರಿಗೃಥ್ or ಜರಿ ಗೃಥ್ತು or ಜರಿ ಗೃಥ್ತಾತ್	ಜರಿಗೃಥ್ತಾಂ	ಜರಿಗೃಥತು
---------	-----------------	---	------------	----------

*Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ & ಧ with
penultimate ಋ.*

ಚಾಕೃತ್	... from FP ಚಾಕೃತ್.	ಚಾಕೃತ್ @ gp+ ತು or ಚಾಕೃತ್ +ಘ for p+ ಘತು or ತಾತ್=	ಚಾಕೃತ್ತಾಂ	ಚಾಕೃತತು
		ಚಾಕೃತ್ತರ್ or ಚಾಕೃತ್ತಿರ್ತು or ಚಾಕೃತ್ತಾತ್		

PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಜಿಂಜಿಂಯಿ or ಜಿಂಜಿಂನಾತ್	ಜಿಂಜಿಂತಂ	ಜಿಂಜಿಂತ	ಜಿಂಜಿಂನಾನಿ	ಜಿಂಜಿಂವ	ಜಿಂಜಿಂನಾಮು (16)
ವರಿವೃದ್ಧಿ or ವರಿವೃತ್ತಾತ್	ವರಿವೃತ್ತಂ	ವರಿವೃತ್ತ	ವರಿವರ್ತಾನಿ	ವರಿವರ್ತವ	ವರಿವರ್ತಾಮು
ಜಿಗೃದ್ಧಿ or ಜಿಗೃದ್ಧಾತ್	ಜಿಗೃದ್ಧಂ	ಜಿಗೃದ್ಧ	ಜಿಗರ್ಥಾನಿ	ಜಿಗರ್ಥವ	ಜಿಗರ್ಥಾಮು (17)
ಚಾಕೀರ್ಪಿ or ಚಾಕೀರ್ಪಾತ್	ಚಾಕೀರ್ಪಂ	ಚಾಕೀರ್ಪ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಾನಿ	ಚಾಕರ್ತವ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಾಮು (18)

BASES.	3RD PERSON.		
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ & ಧ with penultimate nasal.</i>			
ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಠ ... from FP ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಠ.	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಠ+ತು or ಈತು or ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಠ್ - p+ತಾತ್ = ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಠ್ತು or ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಠೀತು or ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಠ್ತಾತ್	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಠ್ತಾಂ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಠಿತು
<i>Other bases ending in ತ,ಠ,ವ & ಧ.</i>			
ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥ್ ... FP ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥ್.	ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥ್ or ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥೀತು or ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥ್ತಾತ್	ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥ್ತಾಂ	ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥಿತು
ಜಾಗಾಧ್ ... FP ಜಾಗಾಧ್.	ಜಾಗಾಧ್ or ಜಾಗಾಧೀತು or ಜಾಗಾಧ್ತಾತ್	ಜಾಗಾಧ್ತಾಂ	ಜಾಗಾಧಿತು
ದಾದಧ್ ... FP ದಾದಧ್.	ದಾದಧ್ or ದಾದಧೀತು or ದಾದಧ್ತಾತ್	ದಾದಧ್ತಾಂ	ದಾದಧಿತು
ಚೋಕುರ್ದಾಫ್ ... FP ಚೋಕುರ್ದಾಫ್.	ಚೋಕುರ್ದಾಫ್ or ಚೋಕುರ್ದಾಫೀತು or ಚೋಕುರ್ದಾಫ್ತಾತ್	ಚೋಕುರ್ದಾಫಾಂ	ಚೋಕುರ್ದಾಫಿತು
ನಾನಾಫ್ ... FP ನಾನಾಫ್.	ನಾನಾಫ್ or ನಾನಾಫೀತು or ನಾನಾಫ್ತಾತ್	ನಾನಾಫ್ತಾಂ	ನಾನಾಫಿತು

PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಚಾಸ್ಯದ್ಧಿ or ಚಾಸ್ಯತ್ವಾತ್	ಚಾಸ್ಯತ್ವಂ	ಚಾಸ್ಯತ್	ಚಾಸ್ಯಮನಿ	ಚಾಸ್ಯದಾ ಃ	ಚಾಸ್ಯಮಾ ಮ (19)
ಪಾಸ್ಯದ್ಧಿ or ಪಾಸ್ಯದ್ಧಾತ್	ಪಾಸ್ಯದ್ವಂ	ಪಾಸ್ಯದ್ವ	ಪಾಸ್ಯಧಾನಿ	ಪಾಸ್ಯಧಾವ	ಪಾಸ್ಯಧಾಮ 'ಮ
ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಿ or ಜಾಗಾದ್ಧಾತ್	ಜಾಗಾದ್ವಂ	ಜಾಗಾದ್ವ	ಜಾಗಾಧಾನಿ	ಜಾಗಾಧಾವ	ಜಾಗಾಧಾಮ
ದಾದದ್ಧಿ or ದಾ ದದ್ಧಾತ್	ದಾದದ್ವಂ	ದಾದದ್ವ	ದಾದಧಾನಿ	ದಾದಧಾವ	ದಾದಧಾಮ
ಚೋಕ್ಶದ್ಧಿ or ಚೋಕ್ಶತ್ವಾತ್	ಚೋಕ್ಶಂ ತ್ವಂ	ಚೋಕ್ಶಂ ತ್ವ	ಚೋಕ್ಶಮಾ ನಿ	ಚೋಕ್ಶಂ ದಾವ	ಚೋಕ್ಶಮಾ ಮ
ನಾನಾದ್ಧಿ or ನಾನಾದ್ಧಾತ್	ನಾನಾದ್ವಂ	ನಾನಾದ್ವ	ನಾನಾಧಾನಿ	ನಾನಾಧಾವ	ನಾನಾಧಾಮ (20)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Bases ending in ಸ with penultimate light ಋಕ್.

ತೋತುನ್	FP ತೋತುನ್.	ತೋತುನ್@gp+ ತು or ತೋತುನ್ + ಈತು or ತಾತ್ = ತೋತೋನ್ತು or ತೋತುನ್ಸೀತ್ಯ or ತೋತುನ್ಸಾತ್	ತೋತುನ್ತುಂ	ತೋತುನ್ತು
--------	------	------------	--	-----------	----------

Bases ending in 'ಸ with penultimate nasal.

ಜೋಕುಂಠಿ	from FP ಜೋಕುಂಠಿ from ಕುಂಠಿ.	ಜೋಕುಂಠಿ + ತು or ಜೋಕುಂಠಿ - ಫ + ಈತು or ತಾತ್ = ಜೋಕುಂಠು or ಜೋಕುಂಠೀತು or ಜೋಕುಂಠಾತ್	ಜೋಕುಂಠುಂ	ಜೋಕುಂಠು
---------	------	--------------------------------	--	----------	---------

Other bases ending in ಸ.

ಬಾಭಾನ್	from FP ಬಾಭಾನ್.	ಬಾಭಾನ್ + ತು or ಈತು or ತಾತ್ = ಬಾಭಾನ್ತು or ಬಾ ಭಾನ್ಸೀತು or ಬಾ ಭಾನ್ಸಾತ್	ಬಾಭಾನ್ತುಂ	ಬಾಭಾನ್ತು
--------	------	-----------------	---	-----------	----------

PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.**Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

ತೋತುದ್ಧಿ or ತೋತುಸ್ತಾತ್	ತೋತುಸ್ತಂ	ತೋತುಸ್ತು	ತೋತೋಸಾನಿ	ತೋತೋ ಸಂವ	ತೋತೋ ಸಂವು
---------------------------	----------	----------	----------	-------------	--------------

(21)

ಚೋಕುದ್ಧಿ or ಚೋಕುಸ್ತಾತ್	ಚೋಕುಸ್ತಂ	ಚೋಕುಸ್ತು	ಚೋಕುಂಸಾನಿ	ಚೋಕುಂ ಸಂವ	ಚೋಕುಂ ಸಂವು
---------------------------	----------	----------	-----------	--------------	---------------

(22)

ಬಾಭಾದ್ಧಿ or ಬಾ ಭಾಸ್ತಾತ್	ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಂ	ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತು	ಬಾಭಾಸಾನಿ	ಬಾಭಾಸಾ ವ	ಬಾಭಾಸಾ ವು (23)
----------------------------	----------	----------	----------	-------------	-------------------

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Bases ending in other consonants than nasals and ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ & ನ with light penultimate ಇಠ.

ದಿಧಿಷ್	... from III ಧಿಷ್.	ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp+ತು or ದಿಧಿಷ್+ತಾಠ = ದಿಧಿಠ್ಪು or ದಿ ಧಿಠ್ಪುತ್	ದಿಧಿಷ್ಪಾಂ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ತು
ತುತುರ್	... III ತುರ್.	ತುತುರ್ಠ or ತು ತುರ್ಠತ್	ತುತುರ್ಠಾಂ	ತುತುರತು
ಜರಿಗುಹ್	.... FP ಜುಗುಹ್.	ಜರಿಗುಠ or ಜರಿ ಗುಠ್ಪುತು or ಜರಿ ಗುಠ್ಠಾತ್	ಜರಿಗುಠಾಂ	ಜರಿಗುಹ್ತು

Bases ending in other consonants than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ & ನ with penultimate ಯೂ.

ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್.	from FP ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್.	ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ @ ಈ ರ್ for p + ತು or ಈತು or ತಾಠ = ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಠ or ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಠ್ಪುತು or ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಠ್ಠಾತ್	ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ತಾನ್.= ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಠ ನ್	ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಲತು = ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾ ಹ್ತು
-------------	---------------------	---	--	--

PARASMAIPADI.

rative

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ದಿಧಿತ್ಥಿ or ದಿಧಿ ಪ್ಪಾತ್	ದಿಧಿಪ್ಪಂ	ದಿಧಿಪ್ಪ	ದಿಧಿಪ್ @ gp+ ಅನಿ = ದಿಧೀ ಪಾನಿ	ದಿಧಿಪ್ @ gp+ ಅವ = ದಿಧೀಪಾ ವ	ದಿಧಿಪ್ @ gp+ಅಮ = ದಿಧೀಪಾ ಮ
ತುತುರ್+ಏ or ತಾತ್ = ತುತೂ ರ್ಹ or ತುತೂ ರ್ಹಾತ್	ತುತೂರ್ಹಂ	ತುತೂರ್ಹ	ತುತೂರ್ಹಾನಿ	ತುತೂರ್ಹಾವ	ತುತೂರ್ಹಾ ಮ
ಜರಿಗ್ವಾಡಿ or ಜರಿ ಗ್ವಾತ್ಹಾತ್	ಜರಿಗ್ವಾಡಂ	ಜರಿಗ್ವಾಡ	ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾನಿ	ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾವ	ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾ ಮ
ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಧಿ or ತಾತ್=ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಿ or ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಾತ್	ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ತಂ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಂ	ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಸ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಥ	ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p +ಅನಿ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಾನಿ	ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಅವ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಾವ	ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಅಮ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಾ ಮ (24)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Bases ending in other consonants than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, & ಸ with penultimate nasals

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ ... FP from ಬಾಭಂಜ್.

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ತು or
ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p +
ಈತು or ತಾತ್
= ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಯು
or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಯಿತು
or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಯಾತ್

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಯು

ಬಾಭಂಜತು

Bases ending in ಳ with penultimate ರ.

ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ ... from FP
ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್.

ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ +
ತು or ಈತು or
ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ - f
+ ತಾತ್ = ಮೋ
ಮೂರ್ಘ್ಯು or ಮೋ
ಮೂರ್ಘ್ಯಿತು or
ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ಯಾತ್

ಮೋಮೂ
ರ್ಘು

ಮೋಮೂ
ರ್ಘತು

Bases ending in ವ with penultimate ರ.

ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ from FP ತೋತೂರ್ವ್.

ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ + ತು
or ಈತು or ತೋ
ತೂರ್ವ್ - f + ತು
= ತೋತೂರ್ವು
or ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ಯು
ತು or ತೋತೂ
ರ್ವ್ಯಾತ್

ತೋತೂ
ರ್ವು

ತೋತೂರ್ವ್
+ ಲತು =
ತೋತೂರ್ವ್
ತು

PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಬಾಭಗ್ಧಿ or ಬಾಭ
ಕ್ತಾತ್

ಬಾಭಕ್ತಂ

ಬಾಭಕ್ತ

ಬಾಭಂಜಾನಿ

ಬಾಭಂಜಾನ

ಬಾಭಂಜಾ
ಮು (25)ವೋಮೂರ್ಛಿ or
ವೋಮೂರ್ಛತಃವೋಮೂ
ರ್ಛಂವೋಮೂ
ರ್ಛವೋಮೂ
ರ್ಛಸಿವೋಮೂ
ರ್ಛವವೋಮೂ
ರ್ಛಮು (26)ತೋತೂರ್ಛಿ or
ತೋತೂರ್ಛತಃತೋತೂ
ರ್ಛಂತೋತೂರ್ಛ
ತಃತೋತೂರ್ಛ
ನಿತೋತೂ
ರ್ಛವತೋತೂ
ರ್ಛಮು

(27)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Other bases ending in consonants comprising.

1. Bases ending in ಯ with other penultimate letters than ಅ and ವ and light ಇ and ಋ and nasals.

2. Bases ending in nasals with other penultimate letters than short vowels and ಋ and nasals.

3. Bases ending in ಳ with other penultimate letters than ರ and light ಇ and ಋ and nasals.

4. Bases ending in other consonants than nasals and ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, ಸ, ಳ and ವ, and without light penultimate ಇ and ಋ and nasals.

ಜಾಹರ್ಯ...from FP ಜಾಹರ್ಯ.	ಜಾಹರ್ಯ or ಜಾಹರ್ಯ ಯಾರ್ತ or ಜಾಹರ್ಯ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಂ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯತು
--------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------	----------

ಸಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ .. from FP ಸಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ.	ಸಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ or ಸಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಚ್ಚೈತು or ಸಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ	ಸಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞಂ	ಸಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞತು
---------------------------------	---	-----------	------------

PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಜಾಹರ್‌ or ಜಾ ಹರ್‌ತಾತ್	ಜಾಹರ್‌ತಂ	ಜಾಹರ್‌ತಃ	ಜಾಹರ್‌ಯಾಽನಿ	ಜಾಹರ್‌ಯಾಃ ವ	ಜಾಹರ್‌ಯಾಃ ಮ
ಸಾಪ್ರತ್ಥಿ or ಸಾ ಪ್ರಸ್ವಾತ್	ಸಾಪ್ರತ್ಥ್ಯಂ	ಸಾಪ್ರತ್ಥೈಃ	ಸಾಪ್ರತ್ಥ್ಯಾನಿ	ಸಾಪ್ರತ್ಥ್ಯಾವ	ಸಾಪ್ರತ್ಥ್ಯಾಃ ಮ (28)

ACTIVE VOICE

IMPER

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

FIRST DIVISION.

ಫ.

ತಾನ್ಮ₂ಅನ್ಮ₂

PART I. BASES ENDING IN ಅ.

ಧರ	....	...from ದ್ಯ.	ಅಧರತ್	ಅಧರತಾಂ	ಅಧರನ್
ಜೋರಯ	....	...X ಜಂ.	ಅಜೋರಯತ್	ಅಜೋರಯ ತಾಂ	ಅಜೋರಯನ್
ಜೋರಯ	....	C ಜೋರಿ ...X ಜಂ.	ಅಜೋರಯತ್	ಅಜೋರಯ ತಾಂ	ಅಜೋರಯನ್
ಪಿಪೂಷ	....	D ಪಿಪೂಷ ... ಪಂ.	ಅಪಿಪೂಷತ್	ಅಪಿಪೂಷತಾಂ	ಅಪಿಪೂಷನ್
ದೀವ್ಯ	....	... IV ದಿವಂ.	ಅದೀವ್ಯತ್	ಅದೀವ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅದೀವ್ಯನ್
ತುಡ	...	... VI ತುವಂ.	ಅತುಡತ್	ಅತುಡತಾಂ	ಅತುಡನ್

PART II. BASES NOT ENDING IN ಅ.

Section I.

ತನು or ತನ್	from VIII ತನಂ.	ತನು @ gf + ತ್ =ಅತನೋತ್	ಅತನುತಾಂ	ಅತನುನ್
ಸುನು or ಸುನ್	... V ಸುಂ.	ಅಸುನೋತ್	ಅಸುನುತಾಂ	ಅಸುನುನ್

Section II.

ಕಕ್ಕು	from V ಕಂ.	ಕಕ್ಕು @ gf + ತ್ =ಅಕಕ್ಕೋತ್	ಅಕಕ್ಕುತಾಂ	ಅಕಕ್ಕುನ್
-------	------	------------	------------------------------	-----------	----------

Sections III. and IV.

ಕ್ರೋಣ or ಕ್ರೋಣೀ or ಕ್ರೋಣಿ	from IX ಕ್ರೋ.	ಅಕ್ರೋಣತ್	ಅಕ್ರೋಣೀತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ರೋಣಿನ್
ನಭಾ or ನಭೀ or ನಭ್	IX ನಭಂ.	ಅನಭಾತ್	ಅನಭೀತಾಂ	ಅನಭಿನ್	

PARASMAIPADI.

EFFECT.

2ND PERSON.			1st PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ನಿ	ತಮ್ಮ	ತೃ	ಅಮ್ಮ	ವೃ	ಮು.
ಅಧರಃ	ಅಧರತಂ	ಅಧರತಃ	ಅಧರಂ	ಅಧರ @ lf + ವ=ಅಧ ರಾವ	ಅಧರ @ lf+ ಮ = ಅಧರಾ ; ಮು
ಅಚೋರಯಃ	ಅಚೋರ ಯತಂ	ಅಚೋರ ಯತಃ	ಅಚೋರಯಂ	ಅಚೋರ ಯಾವ	ಅಚೋರಯಾ ಮು
ಅಚೋರಯಃ	ಅಚೋರ ಯತಂ	ಅಚೋರ ಯತಃ	ಅಚೋರಯಂ	ಅಚೋರ ಯಾವ	ಅಚೋರಯಾ ಮು
ಅಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠಃ ಅದೀವ್ಯಃ ಅತುಪಃ	ಅಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠತಂ ಅದೀವ್ಯತಂ ಅತುಪತಂ	ಅಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠತಃ ಅದೀವ್ಯತಃ ಅತುಪತಃ	ಅಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠಂ ಅದೀವ್ಯಂ ಅತುಪದಂ	ಅಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠಾವ ಅದೀವ್ಯಾವ ಅತುಪದಾವ	ಅಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠಾಮು ಅದೀವ್ಯಾಮು ಅತುಪದಾಮು(1)
ಅತನು @ gf+ ನಿ=ಅತನೋಃ ಅನುನೋಃ	ಅತನುತಂ	ಅತನುತಃ	ತನು @ gf+ ಅಃ=ಅತನವಂ ಅನುನವಂ	ಅತನುವ or ಅತನ್ಯ ಅನುನುವ or ಅನುನ್ಯ	ಅತನುಮ or ಅತನ್ಮ ಅನುನುಮ or ಅನುನ್ಮ (2)
ಕಕ್ಕು @ gf+ ನಿ =ಅಕಕ್ಕೋಃ	ಅಕಕ್ಕುತಂ	ಅಕಕ್ಕುತಃ	ಕಕ್ಕು @ gf+ ಅಃ=ಅಕಕ್ಕವಂ	ಅಕಕ್ಕುವ	ಅಕಕ್ಕುಮ(3)
ಅಕ್ರೀಣಾಃ ಅನಭ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಕ್ರೀಣೀತಂ ಅನಭ್ಯೀತಂ	ಅಕ್ರೀಣೀತಃ ಅನಭ್ಯೀತಃ	ಅಕ್ರೀಣಾಂ ಅನಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಅಕ್ರೀಣೀವ ಅನಭ್ಯೀವ	ಅಕ್ರೀಣೀಮ(4) ಅನಭ್ಯೀಮ(5)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

SECOND DIVISION.

PART I.

				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Unreduplicated bases				ತ್, or 4 ತ್	ತಂ,	ಅನ್, or ಜನ್
Bases ending in ಆ (2nd class)						
ಯಾ	...	...	...	ಯಾ+ತ್=ಅಯಾತ್	ಅಯಾತಾಂ	ಅಯಾನ್ or ಅಯಾಃ
Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)						
ಯಾ	....	...	....	ಯಾ @ ಫ+ ತ್ = ಅಯಾತ್	ಅಯಾತಾಂ	ಯಾ @ ಉನ್ for ಫ+ಅನ್ = ಅಯಾವನ್
Bases ending in ಇ&ಈ (2nd class)						
ಇ	...	...	ಇ.	ಇ @ ಫ+ ತ್ = ಇತ್	ಇತಾಂ	ಇಯಾಃ
ಈ	...	...	ಈ.	ಏತ್	ಏತಾಂ	ಏಯಾಃ
ಏ	...	...	ಏ.	ಅಏತ್	ಅಏತಾಂ	ಅಏಯಾಃ
Bases ending in ಸ (2nd class) ಸನ್.				ಸನ್ @ ಓ for ಫ+	ಅಸನ್ತಾಂ	ಅಸನ್ಃ
				4 ತ್ = ಅಸತ್ or ಅಸದ್		
Other bases ending in consonants with light penultimate ಇಕ್ (2nd class).						
ಮಹ್	....	....	....	ಮಹ್ @ ಫ+ 4 ತ್ = ಅಫೋಕ್ or ಅಫೋಗ್	ಅಮಹ್ಯಾಂ	ಮಹ್+ಅನ್ = ಅಮಹನ್
ಏಹ್	...	...	...	ಅಏಫ್ or ಅಏಫಿ	ಅಏಫಾಂ	ಅಏಫಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ನ್, or 4 ನ್	ತಂ,	ತೈ	ಅಂ,	ವೈ	ಮೈ
ಯಾ+ನ್ = ಅ ಯಾಃ	ಅಯಾತಂ	ಅಯಾತ	ಅಯಾಂ	ಅಯಾವ	ಅಯಾಮಾ (1)
ಯಾ @ yf+ನ್ =ಅಯಾಃ	ಅಯಾತಂ	ಅಯಾತ	ಯಾ @ gf+ ಅಂ = ಅಯಾ ವಂ	ಅಯಾವ	ಅಯಾಮಾ (2)
ಇ @ gf+ ನ್ =ಏಃ	ಐತಂ	ಐತ	ಇ @ gf+ ಅಂ =ಆಯಾಂ	ಐವ	ಐಮಾ
ಏಃ ಅಏಃ	ಐತಂ	ಐತ	ಆಯಾಂ	ಐವ	ಐಮಾ
ಅಏಃ	ಅಐತಂ	ಅಐತ	ಅವಯಾಂ	ಅಐವ	ಅಐಮಾ (3)
ಸಸ @ ಓ or ಃ for f+4 ಸ್= ಅಸಶ or ಅಸಓ or ಅಸಃ	ಅಸತ್ತಂ	ಅಸತ್ತ	ಅಸಗಂ	ಅಸತ್ಯ	ಅಸತ್ಮ (4)
ಮಹ್ @ gp+ 4 ಸ್= ಅಧೀಃ ಃ or ಅಧೀಃಗ್	ಅದುಗ್ಧಂ	ಅದುಗ್ಧ	ಮಹ್ @ gp + ಅಂ = ಅ ದೋಹಂ	ಅದುಹ್ಯ	ಅದುಹ್ಯ
ಅರೈಠ್ or ಅ ರೈಠ್	ಅರೀಠಂ	ಅರೀಠ	ಅರೀಠಂ	ಅರೀಠೈ	ಅರೀಠೈ (5)

ACTIVE VOICE

Imper

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Other bases ending in consonants (7th class).

ರಾಣಧ್ and ರಾನ್ಧ್ ... from ರಾಧ್.

ರಾಣಧ್ + ತ = ಅರಾಣತ್ or ಅರಾಣಧ್

ಅರಾನ್ಧ್ಯಂ

ಅರುಣ್ಧ್ಯ

ರಿಣಜ್ and ರಿಂಜ್ ... from ರಿಜ್.

ಅರಿಣಜ್ or ಅರಿಣಗ್

ಅರಿಜ್ಯಂ

ಅರಿಜ್ಯ

ಃಣಮ್ and ಃಂಮ್ ... from ಃಮ್.

ಅಃಣಮ್ or ಅಃಣಮ್

ಅಃಮ್ಯಂ

ಅಃಮ್ಯ

ಛನಜ್ and ಛಂಜ್ ... from ಛಜ್.

ಅಛನಜ್ or ಅಛನಗ್

ಅಛಜ್ಯಂ

ಅಛಂಜ್ಯ

PART II.

Reduplicated bases ...

ತ್

ತಾಮ್ಯ

ಜಸ್ಯ

Bases ending in ಅ.

ಜಜಾ ... from III ಜಾ.

ಅಜಜಾತ್

ಜಾ@ಅ for ಜಾ - f +
f + ತಮ = ಉಸ = ಅ
ಅಜಜಾತಾಃ ಜಜಾಃ

ಜಾಞ್ಞಾ ... FP ಜಾಞ್ಞಾ.

ಜಾಞ್ಞಾ + ತ or ಜಾಞ್ಞಾ - f + ಈತ =
ಅಜಾಞ್ಞಾತ್ or ಅಜಾಞ್ಞಾತ್

ಜಾಞ್ಞಾಂ

ಅಜಾಞ್ಞಾಃ

Bases ending in ಇ and ಈ, the vowels not being preceded by conjunct consonants.

ಚಿತಿ ... from III ಚಿ.

ಚಿತಿ @ ಇf + ತ = ಅಚಿತ್
ಚಿತ್

ಅಚಿತಿಂ

ಚಿತಿ @ ಯ
for f + ಉಸ
= ಅಚಿತ್ಯಾಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ರಾಣಧ್ + 4 ನೆ =ಅರಾಣತ್ or ಅರಾಣದ್ or ಅರಾಣಃ	ಅರಾಣ್ಥಂ	ಅರಾಣ್ಥುಃ	ಅರಾಣಧಂ	ಅರಾಣ್ಥವ್ಯ	ಅರಾಣ್ಥುಃ
ಅರಿಣರ್ or ಅರಿ ಣ್	ಅರಿಜ್ಯಂ	ಅರಿಜ್ಯುಃ	ಅರಿಣಜಂ	ಅರಿಂಜ್ಯ	ಅರಿಂಜ್ಯುಃ
ಅಶಿಣಿ or ಅಶಿ ಣಿ	ಅಶಿಂಷ್ಯಂ	ಅಶಿಂಷ್ಯುಃ	ಅಶಿಣಷಂ	ಅಶಿಂಷ್ಯ	ಅಶಿಂಷ್ಯುಃ
ಅಭನರ್ or ಅ ಭನಿ	ಅಭಜ್ಯಂ	ಅಭಜ್ಯುಃ	ಅಭನಜಂ	ಅಭಂಜ್ಯ	ಅಭಂಜ್ಯುಃ (6)
ನಿ	ತನ್	ತುಃ	ಅನ್	ವನ್	ಮನ್
ಅಜಹಾಃ	ಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ತ ಮ =ಅಜ ಹೀತಮ	ಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ತ =ಅಜಹೀ ತ	ಅಜಹಾಂ	ಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ವ =ಅಜಹೀ ವ	ಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ಮ = ಅಜಹೀ ಮ
ಜಾಘ್ರಾ + ನೆ or ಜಾಘ್ರಾ -f+ ಈ ನೆ =ಅಜಾಘ್ರಾಃ or ಅಜಾಘ್ರಃ	ಅಜಾಘ್ರೀತಂ	ಅಜಾಘ್ರೀತಃ	ಅಜಾಘ್ರಾಮ್	ಅಜಾಘ್ರೀವ	ಅಜಾಘ್ರೀಮಃ (7)
ಚಿ @ ಘ್ರ + ನೆ =ಅಚಿಕ್ಲಃ	ಅಚಿಕ್ಲತಂ	ಅಚಿಕ್ಲತಃ	ಚಿ @ ಘ್ರ + ಅ ಮ =ಅಚಿಕ್ಲಯ ಮ	ಅಚಿಕ್ಲವ	ಅಚಿಕ್ಲಮಃ

BASES.		3RD PERSON.		
		Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ನೇನೀ	... FP ನೇನೀ.	ಅನೇನೇತ or ಅನೇ ನವಿಷತ	ಅನೇನೀತಾಂ	ಅನೇನ್ಯುಃ
ಬೇಕೆ	... FP ಬೇಕೆ.	ಅಬೇಕೇತ or ಅ ಬೇಕೆಯಿಷತ	ಅಬೇಕೆತಾಂ	ಅಬೇಕೈಃ

Bases ending in ಇ and ಈ, the vowels being preceded by conjunct consonants.

ಬೇಶ್ರೀ	... from FP ಬೇಶ್ರೀ.	ಬೇಶ್ರೀ @ gf+ ತ or ಈತ = ಅಬೇ ಶ್ರೀತ or ಅಬೇಶ್ರ ಯಿಷತ	ಅಬೇಶ್ರೀತಾಂ	ಬೇಶ್ರೀ @ ಇ ಯ್ for f + ಉಃ = ಅ ಬೇಶ್ರಿಯುಃ
ಬೇಕ್ಷಿ	... FP ಬೇಕ್ಷಿ.	ಅಬೇಕ್ಷೇತ or ಅ ಬೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿಷತ್	ಅಬೇಕ್ಷಿತಾಂ	ಅಬೇಕ್ಷಿಯುಃ
ಬಿಪ್ರೀ	... III ಬಿಪ್ರೀ.	ಅಬಿಪ್ರೀತ್	ಅಬಿಪ್ರೀತಾಂ	ಅಬಿಪ್ರಿಯುಃ

Bases ending in ಉ and ಊ.

ದೋಧು	... from FP ದೋಧು.	ದೋಧು @ gf + ತ್ or ಈತ್ = ಅ ದೋಧೋತ್ or ಅದೋಧವೀತ್	ಅದೋಧು ತಾಂ	ದೋಧು @ ಉವ್ for f + ಉಃ = ಅ ದೋಧುವುಃ
ಲೋಲೂ	... FP ಲೋಲೂ.	ಅಲೋಲೋತ್ or ಅಲೋಲವೀತ್	ಅಲೋಲೂ ತಾಂ	ಅಲೋಲುವುಃ

Bases ending in ಋ.

ಇಯ್ಯ	... from III ಋ.	ಋ @ gf+ ತ್ = ವಿಷುತ್	ವಿಷ್ಯತಾಂ	ವಿಷ್ಯುಃ
------	-----------------	------------------------	----------	---------

PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಅನೇನೇಃ or ಅ ನೇನಯಾಃ	ಅನೇನೀತಂ	ಅನೇನೀತ	ಅನೇನಯಂ	ಅನೇನೀವ	ಅನೇನೀಮ
ಅಜೇಕೇಃ or ಅ ಜೇಕಯಾಃ	ಅಜೇಕಿತಂ	ಅಜೇಕಿತ	ಅಜೇಕಯಂ	ಅಜೇಕೀವ	ಅಜೇಕೀಮ (8)
ಜೇಶ್ರೇ @ gf + ಸ or ಈಸ = ಅಜೇಶ್ರೇಃ or ಅಜೇಶ್ರಯಾಃ	ಅಜೇಶ್ರೀತಂ	ಅಜೇಶ್ರೀತ	ಜೇಶ್ರೇ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಅಜೇ ಶ್ರಯಂ	ಅಜೇಶ್ರೀವ	ಅಜೇಶ್ರೀ ಮ
ಅಜೇಕ್ಷೇಃ or ಅ ಜೇಕ್ಷಯಾಃ	ಅಜೇಕ್ಷಿತಂ	ಅಜೇಕ್ಷಿತ	ಅಜೇಕ್ಷಯಂ	ಅಜೇಕ್ಷೀವ	ಅಜೇಕ್ಷೀಮ
ಅಜಿಹ್ರೇಃ	ಅಜಿಹ್ರೀತಂ	ಅಜಿಹ್ರೀತ	ಅಜಿಹ್ರಯಂ	ಅಜಿಹ್ರೀವ	ಅಜಿಹ್ರೀಮ (9)
ದೋಧಾ @ gf + ಸ or ಈಸ = ಅದೋಧೋಃ or ಅದೋಧವೀಃ	ಅದೋಧಾತಂ	ಅದೋಧಾತ	ದೋಧಾ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಅ ದೋಧವಂ	ಅದೋಧಾವ	ಅದೋಧಾ ಮ
ಅಲೋಲೋಃ or ಅಲೋಲವೀಃ	ಅಲೋಲೂ ತಂ	ಅಲೋಲೂತ	ಅಲೋಲವಂ	ಅಲೋಲೂ ವ	ಅಲೋಲೂ ಮ (10)
ಇಯ್ಯ @ gf + ಸ = ಐಯಾಃ	ಐಯ್ಯತಂ	ಐಯ್ಯತ	ಇಯ್ಯ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಐ ಯಾರಂ	ಐಯ್ಯವ	ಐಯ್ಯಮ

BASES.	3RD PERSON,		
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಅರಿಯ್ಯು FP ಅರಿಯ್ಯು from ಋ.	ಅರಿಯ್ಯತ್ or ಅ ರಿಯ್ಯಿತ್	ಅರಿಯ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯಾಃ
ಪಿದ್ಯು ... III ಪ್ಯ.	ಅಪಿದ್ಯತ್	ಅಪಿದ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅಪಿದ್ಯಾಃ
ಚರಿಕ್ಕು FP ಚರಿಕ್ಕು.	ಅಚರಿಕ್ಕತ್ or ಅ ಚರಿಕ್ಕಿತ್	ಅಚರಿಕ್ಕತಾಂ	ಅಚರಿಕ್ಕಾಃ
<i>Bases ending in ಋ (labial).</i>			
ಪಿಷ್ಯಾ from III ಪ್ಯಾ.	ಪಿಷ್ಯಾ @ <i>gf</i> + ತ್ = ಅಪಿಷ್ಯತ್	ಪಿಷ್ಯಾ @ ಊ ಋ for <i>f</i> + ತಾಂ = ಅಪಿ ವೃತಾಂ	ಪಿಷ್ಯಾ @ ಉ ಋ for <i>f</i> + ಊಃ = ಅಪಿ ವುಃ
ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ ... FP ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ.	ಅಪಾಪ್ಯತ್ or ಅ ಪಾಪ್ಯಿತ್	ಅಪಾವೃತಾಂ	ಅಪಾವುಃ
ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ ... FP ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ.	ಅಪಾಪ್ಯತ್ or ಅ ಪಾಪ್ಯಿತ್	ಅಪಾವೃತಾಂ	ಅಪಾವುಃ
<i>Bases ending in ಋ, (non-labial).</i>			
ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ from FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ.	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ <i>gf</i> + ತ್ or ಈತ್ = ಅಚಾ ಕತ್ or ಅಚಾಕ ರಿತ್	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈ ಋ for <i>f</i> + ತಾಂ = ಅಚಾ ಕಿತ್	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಇಋ for <i>f</i> + ಉಃ = ಅಚಾಕಿಃ
<i>Bases ending in ಯ with penultimate ಅ.</i>			
ಜಾಹಯ್ ... from FP ಜಾಹಯ್.	ಜಾಹಯ್ + ತ್ or ಛಾತ್ = ಅಜಾಹತ್ or ಅಜಾಹಯಿತ್	ಅಜಾಹತಾಂ	ಅಜಾಹಯಾಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

fect,

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಆರಿಯಾಃ or ಆ ರಿಯಾರೀಃ	ಆರಿಯೌತಂ	ಆರಿಯೌತ	ಆರಿಯಾರಂ	ಆರಿಯೌವ	ಆರಿಯೌವು
ಅಪಿಪಃ	ಅಪಿಪೌತಂ	ಅಪಿಪೌತ	ಅಪಿಪರಂ	ಅಪಿಪೌವ	ಅಪಿಪೌವು
ಅಚರಿಕಾಃ or ಅ ಚರಿಕಾರೀಃ	ಅಚರಿಕೌತಂ	ಅಚರಿಕೌತ	ಅಚರಿಕರಂ	ಅಚರಿಕೌವ	ಅಚರಿಕೌವು
					(11)
ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf + ಽಽ=ಅಪಿಪಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊ ಽಽ for f + ತಂ = ಅಪಿ ಪೌತಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊಽಽ for f + ತಂ = ಅ ಪಿಪೌತಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಅಪಿ ಪರಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊ ಽಽ for f + ವಂ = ಅಪಿಪೌ ವಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊ ಽಽ for f + ವು = ಅಪಿ ಪೌವಂ
ಅಸಾಪಃ or ಅ ಸಾಪಾರೀಃ	ಅಸಾಪೌತಂ	ಅಸಾಪೌತಂ	ಅಸಾಪರಂ	ಅಸಾಪೌವಂ	ಅಸಾಪೌವಂ
ಅನಾವಃ or ಅ ನಾವಾರೀಃ	ಅನಾವೌತಂ	ಅನಾವೌತಂ	ಅನಾವರಂ	ಅನಾವೌವಂ	ಅನಾವೌವಂ
					(12)
ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ gf + ಽಽ or ಈಽಽ =ಅಚಾಕಾಃ or ಅಚಾಕಾರೀಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈಽಽ ಽಽ for f + ತಂ = ಅಚಾ ಕೌತಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈಽಽಽಽ for f + ತಂ = ಅ ಚಾಕೌತಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಅ ಚಾಕರಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈಽಽಽಽ for f + ವಂ = ಅ. ಚಾಕೌವಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈಽಽಽಽ for f + ವು = ಅ ಚಾಕೌವಂ
					(13)
ಅಜಾಹಃ or ಅ ಜಾಹಮೀಃ	ಅಜಾಹೌತಂ	ಅಜಾಹೌತಂ	ಅಜಾಹಯಂ	ಅಜಾಹೌವಂ	ಅಜಾಹೌವಂ
					(14)

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Bases ending in a nasal with penultimate ಅ.</i>					
ದಧನ್	... from III ಧನ್.	ಅದಧನ್	ಧನ್ @ lp+ ತಾಂ = ಅದ ಧಾನಾಂ	ಧನ್ + ಉಸ್ = ಅದಧನುಃ	
ತಂತನ್	... FP ತಂತನ್.	ಅತಂತನ್ or ಅತಂ ತನ್ನೀತ್	ಅತಂತಾಂತಾಂ	ಅತಂತನುಃ	
ಕಂಕಮ್	... FP ಕಂಕಮ್.	ಅಕಂಕಮ್ or ಅಕಂ ಕವ್ವೀತ್	ಅಕಂಕಾಂತಾಂ	ಅಕಂಕಮುಃ	
ಚಂಕಣ್	... FP ಚಂಕಣ್.	ಅಚಂಕಣ್ or ಅಚಂ ಕಣ್ಣೀತ್	ಅಚಂಕಾಣ್ಪಾಂ	ಅಚಂಕಣುಃ	
<i>Bases ending in a nasal with light penultimate ಇಕ್.</i>					
ಜರಿಘ್ರಣ್	... from FP ಜರಿಘ್ರಣ್.	ಜರಿಘ್ರಣ್ @ gp+ ತ್ or ಜರಿಘ್ರಣ್ + ಈತ್ = ಅಜರಿ ಘ್ರಣ್ or ಅಜರಿ ಘ್ರಣ್ಣೀತ್	ಜರಿಘ್ರಣ್ @ lp + ತಾಂ = ಅಜರಿಘ್ರಾಣ್ಪಾಂ	ಜರಿಘ್ರಣ್ + ಉಸ್ = ಅಜರಿಘ್ರಣುಃ	
ಜಂಜನ್	... FP ಜಂಜನ್.	ಅಜಂಜನ್ or ಅ ಜಂಜನ್ನೀತ್	ಅಜಂಜಾಂತಾಂ	ಅಜಂಜನುಃ	
ಜಿಂಜಿಮ್	... FP ಜಿಂಜಿಮ್.	ಅಜಿಂಜಿಮ್ or ಅ ಜಿಂಜಿವ್ವೀತ್	ಅಜಿಂಜಿಂತಾಂ	ಅಜಿಂಜಿಮುಃ	

PARASMAIPADI.

fact.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಅದಧನ್	ಅದಧಾನ್ತಂ	ಅದಧಾನ್ತು	ಅದಧನಂ	ಅದಧನ್ವ	ಅದಧನ್ತು
ಅತಂತನ್ or ಅ ತಂತನೀಃ	ಅತಂತಾಂತಂ	ಅತಂತಾಂತು	ಅತಂತನಂ	ಅತಂತನ್ವ	ಅತಂತನ್ತು
ಅಕಂಕಮ್ or ಅ ಕಂಕವೀಃ	ಅಕಂಕಾಂತಂ	ಅಕಂಕಾಂತು	ಅಕಂಕಮಂ	ಅಕಂಕನ್ವ	ಅಕಂಕನ್ತು
ಅಜಂಕಣ್ or ಅ ಜಂಕಣೀಃ	ಅಜಂಕಾಣ್ಯಂ	ಅಜಂಕಾಣ್ಯು	ಅಜಂಕಣಂ	ಅಜಂಕಣ್ವ	ಅಜಂಕಣ್ತು (15).
ಜರಿಘೃಣ್ @ gp + ಸ್ or ಜರಿ ಘೃಣ್ + ಕ್ಸ = ಅಜರಿಘೃಣ್ or ಅಜರಿಘೃ ಣೀಃ	ಜರಿಘೃಣ್ @ lp+ತಂ = ಅಜರಿಘೃ ಣ್ಯಂ	ಜರಿಘೃಣ್ @ lp+ತಂ = ಅ ಜರಿಘೃಣ್ಯು	ಜರಿಘೃಣ್ @ gp+ಅಂ = ಅಜರಿಘೃಣ್ ಮ್	ಜರಿಘೃಣ್ + ವ = ಅಜರಿ ಘೃಣ್ಯ	ಜರಿಘೃಣ್ + ಮ = ಅಜರಿ ಘೃಣ್ಯು
ಅಜಂಜನ್ or ಅಜಂಜನೀಃ	ಅಜಂಜಾಂತಂ	ಅಜಂಜಾಂತು	ಅಜಂಜನಂ	ಅಜಂಜನ್ವ	ಅಜಂಜನ್ತು
ಅಜಿಂಜಿಂ or ಅ ಜಿಂಜಿವೀಃ	ಅಜಿಂಜಿಂತಂ	ಅಜಿಂಜಿಂತು	ಅಜಿಂಜಿಮಂ	ಅಜಿಂಜಿನ್ವ	ಅಜಿಂಜಿನ್ತು (16)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ, and ಧ with penultimate light ಇಠ.

ವರಿವೃತ್ ... from FP ವರಿವೃತ್.	ವರಿವೃತ್ @ gp+ ತ್ or ವರಿವೃತ್+ ಘ್ರ=ಅವರಿವರ್ತ or ಅವರಿವೃತ್ತಿತ್	ಅವರಿವೃತ್ತಾಂ	ವರಿವೃತ್ + ಉಸ್=ಅವರಿ ವೃತುಃ
------------------------------	--	-------------	--------------------------------

ಜರಿಗೃಧ್	FP ಜರಿಗೃಧ್.	ಅಜರಿಗೃಧ್ or ಅ ಜರಿಗೃಧ್ಠಿತ್	ಅಜರಿಗೃಧ್ಠಾಂ	ಅಜರಿಗೃಧ್ಠಃ
---------	-------------	------------------------------	-------------	------------

Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ ಿ ಧ with penultimate ಋ.

ಚಾಕ್ರತ್ ... from FP ಚಾಕ್ರತ್.	ಚಾಕ್ರತ್ @ gp+ ತ್ or ಚಾಕ್ರತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಘ್ರ = ಅಚಾಕ್ ರ್ಠ or ಅಚಾಕ್ರ ಠಿತ್	ಚಾಕ್ರತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p +ತಾಂ = ಅ ಚಾಕ್ರರ್ಠಂ	ಚಾಕ್ರತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p +ಉಸ್ = ಅ ಚಾಕ್ರರ್ಠಃ
------------------------------	--	---	---

PARA6MAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ವರಿವೃತ್ @ gp and ದ or ರು for f+ನ or ವರಿವೃತ್+ಈ ನ = ಅವರಿವ ರ್ದ or ಅವರಿ ವಃ or ಅವರಿ ವೈಃ	ಅವರಿವೃತ್ತಂ	ಅವರಿವೃತ್ತ	ವರಿವೃತ್ @ gp +ಅಂ= ಅವ ರಿವರ್ತಂ	ಅವರಿವೃತ್ಯ	ಅವರಿವೃತ್ಯ
ಅಜರಿಗರ್ದ or ಅಜರಿಗಃ or ಅಜರಿಗೈಃ	ಅಜರಿಗೈದ್ಧಂ	ಅಜರಿಗೈದ್ಧ	ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಧಂ	ಅಜರಿಗೈದ್ಧವಿ	ಅಜರಿಗೈದ್ಧೈಃ

(17)

ಚಾಕೈತ್ @ gp and ದ್ or ರು for f +ನ or ಚಾ ಕೈತ್ @ ಈ for p+ಈನ = ಅಚಾಕರ್ದ or ಅಚಾಕಃ or ಅಚಾಕೈಃ ರ್ತೈಃ	ಚಾಕೈತ್ @ ಈ for p + ತಂ=ಅ ಚಾಕೈರ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕೈತ್ @ ಈ for p + ತ = ಅ ಚಾಕೈರ್ತ	ಚಾಕೈತ್ @ gp+ಅಂ= ಅಚಾಕರ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕೈತ್ @ ಈ for p+ವ=ಅ ಚಾಕೈರ್ತ್ಯ	ಚಾಕೈತ್ @ ಈ for p + ಮ =ಅಚಾಕೈ ರ್ತ್ಯ(18)
---	---	---	--------------------------------	---	---

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ & ಧ with penultimate nasal.

ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಢ್ ... from FP ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಢ್.	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಢ್+ತ್ or ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಢ್ - p + ಈತ್ = ಅಚಾಸ್ಕನ್ or ಅಚಾಸ್ಕದೀತ್	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಢ್ - p + ತಾಂ = ಅ ಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ತಾಂ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಢ್ - p + ಉನ್ = ಅ ಚಾಸ್ಕದುಃ
--------------------------------	---	---	---------------------------------------

Other bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ವ & ಧ.

ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಧ್ from FP ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಧ್.	ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಧ್+ತ್ or ಈತ್ = ಅಪಾಸ್ಕ ರ್ಧ್ or ಅಪಾಸ್ಕ ರ್ಧೀತ್	ಅಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಧಾಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಧುಃ
------------------------------	---	-------------	-------------

ಜಾಗಾಧ್ ... FP ಜಾಗಾಧ್.	ಅಜಾಗಾಧ್ or ಅ ಜಾಗಾಧೀತ್	ಅಜಾಗಾಧ್ಞಾಂ	ಅಜಾಗಾಧುಃ
-----------------------	--------------------------	------------	----------

ದಾದಧ್ ... FP ದಾದಧ್.	ಅದಾದಧ್ or ಅ ದಾದಧೀತ್	ಅದಾದಧ್ಞಾಂ	ಅದಾದಧುಃ
---------------------	------------------------	-----------	---------

PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular. Dual. Plural. Singular. Dual. Plural.

ಚಾಸ್ಯಂ @ ಓ -or ರಾ for f + ನಿ or ಚಾಸ್ಯಂ ಓ - p + ಈನಿ ಅಚಾಸ್ಯಃ or ಅಚಾಸ್ಯಃ or ಅಚಾಸ್ಯಃ ದೀಃ	ಚಾಸ್ಯಂ - p + ತಂ = ಅ ಚಾಸ್ಯತ್ಯಂ ಅಚಾಸ್ಯತ್ಯ	ಚಾಸ್ಯಂಓ p + ತ = ಅಚಾಸ್ಯತ್ಯ ಸ್ಯಂವಂ	ಚಾಸ್ಯಂಓ + ಅಂ = ಅಚಾ ಸ್ಯಂವಂ	ಚಾಸ್ಯಂಓ - p + ನ = ಅ ಚಾಸ್ಯದ್ವಿ	ಚಾಸ್ಯಂಓ - p + ಪ = ಅ ಚಾಸ್ಯದ್ವಿ
---	--	---	---------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

(19)

ಮಾಸ್ಯಂಓ @ ಓ or ರಾ for f + ನಿ or ಮಾಸ್ಯಂಓ ಓ + ಈನಿ = ಅಮಾಸ್ಯಂಓ or ಅಮಾಸ್ಯಃ or ಅಮಾಸ್ಯದ್ವಿಃ	ಅಮಾಸ್ಯಂಓ ಅಮಾಸ್ಯಂಓ	ಅಮಾಸ್ಯಂಓ ಅಮಾಸ್ಯಂಓ	ಅಮಾಸ್ಯಂಓ ಅಮಾಸ್ಯಂಓ	ಅಮಾಸ್ಯಂಓ ಅಮಾಸ್ಯಂಓ	ಮಾಸ್ಯಂಓ
--	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---------

ಅಜಾಗಂಓ or ಅಜಾಗಃ or ಅಜಾಗಧೀಃ	ಅಜಾಗಂಓ ಅಜಾಗಂಓ	ಅಜಾಗಂಓ ಅಜಾಗಂಓ	ಅಜಾಗಂಓ ಅಜಾಗಂಓ	ಅಜಾಗಂಓ ಅಜಾಗಂಓ	ಅಜಾಗಂಓ ಅಜಾಗಂಓ
----------------------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

ಅವಾದಂಓ or ಅ ವಾದಃ or ಅ ವಾದಧೀಃ	ಅವಾದಂಓ ಅವಾದಂಓ	ಅವಾದಂಓ ಅವಾದಂಓ	ಅವಾದಂಓ ಅವಾದಂಓ	ಅವಾದಂಓ ಅವಾದಂಓ	ಅವಾದಂಓ ಅವಾದಂಓ
------------------------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

ಚೋರೂರ್ದ್ ... FP ಚೋರೂರ್ದ್.

ಅಚೋರೂರ್ದ್ or
ಅಚೋರೂರ್ದ್ಫತ್ಅಚೋರೂ
ತ್ತ್ಯಾಂಅಚೋರೂ
ರ್ದುಃ

ನಾನಾಥ್ ... FP ನಾನಾಥ್.

ಅನಾನಾಥ್ or ಅ
ನಾನಾಥ್ಫತ್

ಅನಾನಾತ್ತ್ಯಾಂ

ಅನಾನಾಥ್ಯಾಃ

*Bases ending in ಸ with penul-
timate light ಇಕ್.*

ತೋತುಸ್ ...from FP ತೋತುಸ್.

ತೋತುಸ್ @ gp
and ಓ for f +
ಫ or ತೋತುಸ್ +
ಘತ್ = ಅತೋತೋ
ಓ or ಅತೋತು
ಸ್ಫತ್ತೋತುಸ್ +
ತ್ಯಾಂ = ಅತೋ
ತುತ್ತ್ಯಾಂತೋತುಸ್ +
ಉಸ್ = ಅ
ತೋತುಸುಃ*Bases ending in ಸ with penulti-
mate nasal.*ಚೋಕಾಂಸ್ ... from FP ಚೋ
ಕಾಂಸ್ from ಕಾಙ್.ಚೋಕಾಂಸ್ @ ಓ
for f + ಫ or ಚೋ
ಕಾಂಸ್ - p + ಘತ್
= ಅಚೋಕಾನ್ಘ್
or ಅಚೋಕಾಙ್ಫತ್ಚೋಕಾಂಸ್ -
p + ತ್ಯಾಂ =
ಅಚೋಕಾ
ನ್ತ್ಯಾಂಚೋಕಾಂಸ್ -
p + ಉನ್ಙ್ಃ
= ಅಚೋ
ಕಾಙ್ಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಅಜೋಕರ್ಷಿಂ	ಅಜೋಕೌ	ಅಜೋಕಾಃ	ಅಜೋಕೌ	ಅಜೋಕೌ	ಅಜೋಕಾಃ
or ಅಜೋಕೃಷಿಃ	ತಂ	ತ್ವಂ	ವಂ	ವ್ಯಂ	ವ್ಯಂ
or ಅಜೋಕೌ					
ದೀಃ					
ಅನಾನಾಥ or	ಅನಾನಾತ್ರಂ	ಅನಾನಾತ್ರ	ಅನಾನಾಥಂ	ಅನಾನಾಥ್ಯ	ಅನಾನಾಥ್ಯ
ಅನಾನಾಥೀಃ					(20)

ತೋತುಸ್ @	ತೋತುಃ +	ತೋತುಸ್	ತೋತುಸ್ @	ಅತೋತು	ಅತೋತುಃ
ಘ and ಙ or	ತಂ=ಅತೋ	+ತ=ಅ	ಘ+ಅಂ=ಅ	ಸ್ಯ	(21)
ಠ for ಫ+ಸ್	ತುಃ	ತೋತುಃ	ತೋತುಃ		
or ತೋತುಃ					
+ಃಸ್ =ಅ					
ತೋತೋಽಙ or					
ಅತೋತೋಃ					
or ಅತೋತುಃ					
ಸೀಃ					

ಜೋಕಾಂಸ್ @	ಜೋಕಾಂಸ್	ಜೋಕಾಂಃ	ಜೋಕಾಂಃ +	ಜೋಕಾಂಃ	ಜೋಕಾಂಸ್
ಙ or ಠ for ಫ	-p+ತಂ=	-p+ತಂ=	ಅಂ=ಅಜೋ	-p+ವಂ=	-p+ವಂ=
+ಸ್ or ಜೋ	ಅಜೋಕಾ	ಅಜೋಕಾ	ಕಾಂಃ	ಅಜೋಕಾ	ಅಜೋಕಾ
ಕಾಂಃ-p+ಃ	ಃ	ಃ		ಃ	ಃ (22)
ಃ =ಅಜೋ					
ಕಾಃ or ಅ					
ಜೋಕಾಂಃ or					
ಅಜೋಕಾಃ					

BASES.	3RD PERSON.		
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Other bases ending in ಸ.</i>			
ಬಾಭಾಸ್ ... from FP ಬಾಭಾಸ್.	ಬಾಭಾಸ್ @ ಓ for f + ತ್ or ಬಾಭಾ ಸ್ + ಈತ್ = ಅಬಾ ಭಾನ್ or ಅಬಾಭಾ ಸ್ಸೇತ್	ಬಾಬಾಸ್ + ತಾಂ = ಅಬಾ ಭಾನ್ಮಾಂ	ಬಾಭಾಸ್ + ಉನ್ = ಅ ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಃ
<i>Bases ending in other consonants than nasals and ತ, ಫ, ದ, ಧ & ಸ with light penultimate ಇಃ.</i>			
ದಿಧಿಷ್ ... from III ಧಿಷ್.	ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ ಣ್ನ + ತ್ or ಅದಿಧಿಷ್ಠಿತ್	ದಿಧಿಷ್ + ತಾಂ = ಅದಿಧಿಷ್ಠ್ಯ ಮ್	ದಿಧಿಷ್ + ಉ ನ್ = ಅದಿಧಿ ಷ್ಠಃ
ತುತುರ್ ... from III ತುರ್.	ಅತುತೀರ್ಷತ್	ಅತುತೂರ್ಷ ಮ್	ಅತುತುರಾಃ
ಜರಿಗ್ಯಹ್ FP ಜರಿಗ್ಯಹ್.	ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಷತ್ or ಅ ಜರಿಗ್ಯಹ್ಠೇತ್	ಅಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಃ ಮ್	ಅಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಃ
<i>Bases ending in other consonants than ತ, ಫ, ದ, ಧ & ಸ with pe- nullimate ಯಃ.</i>			
ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್. from FP ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್.	ತಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಹ್ @ ಈ ರ್ for p + ತ್ or ಈತ್ = ಅತಾಸ್ತ್ರೀ ರ್ಷತ್ or ಅತಾಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಹ್ಠೇತ್	ಅತಾಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷ ಮ್	ಅತಾಸ್ತ್ರೀ ರ್ಷಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಬಾಭಾನ್ @ ದ್ or ರಾ for f+ ನ್ or ಬಾಭಾ ನ್ + ಈನ್ = ಅಬಾಭಾದ್ or ಅಬಾಭಾಃ or ಅ ಬಾಭಾಸೀಃ	ಬಾಭಾನ್+ ತಂ = ಅ ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತ ಮ್	ಬಾಬಾನ್ +ತ=ಉ ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತ ಮ್	ಬಾಭಾನ್+ಅಂ =ಅಬಾಭಾಸಂ ಬಾಭಾಸ್ವ	ಬಾಭಾನ್ + ವ=ಅ ಬಾಭಾಸ್ವ	ಬಾಭಾನ್+ ಮ್ = ಅಬಾ ಭಾಸ್ತ (23)
ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ ḡp+ ನ್ =ಅದಿಧೀಷ್	ದಿಧಿಷ್+ತಂ = ಅದಿಧಿ ಷ್ಯಂ	ದಿಧಿಷ್+ತ = ಅದಿಧಿ ಷ್ಯಂ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ ḡp +ಅಂ = ಅದಿ ಧೀಷಂ	ದಿಧಿಷ್+ವ = ಅದಿಧಿ ಷ್ಯಂ	ದಿಧಿಷ್+ಮ್ =ಅದಿಧಿಷ್ಯ ಮ್
ಅತುತೋಃ	ಅತುತೂ ರ್ತಮ್	ಅತುತೂರ್ತ ಮ್	ಅತುತೋರಂ	ಅತುತೂರ್ವ ಮ್	ಅತುತೂ ರ್ವಮ್
ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಥ್ or ಅಜರಿಗ್ಯುಃ	ಅಜರಿಗ್ಗಾಥಂ	ಅಜರಿಗ್ಗಾಥೆ ಮ್	ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಥಂ	ಅಜರಿಗ್ಯುಃ	ಅಜರಿಗ್ಯುಃ
ಅತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥ್ or ಅತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಃ	ಅತಾಸ್ತೀ ರ್ಥಂ	ಅತಾಸ್ತೀ ರ್ಥಮ್	ಅತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಂ	ಅತಾಸ್ತೀ ರ್ಥಮ್	ಅತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಮ್ (24)

BASES.	3RD PERSON.		
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Bases ending in other consonants than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, & ಸ with penultimate nasals</i>			
ಬಾಭಂಜ್ ... FP ಬಾಭಂಜ್.	ಬಾಭಂಜ್+ಠ or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p+ ಈತ್ = ಅಬಾ ಭಸ್ or ಅಬಾಭ ಜ್ಜೀತ್	ಅಬಾಭಕ್ತಾಂ	ಅಬಾಭಜ್ಞಃ
<i>Bases ending in ಳ with penultimate ತ.</i>			
ವೋಮೂರ್ಙ್ ... FP ವೋಮೂರ್ಙ್.	ವೋಮೂರ್ಙ್+ ತ್ or ಈತ್ = ಅವೋಮೂರ್ಙ್ or ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ಙ್ಜೀತ್	ವೋಮೂರ್ಙ್ - f+ತಾಂ = ಅ ವೋಮೂರ್ಙ್ ಮ್	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ಙ್ಞಃ
<i>Bases ending in ವ with penultimate ರ.</i>			
ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ FP ತೋತೂರ್ವ್.	ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ + ತ್ or ಈತ್ = ಅತೋತೂರ್ವ್ or ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ವ್ಜೀತ್	ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ - f+ತಾಂ = ಅ ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ ಮ್	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ವ್ಞಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

fact.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural

ಬಾಧಂಙ್ + ಸಿ or ಬಾಧಂಙ್ - p + ಃ = ಅಬಾಧ ನ್ or ಅಬಾಧ ಜೀಃ	ಅಬಾಧಕ್ತಂ	ಅಬಾಧಕ್ತ	ಅಬಾಧಂಜಿಂ	ಅಬಾಧಜ್ಜಿ	ಅಬಾಧಜ್ಜಿ (25)
---	----------	---------	----------	----------	------------------

ಅವೋಮಾರ್ಬ್ or ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ಭೀಃ	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ತಂ	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ತ	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ಭಂ	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ಭ್ವ	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ಭ್ವ (26)
--------------------------------	---------------	--------------	---------------	----------------	---------------------

ಅತೋತೂಃ or ಅತೋತೂರ್ಭೀಃ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ತಂ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ತ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ವಂ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ವ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ವ (27)
-------------------------	---------------	--------------	---------------	--------------	-------------------

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Other bases ending in consonants comprising.

1. Bases ending in ಯ with other penultimate letters than ಅ and ವ and light ಇ and ಋ and nasals.

2. Bases ending in nasals with other penultimate letters than short vowels and ಋ and nasals.

3. Bases ending in ಏ with other penultimate letters than ರ and light ಇ and ಋ and nasals.

4. Bases ending in other consonants than nasals and ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, ಸ, ಣ and ವ, and without light penultimate ಇ and ಋ and nasals.

ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ... from FP ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ.	ಫಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ + ತ್ or ಫಾತಾ = ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ or ಅಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ	ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ + ತಾ = ಅಪಾ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಂ	ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ + ಉಸಾ = ಅಪಾ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಿ
----------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾ ...	FP ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾ.	ಅಜಾಹರ್ಯಾ or ಅ ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾ	ಅಜಾಹರ್ಯಾಂ	ಅಜಾಹರ್ಯಾಃ
-------------	-------------	--------------------------	-----------	-----------

PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
-----------------	--------------	----------------	------------------	--------------	----------------

ಸಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್ + ನ್	ಸಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್ + ತಂ=ಅಸಾ	ಸಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್ + ತ=ಅಸಾಪ್ರ	ಸಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್ + ಲಂ=ಅಸಾ	ಸಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್ + ವ = ಅಸಾ	ಸಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್ + ತಮ=ಅ
or ಈನ್=ಅಸಾ					
ಪ್ರಸ್ಮ್ or ಅಸಾ	ಪ್ರಪ್ಪಂ	ಪ್ಪ	ಪ್ರಚ್ಛಂ	ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್ವಿ	ಸಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್
ಪ್ರಚ್ಛಿಃ					

ಅಜಾಹಃ or ಅ	ಅಜಾಹರ್ತಂ	ಅಜಾಹರ್ತ	ಅಜಾಹರ್ಯಂ	ಅಜಾಹರ್ವ	ಅಜಾಹರ್ಮ
ಜಾಹರ್ಯಃ					

(28)

ACTIVE VOICE

PRE

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

FIRST DIVISION.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

PART I. Bases ending in ಅ. ಧರ ... from ಧ್ಯ.

ತ್ಯೆ
ಧರತೆ

ಋತ್ಯೆ
ಧರತೆ

ಆನ್ಯೆ
ಧರನ್ಯೆ

ಚೇತ್ರೇಯು ... FA ಚೇತ್ರೇಯು ... ತ್ರೇ ಚೇತ್ರೇಯತೆ

ಚೇತ್ರೇಯತೆ

ಚೇತ್ರೇಯನ್ಯೆ

ಚೋರಯು ... X ಚಃ. ಚೋರಯತೆ

ಚೋರಯತೆ

ಚೋರಯನ್ಯೆ

ಚೋರಯು ... C ಚೋರಿ ... X ಚಃ. ಚೋರಯತೆ

ಚೋರಯತೆ

ಚೋರಯನ್ಯೆ

ಪಿಪರ್ಜಿಪು ... D ಪಿಪರ್ಜಿಪು ... ಪೃಚ್. ಪಿಪರ್ಜಿಪತೆ

ಪಿಪರ್ಜಿಪತೆ

ಪಿಪರ್ಜಿಪನ್ಯೆ

ಡೀಯು ... IV ಡೀ. ಡೀಯತೆ

ಡೀಯತೆ

ಡೀಯನ್ಯೆ

ತುದು ... VI ತುದಃ. ತುದತೆ

ತುದತೆ

ತುದನ್ಯೆ

PART II. Bases not ending in ಅ. ತ್ಯೆ

ತ್ಯೆ

ಆತ್ಯೆ

ಅತ್ಯೆ

Section I.

ತನು and ತನಃ from VIII ತನಃ. ತನುತೆ

ತನುತೆ

ತನುತೆ

ತನುತೆ

ಸುನು and ಸುನಃ ... V ಸು. ಸುನುತೆ

ಸುನುತೆ

ಸುನುತೆ

ಸುನುತೆ

Section II.

ಅಕ್ಕು and ಅಕ್ಕುಃ from V ಅಃ. ಅಕ್ಕುತೆ

ಅಕ್ಕುತೆ

ಅಕ್ಕುತೆ

ಅಕ್ಕುತೆ

Sections III.

ತ್ರೇಣೀ and ತ್ರೇಣಿ from IX ತ್ರೇ. ತ್ರೇಣೀತೆ

ತ್ರೇಣೀತೆ

ತ್ರೇಣೀತೆ

ತ್ರೇಣೀತೆ

Section IV. nil

ATMANEPADI.

SENT.

2ND PERSON.

1st PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನೈ ಧರಸೆ	ಇಥೈ ಧರಥೆ	ಧೈಃ ಠರಥೈ	ಏ ಧರೆ	ವಹೈ ಧರ@lf+ವಹೆ = ಧರಾವಹೆ	ಮಹೈ ಧರ @lf+ ಮಹೆ=ಧರಾ ಮಹೆ
ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಸೆ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಃಥೆ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಃಧೈಃ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಮೆ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾವಹೆ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾಮಹೆ
ಚೋರಯಸೆ	ಚೋರಯಃಥೆ	ಚೋರಯಃಧೈಃ	ಚೋರಯಮೆ	ಚೋರಯಾವಹೆ	ಚೋರಯಾಮಹೆ
ಚೋರಯಸೆ	ಚೋರಯಃಥೆ	ಚೋರಯಃಧೈಃ	ಚೋರಯಮೆ	ಚೋರಯಾವಹೆ	ಚೋರಯಾಮಹೆ
ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಸೆ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಃಥೆ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಃಧೈಃ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಮೆ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಾವಹೆ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಾಮಹೆ
ದೀಯಸೆ ತುದಸೆ	ದೀಯಃಥೆ ತುದಃಥೆ	ದೀಯಃಧೈಃ ತುದಃಧೈಃ	ದೀಯಮೆ ತುದಮೆ	ದೀಯಾವಹೆ ತುದಾವಹೆ	ದೀಯಾಮಹೆ ತುದಾಮಹೆ
ನೈ	ಆಥೈ	ಧೈಃ	ಏ	ವಹೈ	ಮಹೈ
ತನುಮೆ	ತನ್ವಾಥೆ	ತನುಧೈಃ	ತನ್ವಮೆ	ತನುವಹೆ or ತ ನ್ವಹೆ	ತನುಮಹೆ or ತನ್ವಹೆ
ಸುನುಮೆ	ಸುನ್ವಾಥೆ	ಸುನುಧೈಃ	ಸುನ್ವಮೆ	ಸುನುವಹೆ or ಸುನ್ವಹೆ	ಸುನುಮಹೆ or ಸುನ್ವಹೆ
ಅಕ್ಕುಮೆ	ಅಕ್ಕುವಾಥೆ	ಅಕ್ಕುಧೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಕುಮೆ	ಅಕ್ಕುವಹೆ	ಅಕ್ಕುಮಹೆ
ಕ್ರೋಣೀಮೆ	ಕ್ರೋಣಾಥೆ	ಕ್ರೋಣೀಧೈಃ	ಕ್ರೋಣಿಮೆ	ಕ್ರೋಣೀವಹೆ	ಕ್ರೋಣೀಮಹೆ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

SECOND DIVISION.

PART I. Un-reduplicated bases

Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)

ಹ್ನು ಹ್ನುತೆ

ಆತ್ಯ

ಆತ್ಯೆ

ಹ್ನು @ ಉನ್
for f+ಆತೆ
=ಹ್ನು ವಾತೆ

ಹ್ನುವತೆ

Bases ending in ಸ (2nd class)

ವಸು ವಸುತೆ

ವಸಾತೆ

ವಸತೆ

Bases ending in consonants
with light penultimate ಇಕ್
(2nd class).

ಮಹ್ from ಮಹ್. ಮಗ್ಧೆ

ಮಹಾತೆ

ಮಹತೆ

ಲಿಹ್ ಲಿಹ್. ಲಿಡೆ

ಲಿಹಾತೆ

ಲಿಹತೆ

ವೃಜ್ ವೃಜ್. ವೃಕೆ

ವೃಜಾತೆ

ವೃಜತೆ

Other bases ending in conso-
nants (2nd class).

ಈರ್ from ಈರ್. ಈರೆ

ಈರಾತೆ

ಈರತೆ

ನಿಂಜ್ ನಿಂಜ್. ನಿಂಜ್ಕೆ

ನಿಂಜಾತೆ

ನಿಂಜತೆ

Other bases ending in conso-
nants (7th class)

ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿಂದ್. ಭಿಂದೆ

ಭಿಂದಾತೆ

ಭಿಂದತೆ

ಇನ್ಧ್ ಇನ್ಧ್. ಇನ್ಧೆ

ಇನ್ಧಾತೆ

ಇನ್ಧತೆ

PART II. Reduplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಆ (3rd class)

ಮಿವಾ ... , ವಾ. ಮಿವಾತೆ

ಮಿವಾ @ ಆ
for f+ತೆ
ಮಿವಿವಾತೆಮಿವಾ-f+
ಆತೆ = ಮಿ
ವಾತೆ

ಮಿವಾತೆ

ATMANEPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ನೈ	ಆಥೈ	ಛೈಃ	ಏ	ಏಹೈ	ಏಹೈಃ
ಹ್ನುಮಿ	ಹ್ನುವಾಥೈ	ಹ್ನುಛೈಃ	ಹ್ನುಮಿ	ಹ್ನುವಹೈ	ಹ್ನುಮಹೈ
ವಸ್ಸು	ವಸಾಥೈ	ವಸಂ -f+ಛೈಃ =ವಛೈಃ	ವಸು	ವಸ್ವಹೈ	ವಸ್ವಹೈಃ
ಧುಕ್ಷು	ದುಹಾಥೈ	ಧುಗ್ಛೈಃ	ದುಹಿ	ದುಹ್ಯಹೈ	ದುಹ್ಯಹೈಃ
ಲಿಕ್ಷು	ಲಿಷಾಥೈ	ಲೀಛೈಃ	ಲಿಹಿ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಹೈ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಹೈಃ
ವೃಕ್ಷು	ವೃಷಾಥೈ	ವೃಗ್ಛೈಃ	ವೃಜಿ	ವೃಜ್ಯಹೈ	ವೃಜ್ಯಹೈಃ
ಈರ್ಷು	ಈಶಾಥೈ	ಈರ್ಛೈಃ	ಈರೆ	ಈರ್ಷಹೈ	ಈರ್ಷಹೈಃ
ನಿಕ್ಷು	ನಿಷಾಥೈ	ನಿಷ್ಠೈಃ	ನಿಜಿ	ನಿಜ್ಯಹೈ	ನಿಜ್ಯಹೈಃ
ಭಿಂತ್ಸು	ಭಿಂದಾಥೈ	ಭಿಂದೈಃ	ಭಿಂಜಿ	ಭಿಂಜ್ಯಹೈ	ಭಿಂಜ್ಯಹೈಃ
ಇಂತ್ಸು	ಇಂಧಾಥೈ	ಇಂದೈಃ	ಇಂಥಿ	ಇಂಥ್ಯಹೈ	ಇಂಥ್ಯಹೈಃ
ಮಿನಿಶಮಿ	ಮಿನಿಶಾಥೈ	ಮಿನಿಶಾಛೈಃ	ಮಿಮಿ	ಮಿನಿಶವಹೈ	ಮಿನಿಶವಹೈಃ

ACTIVE VOICE

IMPERATIVE

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular. *Dual.* *Plural.*

FIRST DIVISION.

PART I. Bases ending in ಅ.	ತಾಂೃ	‘೩ತಾಂೃ	ಅನ್ತಾಂ
ಧರ from ದ್ವೈ.	ಧರತಾಂ	ಧರೇತಾಂ	ಧರನ್ತಾಂ
ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾ ... FA ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾ ... ಕ್ರೇ.	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯೇ ತಾನ್	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯನ್ತಾ ಮ್
ಚೋರಯಾ X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯತಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ತಾನ್	ಚೋರಯನ್ತಾ ಮ್
ಚೋರಯಾ ... C ಚೋರ್ ... X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯತಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ತಾನ್	ಚೋರಯನ್ತಾ ಮ್
ಪಿರರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪ ... D ಪಿರರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪ ... ದ್ವೈ.	ಪಿರರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪತಾಂ	ಪಿರರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪೇ ತಾನ್	ಪಿರರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪನ್ತಾ ಮ್
ಡೀಯಾ IV ಡೀ.	ಡೀಯತಾಂ	ಡೀಯೇತಾಂ	ಡೀಯನ್ತಾಂ
ತುದ VI ತುದ್.	ತುದತಾಂ	ತುದೇತಾಂ	ತುದನ್ತಾಂ
PART II. Bases not ending in ಅ.	ತಾಂೃ	ಆತಾಂೃ	ಅತಾಂೃ

Section I.

ತನು and ತನ್ ...from VIII ತನ್.	ತನುತಾಂ	ತನ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ತನ್ಯತಾಂ
ಸುನು and ಸುನ್ ... V ಸು.	ಸುನುತಾಂ	ಸುನ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಸುನ್ಯತಾಂ

Section II.

ಅಕ್ಕ and ಅಕ್ಕನ್ ... V ಅಕ್.	ಅಕ್ಕತಾಂ.	ಅಕ್ಕನಾತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಕವತಾಂ
---------------------------------------	----------	-----------	----------

Section III.

ಕ್ರೇಣಾ, ಕ್ರೇಣೇ, and ಕ್ರೇಣ್ from IX ಕ್ರೇ.	ಕ್ರೇಣೇತಾಂ.	ಕ್ರೇಣಾತಾಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣತಾಂ
---	------------	-----------	----------

Section IV: nil.

ATMANEPADI.

RATIVE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಸ್ಯ	ಇಥಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ	ಐ	ಆನಹ್ಯೈ	ಅನುಹ್ಯೈ
ಧರಸ್ಯ	ಧರೇಫಾಂ	ಧರಧ್ವಂ	ಧಸ್ಯೈ	ಧರಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಧರಾವುಹ್ಯೈ
ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯೇಫಾಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾಧ್ವಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯೈ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾವುಹ್ಯೈ
ಚೋರಯಸ್ಯ	ಚೋರಯೇಫಾಂ	ಚೋರಯಾಧ್ವಂ	ಚೋರಯೈ	ಚೋರಯಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಚೋರಯಾವುಹ್ಯೈ
ಚೋರಯಸ್ಯ	ಚೋರಯೇಫಾಂ	ಚೋರಯಾಧ್ವಂ	ಚೋರಯೈ	ಚೋರಯಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಚೋರಯಾವುಹ್ಯೈ
ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಸ್ಯ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷೇಫಾಂ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಾಧ್ವಂ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷೈ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಾವುಹ್ಯೈ
ಡೀಯಸ್ಯ	ಡೀಯೇಫಾಂ	ಡೀಯಾಧ್ವಂ	ಡೀಯೈ	ಡೀಯಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಡೀಯಾವುಹ್ಯೈ
ತುಡಸ್ಯ	ತುಡೇಫಾಂ	ತುಡಧ್ವಂ	ತುಡೈ	ತುಡಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ತುಡಾವುಹ್ಯೈ
ಸ್ಯ	ಆಥಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ	ಐ	ಆನಹ್ಯೈ	ಅನುಹ್ಯೈ
ತನುಧ್ಯ	ತನ್ವಾಫಾಂ	ತನುಧ್ವಂ	ತನುವೈ	ತನವಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ತನವಾವುಹ್ಯೈ
ಸುನುಧ್ಯ	ಸುನ್ವಾಫಾಂ	ಸುನುಧ್ವಂ	ಸುನುವೈ	ಸುನವಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಸುನವಾವುಹ್ಯೈ
ಅಕ್ಕುಧ್ಯ	ಅಕ್ಕುವಾಫಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಕುಧ್ವಂ	ಅಕ್ಕುವೈ	ಅಕ್ಕವಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಅಕ್ಕವಾವುಹ್ಯೈ
ಕ್ರೇಣೀಧ್ಯ	ಕ್ರೇಣಾಫಾಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಧ್ವಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೈ	ಕ್ರೇಣಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಕ್ರೇಣಾವುಹ್ಯೈ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

SECOND DIVISION.

PART I. Unreduplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಉ (2nd Class)

ಹ್ನು ಹ್ನುತಾಂ

ಹ್ನುತಾಂ

ಅತಾಂ, ಲತಾಂ, ವತಾಂ
 ಹ್ನು @ ಉನ್
 for f + ಅ
 ತಾಂ = ಹ್ನು
 ನಾತಾಂ

ಹ್ನುವತಾಂ

Other bases ending in ಋ (2nd
 class) ... ವಸಃ.

ವಸಾಂ

ವಸಾತಾಂ

ವಸತಾಂ

Bases ending in consonants with
 light penultimate ಇಕ್ (2nd
 class).

ದಾಹ್ ... from ದಾಹ್.

ದಾಹಾಂ

ದಾಹಾತಾಂ

ದಾಹತಾಂ

ಲಿಪ್ ... ಲಿಪ್.

ಲಿಪಾಂ

ಲಿಪಾತಾಂ

ಲಿಪತಾಂ

ವೃಜ್ ... ವೃಜ್.

ವೃಜಾಂ

ವೃಜಾತಾಂ

ವೃಜತಾಂ

Other bases ending in conson-
 ants (2nd class).

ಈರ್ ಈರ್.

ಈರ್ತಾಂ

ಈರ್ತಾಂ

ಈರ್ತಾಂ

ನಿಜ್ ನಿಜ್.

ನಿಜಾಂ

ನಿಜಾತಾಂ

ನಿಜತಾಂ

Other bases ending in conso-
 nants (7th class).

ಭಿಂಢ್ ... ಭಿಂಢ್.

ಭಿಂಢಾಂ

ಭಿಂಢಾತಾಂ

ಭಿಂಢತಾಂ

ಇನ್ಢ್ ಇನ್ಢ್.

ಇನ್ಢಾಂ

ಇನ್ಢಾತಾಂ

ಇನ್ಢತಾಂ

PART II. Reduplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಅ (3rd class)

ಮಿವಾ ... from ವಾ.

ಮಿವಾ @ ಈ
 for f + ತಾಂ
 =ಮಿವಾತಾಂ

ಮಿವಾ -f+ಅ
 ತಾಂ+ಮಿವಾ
 ತಾಂ

ಮಿವಾತಾಂ

ATMANEPADI.

rative,

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಸ್ವ್ಯ	ಆಥಾಂ	ಧ್ಯಂ	ಐ	ಆವಹ್ಯೈ	ಆಸಾಹ್ಯೈ
ಹ್ನುಪ್ಸ್ಯ	ಹ್ನುನಾಥಾಂ	ಹ್ನುಧ್ಯಂ	ಹ್ನುವೈ	ಹ್ನುವಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಹ್ನುವಾಮಾಹ್ಯೈ (1)
ವಸ್ಸು	ವಸಾಥಾಂ	ವಸು-ಫ+ಧ್ಯಂ =ವಧ್ಯಂ	ವಸೈ	ವಸಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ವಸಾಮಾಹ್ಯೈ (2)
ಧುಕ್ಸ್ಯ	ದುಹಾಥಾಂ	ಧುಗ್ಧ್ಯಂ	ದುಹೈ	ದುಹಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ದುಹಾಮಾಹ್ಯೈ
ಲಿಕ್ಸ್ಯ	ಲಿಹಾಥಾಂ	ಲೀಡ್ಯಂ	ಲಿಹೈ	ಲಿಹಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಲಿಹಾಮಾಹ್ಯೈ
ವ್ಯುಕ್ಸ್ಯ	ವ್ಯಜಾಥಾಂ	ವ್ಯಗ್ಧ್ಯಂ	ವ್ಯಜೈ	ವ್ಯಜಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ವ್ಯಜಾಮಾಹ್ಯೈ
ಈರ್ಷ್ಯ	ಈರಾಥಾಂ	ಈರ್ಷ್ಯಂ	ಈರೈ	ಈರಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಈರಾಮಾಹ್ಯೈ
ನಿಜ್ಞಸ್ಯ	ನಿಂಜಾಥಾಂ	ನಿಜ್ಞಸ್ಯಂ	ನಿಂಜೈ	ನಿಂಜಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ನಿಂಜಾಮಾಹ್ಯೈ
ಭಿಂತ್ಸ್ಯ	ಭಿಂದಾಥಾಂ	ಭಿಂಧ್ಯಂ	ಭಿಂಧೈ	ಭಿಂದಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಭಿಂದಾಮಾಹ್ಯೈ
ಇಂತ್ಸ್ಯ	ಇಂಧಾಥಾಂ	ಇಂಧ್ಯಂ	ಇಂಧೈ	ಇಂಧಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಇಂಧಾಮಾಹ್ಯೈ (3)
ಮಿಮಿಶಾಪ್ಸ್ಯ	ಮಿಮಿಶಾಥಾಂ	ಮಿಮಿಶಾಧ್ಯಂ	ಮಿಮಿಶ್ಯು	ಮಿಮಿಶಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಮಿಮಿಶಾಮಾಹ್ಯೈ (4)

ACTIVE VOICE

IMPER

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

FIRST DIVISION.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
PART I. Bases ending in ಅ.	ತ,	ಇತಾಂ,	ಅನ್ಯ,
ಧರ ... from ಧೃ.	ಅಧರತ	ಅಧರೇತಾಂ	ಅಧರನ್ಯ
ಚೇತ್ರೇಯ ... FA. ಚೇತ್ರೇಯ ... ತ್ರೇ.	ಅಚೇತ್ರೇಯತ	ಅಚೇತ್ರೇಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಚೇತ್ರೇಯ ನ್ಯ
ಚೋರಯ ... X ಚೂರ್.	ಅಚೋರಯತ	ಅಚೋರಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಚೋರಯ ನ್ಯ
ಚೋರಯ ... C ಚೋರಿ ... X ಚೂರ್.	ಅಚೋರಯತ	ಅಚೋರಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಚೋರಯ ನ್ಯ
ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ ... D ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ ... ಪ್ಯಚ್.	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷತ	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ ನ್ಯ
ದೀಯ ... IV ದೀ.	ಅದೀಯತ	ಅದೀಯೇತಾಂ	ಅದೀಯನ್ಯ
ತುಡ ... VI ತುಡ್.	ಅತುಡತ	ಅತುಡೇತಾಂ	ಅತುಡನ್ಯ

PART II. Bases not ending in ಅ.

ತ,

ಆತಾಂ,

ಅತ್.

Section I.

ತನು or ತನ್ ... from VIII ತನ್.	ಅತನುತ	ಅತನ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಅತನ್ಯತೆ
ನುನು or ನುನ್ ... V ನು.	ಅನುನುತ	ಅನುನ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಅನುನ್ಯತ

Section II.

ಅಕ್ಕು or ಅಕ್ಕುವ್ ... V ಅಕ್.	ಅಕ್ಕುತ	ಅಕ್ಕು ವಾತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಕು ವತ
-----------------------------	--------	-------------	----------

Section III.

ತ್ರೇಣಾ or ತ್ರೇಣೀ or ತ್ರೇಣಿ ... IV ತ್ರೇ.	ಅತ್ರೇಣೀತ	ಅತ್ರೇಣೀತಾಂ	ಅತ್ರೇಣತ
---	----------	------------	---------

Section IV. nil

ATMANEPADI.

FECT.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಥಾನ್,	ಇಥಾಂ,	ಧ್ವಂ,	ಇಟ್,	ಮಹಿ,	ಮುಹಿಜ್
ಅಧರಥಾಃ	ಅಧರೇಥಾಂ	ಅಧರಧ್ವಂ	ಅಧರೆ	ಅಧರಾಮಹಿ	ಅಧರಾಮಹಿ
ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯ	ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯೇ	ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯಾ	ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯ	ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯಾ	ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯಾ
ಥಾಃ	ಥಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ		ಮಹಿ	ಮುಹಿ
ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯ	ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯೇ	ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯಾ	ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯ	ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯಾ	ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯಾ
ಥಾಃ	ಥಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ		ಮಹಿ	ಮುಹಿ
ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯ	ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯೇ	ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯಾ	ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯ	ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯಾ	ಅಚ್ಚೇಶ್ರೀಯಾ
ಥಾಃ	ಥಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ		ಮಹಿ	ಮುಹಿ
ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪ್	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪೇ	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪ್	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪಿ	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪಾ	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪಾ
ಥಾಃ	ಥಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ		ಮಹಿ	ಮುಹಿ
ಅಡಿಯಥಾಃ	ಅಡಿಯೇಥಾಂ	ಅಡಿಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಡಿಯ	ಅಡಿಯಾಮಹಿ	ಅಡಿಯಾಮಹಿ
ಅತದಥಾಃ	ಅತದೇಥಾಂ	ಅತದಧ್ವಂ	ಅತದೆ	ಅತದಾಮಹಿ	ಅತದಾಮಹಿ
					(1)
ಥಾನ್,	ಅಥಾಂ,	ಧ್ವಂ,	ಇಟ್,	ಮಹಿ,	ಮುಹಿಜ್
ಅತನುಥಾಃ	ಅತನುಥಾಂ	ಅತನುಧ್ವಂ	ಅತನೈ	ಅತನುಮಹಿ or ಅತನೈಮಹಿ	ಅತನುಮಹಿ or ಅತನೈಮಹಿ
ಅಸುನುಥಾಃ	ಅಸುನುಥಾಂ	ಅಸುನುಧ್ವಂ	ಅಸುನೈ	ಅಸುನುಮಹಿ or ಅಸುನೈಮಹಿ	ಅಸುನುಮಹಿ or ಅಸುನೈಮಹಿ
					(2)
ಅಕ್ಕುಥಾಃ	ಅಕ್ಕುವಾಥಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಕುಧ್ವಂ	ಅಕ್ಕುವಿ	ಅಕ್ಕುಮಹಿ	ಅಕ್ಕುಮಹಿ(3)
ಅಶ್ರೇಣೀಥಾಃ	ಅಶ್ರೇಣೀಥಾಂ	ಅಶ್ರೇಣೀಧ್ವಂ	ಅಶ್ರೇಣಿ	ಅಶ್ರೇಣೀಮಹಿ	ಅಶ್ರೇಣೀಮಹಿ
					(4)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

SECOND DIVISION.

PART I. Un-reduplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)

ಹ್ನು

ತ್

ಅಹ್ನುತ

ಅತಾಂ

ಹ್ನು @ ಉನ್
for f+ಅತಾಂ
= ಅಹ್ನುನಾ
ತಾಂ

ಅತ್

ಅಹ್ನುವತ

Bases ending in ನ (2nd class)

ವನ್

ಅವನ್

ಅವನಾತಾಂ

ಅವನತ

Other bases ending in conso-
nants with light penultimate
ಇಕ್ (2nd class).

ದುಹ್from ದುಹ್.

ವಿಹ್ ವಿಹ್.

ವೃಹ್ ವೃಹ್.

ಅದುಗ್ಧಿ

ಅವೀಡೆ

ಅವೃಕ್ತ

ಅದುಹಾತಾಂ

ಅವಿಹಾತಾಂ

ಅವೃಜಾತಾಂ

ಅದುಹತ

ಅವಿಹತ

ಅವೃಜತ

Other bases ending in conso-
nants (2nd class).

ಘರ್from ಘರ್.

ನಿಂಜ್ ನಿಂಜ್.

ಐರ್ತ

ಅನಿಂಜ್ಕ್ತ

ಐರಾತಾಂ

ಅನಿಂಜಾತಾಂ

ಐರತ

ಅನಿಂಜತ

Other bases ending in conso-
nants (7th class).

ಛಿಂದ್ ಛಿಂದ್.

ಇಂಧ್ ಇಂಧ್.

ಅಛಿಂತ್

ಐಂಧ್

ಅಛಿಂದಾತಾಂ

ಐಂಧಾತಾಂ

ಅಛಿಂದತ

ಐಂಧತ

PART II. Reduplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಆ (3rd class).

ಮಿವಾ ವಾ.

ಮಿವಾ @ ಈ
for f+ತ =
ಅಮಿವಾತಮಿವಾ -f+
ಅತಾಂ = ಅ
ಮಿವಾತಾಂ

ಅಮಿವತ

ATMANEPADI.

fect.

Singular.	2ND PERSON.		1ST PERSON.		
	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಘಾಸಃ	ಅಘಾಂ	ಘ್ಯಂ	ಇಹಃ	ಮಹು	ಮಹಿಜ್
ಅಹ್ನುಃ	ಅಹ್ನುವಾಘಾಂ	ಅಹ್ನುಧ್ಯಂ	ಅಹ್ನುವಿ	ಅಹ್ನುವಹು	ಅಹ್ನುಮಹು (1)
ಅವಸಾಃ	ಅವಸಾಘಾಂ	ವಸಃ - f + ಧ್ಯಂ = ಅವ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಅವಸಿ	ಅವಸ್ಯಹಿ	ಅವಸ್ಮಹಿ (2)
ಅದುಗ್ಧಾಃ ಅಲೀಡಾಃ ಅವೃಕ್ಥಾಃ	ಅದುಹಾಘಾಂ ಅಲೀಹಾಘಾಂ ಅವೃಹಾಘಾಂ	ಅದುಗ್ಧ್ಯಂ ಅಲೀಡ್ಯಂ ಅವೃಕ್ಥ್ಯಂ	ಅದುಹು ಅಲೀಹು ಅವೃಜಿ	ಅದುಹ್ಯಹಿ ಅಲೀಹ್ಯಹಿ ಅವೃಜ್ಯಹಿ	ಅದುಹ್ಮಹಿ ಅಲೀಹ್ಮಹಿ ಅವೃಜ್ಮಹಿ
ಐರ್ಷಾಃ ಅನಿಜ್ಞಾಃ	ಐರಾಘಾಂ ಅನಿಜಾಘಾಂ	ಐರ್ಷ್ಯಂ ಅನಿಜ್ಞ್ಯಂ	ಐರಿ ಅನಿಜಿ	ಐರ್ಷಹಿ ಅನಿಜ್ಯಹಿ	ಐರ್ಷಹು ಅನಿಜ್ಮಹಿ
ಅಭಿಂತ್ಯಾಃ ವಿಂದ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಭಿಂದಾಘಾಂ ವಿಂದಾಘಾಂ	ಅಭಿಂಧ್ಯಂ ವಿಂಧ್ಯಂ	ಅಭಿಂದಿ ವಿಂಧಿ	ಅಭಿಂಧ್ಯಹಿ ವಿಂಧ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಭಿಂಧ್ಮಹಿ ವಿಂಧ್ಮಹಿ (3)
ಅಮಿವಿಶಾಃ	ಅಮಿವಿಶಾಘಾಂ	ಅಮಿವಿಶಾಧ್ಯಂ	ಅಮಿಮಿ	ಅಮಿವಿಶಾವಹು	ಅಮಿವಿಶಾಮಹು (4)

ACTIVE VOICE

OPTA.

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

FIRST DIVISION.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

PART I. Bases ending in ಅ.

		ಇಯ್+ತ್	ಇಯ್+ತಾನ್	ಇಯ್+ಜುನ್	
ಧರ	...	from ಧ್ಯ.	ಧರೇತ್	ಧರೇತಾಂ	ಧರಯಾಃ
ಚೋರಯ	....	X ಚಾರ್.	ಚೋರಯೇತ್	ಚೋರಯೇತಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಾಃ
ಚೋರಯ	... C ಚೋರಿ	.... X ಚಾರ್.	ಚೋರಯೇತ್	ಚೋರಯೇತಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಾಃ
ಪಿಪಠಿಷ	.... D ಪಿಪಠಿಷ	... ಪರ್.	ಪಿಪಠಿಷೇತ್	ಪಿಪಠಿಷೇತಾಂ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷೇಯಾಃ
ದೀವ್ಯ	....	IV ದಿವ್.	ದೀವ್ಯೇತ್	ದೀವ್ಯೇತಾಂ	ದೀವ್ಯೇಯಾಃ
ತುದ	....	VI ತುದ್.	ತುದೇತ್	ತುದೇತಾಂ	ತುದೇಯಾಃ

PART II. Bases not ending in ಅ.

		ಯಾತ್	ಯಾತಾಂ	ಯಾಃ	
ತನು	.... from VIII ತನ್.	ತನುಯಾತ್	ತನುಯಾತಾಂ	ತನುಯಾಃ	
ಸುನು	...	V ಸು.	ಸುನುಯಾತ್	ಸುನುಯಾತಾಂ	ಸುನುಯಾಃ
ಕಕ್ಮ	...	V ಕಕ್.	ಕಕ್ಮಯಾತ್	ಕಕ್ಮಯಾತಾಂ	ಕಕ್ಮಯಾಃ
ಶ್ರೇಣೀ	...	IX ಶ್ರೇ.	ಶ್ರೇಣೀಯಾತ್	ಶ್ರೇಣೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಶ್ರೇಣೀಯಾಃ
ನಭೀ	....	X ನಭ್.	ನಭೀಯಾತ್	ನಭೀಯಾತಾಂ	ನಭೀಯಾಃ

SECOND DIVISION.

ಯಾತ್

ಯಾತಾಂ

ಯಾಃ

PART I. Un-reduplicated bases.

ಯಾ	....	from ಯಾ.	ಯಾಯಾತ್	ಯಾಯಾತಾಂ	ಯಾಯಾಃ
ಯಾ	...	... ಯಾ.	ಯಾಯಾತ್	ಯಾಯಾತಾಂ	ಯಾಯಾಃ
ಇ	....	... ಇ.	ಇಯಾತ್	ಇಯಾತಾಂ	ಇಯಾಃ
ಈ	...	... ಈ.	ಈಯಾತ್	ಈಯಾತಾಂ	ಈಯಾಃ
ವೀ	...	... ವೀ.	ವೀಯಾತ್	ವೀಯಾತಾಂ	ವೀಯಾಃ
ದಾಹ್	...	... ದಾಹ್.	ದಾಹ್ಯಾತ್	ದಾಹ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ದಾಹ್ಯಾಃ

PARASMAIPADI.

TIVE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಇಯ್+ಸ್	ಇಯ್+ತಂ	ಇಯ್+ತ್	ಇಯ್+ಅಂ	ಇಯ್+ವ್	ಇಯ್+ಮ್
ಧರೇಃ	ಧರೇತಂ	ಧರೇತ	ಧರೇಯಂ	ಧರೇವ	ಧರೇಮ
ಚೋರಯೇಃ	ಚೋರಯೇತಂ	ಚೋರಯೇತ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಂ	ಚೋರಯೇವ	ಚೋರಯೇಮ
ಚೋರಯೇಃ	ಚೋರಯೇತಂ	ಚೋರಯೇತ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಂ	ಚೋರಯೇವ	ಚೋರಯೇಮ
ಪಿಪರಿಷೇಃ	ಪಿಪರಿಷೇತಂ	ಪಿಪರಿಷೇತ	ಪಿಪರಿಷೇಯಂ	ಪಿಪರಿಷೇವ	ಪಿಪರಿಷೇಮ
ದೀವ್ಯೇಃ	ದೀವ್ಯೇತಂ	ದೀವ್ಯೇತ	ದೀವ್ಯೇಯಂ	ದೀವ್ಯೇವ	ದೀವ್ಯೇಮ
ತುದೇಃ	ತುದೇತಂ	ತುದೇತ	ತುದೇಯಂ	ತುದೇವ	ತುದೇಮ (1)
ಯಾಃ	ಯಾತಂ	ಯಾತ್	ಯಾಂ	ಯಾವ	ಯಾಮ್
ತನುಯಾಃ	ತನುಯಾತಂ	ತನುಯಾತ	ತನುಯಾಂ	ತನುಯಾವ	ತನುಯಾಮ್
ಸುನುಯಾಃ	ಸುನುಯಾತಂ	ಸುನುಯಾತ	ಸುನುಯಾಂ	ಸುನುಯಾವ	ಸುನುಯಾಮ್
ಕಕ್ನುಯಾಃ	ಕಕ್ನುಯಾತಂ	ಕಕ್ನುಯಾತ	ಕಕ್ನುಯಾಂ	ಕಕ್ನುಯಾವ	ಕಕ್ನುಯಾಮ್
ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾಃ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾತಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾತ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾವ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾಮ್
ಸಂಭೀಯಾಃ	ಸಂಭೀಯಾತಂ	ಸಂಭೀಯಾತ	ಸಂಭೀಯಾಂ	ಸಂಭೀಯಾವ	ಸಂಭೀಯಾಮ್
ಯಾಃ	ಯಾತಂ	ಯಾತ	ಯಾಂ	ಯಾವ	ಯಾಮ್
ಯಾಯಾಃ	ಯಾಯಾತಂ	ಯಾಯಾತ	ಯಾಯಾಂ	ಯಾಯಾವ	ಯಾಯಾಮ್
ಯಾಯಾಃ	ಯಾಯಾತಂ	ಯಾಯಾತ	ಯಾಯಾಂ	ಯಾಯಾವ	ಯಾಯಾಮ್
ಇಯಾಃ	ಇಯಾತಂ	ಇಯಾತ	ಇಯಾಂ	ಇಯಾವ	ಇಯಾಮ್
ಈಯಾಃ	ಈಯಾತಂ	ಈಯಾತ	ಈಯಾಂ	ಈಯಾವ	ಈಯಾಮ್
ವೀಯಾಃ	ವೀಯಾತಂ	ವೀಯಾತ	ವೀಯಾಂ	ವೀಯಾವ	ವೀಯಾಮ್
ದಾಹ್ಯಾಃ	ದಾಹ್ಯಾತಂ	ದಾಹ್ಯಾತ	ದಾಹ್ಯಾಂ	ದಾಹ್ಯಾವ	ದಾಹ್ಯಾಮ್

BASES.		3RD PERSON.			
		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
ಲಿಹ್	...	ಲಿಹ್.	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾತ್	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾಃ
ಸಸ	....	ಸಸು.	ಸಸ್ಯಾತ್	ಸಸ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಸಸ್ಯಾಃ
ರಾನ್ದ	....	ರಾನ್ದ್.	ರಾನ್ದ್ಯಾತ್	ರಾನ್ದ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ರಾನ್ದ್ಯಾಃ
ರಿಂಚ್	...	ರಿಂಚ್.	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾತ್	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾಃ
ಶಿಂಷ್	....	ಶಿಂಷ್.	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾತ್	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾಃ
ಭಂಜ್	...	ಭಂಜ್.	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾತ್	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾಃ

PART II. Reduplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಳ.

ಜಗಾ	....	from III ಗಾ.	ಜಗಾ @ ಈ for f + ಯಾತ್ = ಜಗೀಯಾತ್	ಜಗೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಜಗೀಯಾಃ
ಜಾಘಾ	....	F P ಜಾಘಾ.	ಜೆಘೀಯಾತ್	ಜೆಘೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಜೆಘೀಯಾಃ

Bases ending in ಮೂ (labial).

ಪಿಪ್ಯಾ	....	from III ಪ್ಯಾ.	ಪಿಪ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for f + ಯಾ ತ್ = ಪಿಪೂ ಯಾರ್ತ್	ಪಿಪೂರ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಪಿಪೂರ್ಯಾಃ
ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ	....	FP ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ.	ಪಾವೂರ್ಯಾರ್ತ್	ಪಾವೂರ್ಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಪಾವೂರ್ಯಾಃ
ನಾವ್ಯಾ	...	FP ನಾವ್ಯಾ.	ನಾವೂರ್ಯಾರ್ತ್	ನಾವೂರ್ಯಾ ತಾಂ	ನಾವೂರ್ಯಾಃ

Bases ending in ಬೂ (non-labial).

ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ	FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ.	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈ ರ್ for f + ಯಾತ್ = ಚಾಕೀ ಯಾರ್ತ್	ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾಃ
--------	------	------------	---	-----------------	-----------

PARASMAIPADI.

tive.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಲಿಹ್ಯಾಃ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾತಂ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾತಃ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾಂ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾವ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾಮು
ಸಸ್ಯಾಃ	ಸಸ್ಯಾತಂ	ಸಸ್ಯಾತಃ	ಸಸ್ಯಾಂ	ಸಸ್ಯಾವ	ಸಸ್ಯಾಮು
ರುನ್ಧ್ರಾಃ	ರುನ್ಧ್ರಾತಂ	ರುನ್ಧ್ರಾತಃ	ರುನ್ಧ್ರಾಂ	ರುನ್ಧ್ರಾವ	ರುನ್ಧ್ರಾಮು
ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾಃ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾತಂ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾತಃ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾಂ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾವ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾಮು
ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾತಂ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾತಃ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾಂ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾವ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾಮು
ಭಂಜ್ಯಾಃ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾತಂ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾತಃ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾಂ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾವ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾಮು (2)
ಜಿಗೀಯಾಃ	ಜಿಗೀಯಾತಂ	ಜಿಗೀಯಾತಃ	ಜಿಗೀಯಾಂ	ಜಿಗೀಯಾವ	ಜಿಗೀಯಾಮು
ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾಃ	ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾತಂ	ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾತಃ	ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾಂ	ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾವ	ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾಮು (3)
ಪಿಪೂರ್ಯಾಃ	ಪಿಪೂರ್ಯಾ ತಂ	ಪಿಪೂರ್ಯಾ ತಃ	ಪಿಪೂರ್ಯಾಂ	ಪಿಪೂರ್ಯಾ ವ	ಪಿಪೂರ್ಯಾ ಮು
ಪಾಪೂರ್ಯಾಃ	ಪಾಪೂರ್ಯಾ ತಂ	ಪಾಪೂರ್ಯಾ ತಃ	ಪಾಪೂ ರ್ಯಾಂ	ಪಾಪೂರ್ಯಾ ವ	ಪಾಪೂ ರ್ಯಾ ಮು
ವಾವೂರ್ಯಾಃ	ವಾವೂರ್ಯಾ ತಂ	ವಾವೂರ್ಯಾ ತಃ	ವಾವೂ ರ್ಯಾಂ	ವಾವೂರ್ಯಾ ವ	ವಾವೂರ್ಯಾ ಮು (4)
ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾಃ	ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾ ತಂ	ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾ ಃ	ಚಾಕೀ ರ್ಯಾಂ	ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾ ವ	ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾ ಮು (5)

BASES.			3RD PERSON,		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Bases ending in consonants with penultimate vowels.</i>					
ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್	...from FP ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್.		ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈ ರ್ for ಪ + ಯಾತ್ = ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್	ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್	ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್
<i>Bases ending in consonants with penultimate nasals.</i>					
ಬಾಭಂಜ್	... from FP ಬಾಭಂಜ್.		ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ಯಾತ್ = ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಯತ್	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಯತಂ	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಯಃ
<i>Other bases ending in consonants.</i>					
ಚಿಕ್ಕಿ	.... III ಕಿ.		ಚಿಕ್ಕಿಯಾತ್	ಚಿಕ್ಕಿಯಾತಂ	ಚಿಕ್ಕಿಯಾಃ
ಚೇಕ್ರೇ	... FP ಚೇಕ್ರೇ.		ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾತ್	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾತಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾಃ
ದೋಧು	... FP ದೋಧು.		ದೋಧುಯಾತ್	ದೋಧುಯಾತಂ	ದೋಧುಯಾಃ
ಲೋಲೂ	.... FP ಲೋಲೂ.		ಲೋಲೂಯಾತ್	ಲೋಲೂಯಾತಂ	ಲೋಲೂಯಾಃ
ಇಯ್ಯ	.... III ಯ.		ಇಯ್ಯಯಾತ್	ಇಯ್ಯಯಾತಂ	ಇಯ್ಯಯಾಃ
ಚರಿಕ್ಕು	.... FP ಚರಿಕ್ಕು.		ಚರಿಕ್ಕುಯಾತ್	ಚರಿಕ್ಕುಯಾತಂ	ಚರಿಕ್ಕುಯಾಃ
ಜಾಹಯ್	.... FP ಜಾಹಯ್.		ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾತ್	ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾತಂ	ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾಃ
ತೋತೂರ್ವ್	.... FP ತೋತೂರ್ವ್.		ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ಯಾತ್	ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ಯಾತಂ	ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ಯಾಃ
ಸಾಪ್ರಱ್ಘೈ	.... FP ಸಾಪ್ರಱ್ಘೈ.		ಸಾಪ್ರಱ್ಘೈಯಾತ್	ಸಾಪ್ರಱ್ಘೈಯಾತಂ	ಸಾಪ್ರಱ್ಘೈಯಾಃ
ಜಾಹಯ್	.... FP ಜಾಹಯ್.		ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾತ್	ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾತಂ	ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾಃ

PARASMEPADI.

tive.

2ND PERSON.

1st PERSON.

Singular. Dual. Plural. Singular. Dual. Plural.

ಚಾಕ್ರೇಯರ್ಃ ಚಾಕ್ರೇಯರ್ಃ ಚಾಕ್ರೇಯರ್ಃ ಚಾಕ್ರೇ ಯರ್ಃ ಚಾಕ್ರೇಯರ್ಃವ ಚಾಕ್ರೇಯರ್ಃ ಮು (೧)

ಬಾಭ್ಯಾಃ ಬಾಭ್ಯಾತಂ ಬಾಭ್ಯಾತ ಬಾಭ್ಯಾಂ ಬಾಭ್ಯಾಂವ ಬಾಭ್ಯಾಂಮು (೭)

ಚಿಕೀಯಾಃ ಚಿಕೀಯಾತಂ ಚಿಕೀಯಾತ ಚಿಕೀಯಾಂ ಚಿಕೀಯಾಂವ ಚಿಕೀಯಾಂಮು

ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯರ್ಃ ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯರ್ಃತಂ ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯರ್ಃತ ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯರ್ಃಂ ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯರ್ಃ ವ ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯರ್ಃ ಮು

ದೋಧಯಾಃ ದೋಧಯಾ ತಂ ದೋಧಯಾ ತ ದೋಧಯಾಂ ದೋಧಯಾ ವ ದೋಧಯಾ ಮು

ಲೋಲೂಯಾಃ ಲೋಲೂಯಾ ತಂ ಲೋಲೂಯಾ ತ ಲೋಲೂಯಾಂ ಲೋಲೂಯಾ ವ ಲೋಲೂಯಾ ತಮು

ಇಯ್ಯಯಾಃ ಇಯ್ಯಯಾತಂ ಇಯ್ಯಯಾತ ಇಯ್ಯಯಾಂ ಇಯ್ಯಯಾಂವ ಇಯ್ಯಯಾಂಮು

ಚಿರಿಕೈಯಾಃ ಚಿರಿಕೈಯಾತಂ ಚಿರಿಕೈಯಾತ ಚಿರಿಕೈಯಾಂ ಚಿರಿಕೈಯಾಂವ ಚಿರಿಕೈಯಾಂಮು

ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾಃ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾತಂ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾತ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾಂ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾಂವ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾಂಮು

ತೋತೂ ತೋತೂ ತೋತೂ ತೋತೂ ತೋತೂ ತೋತೂ

ವ್ಯೌಃ ವ್ಯೌತಂ ವ್ಯೌತ ವ್ಯೌಂ ವ್ಯೌಂವ ವ್ಯೌಂಮು

ಸಾಪ್ರಭಾ಼಼ಃ ಸಾಪ್ರಭಾ಼಼ಃ ತಂ ಸಾಪ್ರಭಾ಼಼ಃ ತ ಸಾಪ್ರಭಾ಼಼ಃಂ ಸಾಪ್ರಭಾ಼಼ಃ ವ ಸಾಪ್ರಭಾ಼಼ಃ ಮು

ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾರ್ಃ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾರ್ಃ ತಂ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾರ್ಃ ತ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾರ್ಃಂ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾರ್ಃ ವ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾರ್ಃ ಮು (೬)

ACTIVE VOICE

OPTA

3RD PERSON.

FIRST DIVISION.

			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
PART I. Bases ending in ಅ.			ಈಯು+ತ್ಯ	ಈಯು+ಉ ತಾಂ	ಈಯು+ಊ ನ್
ಧರ	....	from ದ್ಯ.	ಧರೇತ	ಧರೇಯಾತಾಂ	ಧರೇರನ್
ಜೇಕ್ರೇಯು	.... FA	ಜೇಕ್ರೇಯು ... ಕ್ರೇ.	ಜೇಕ್ರೇಯೇತ	ಜೇಕ್ರೇಯೇ ಯಾತಾಂ	ಜೇಕ್ರೇಯೇರ ನ್
ಜೋರಯು	...	X ಜಾರ್.	ಜೋರಯೇತ	ಜೋರಯೇಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಜೋ ರಯೇರ ನ್
ಜೋರಯು	... C	ಜೋರಿ ... X ಜಾರ್.	ಜೋರಯೇತ	ಜೋರಯೇಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಜೋರಯೇರ ನ್
ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ	.... D	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ ... ಪ್ಯಚ್.	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷೇತ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷೇಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷೇರ ನ್
ಡಿೀಯು	...	IV. ಡೀ.	ಡಿೀಯೇತ	ಡಿೀಯೇಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಡಿೀಯೇರನ್
ತುದ	....	VI ತುದ್.	ತುದೇತ	ತುದೇಯಾತಾಂ	ತುದೇರನ್
PART II. Bases not ending in ಅ.					
ತನು	...	from VIII ತನ್.	ತನ್ವೀತ	ತನ್ವೀಯಾತಾಂ	ತನ್ವೀರನ್
ಸುನು	....	V ಸು.	ಸುನ್ವೀತ	ಸುನ್ವೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಸುನ್ವೀಶನ್
ಅಕ್ಕುವೆ	....	V ಅಠ್.	ಅಕ್ಕುವೇತ	ಅಕ್ಕುವೇಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಕುವೇರನ್
ಕ್ರೇಣ್	...	IX ಕ್ರೇ.	ಕ್ರೇಣೀತ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀರನ್

ATMANEPADI.

TIVE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಈಯ್ + ಫಾ ಸ್ಯ	ಈಯ್ + ಆ ಫಾಂ	ಈಯ್ + ಧ್ಯಂ	ಈಯ್ + ಅ ಹ್ಯ	ಈಯ್ + ವ ಹ್ಯ	ಈಯ್ + ಷ ಹ್ಯ
ಧರೇಠಾಃ	ಧರೇಯಠಾಂ	ಧರೇಧ್ಯಂ	ಧರೇಯಾ	ಧರೇವಹಿ	ಧರೇಮಹಿ
ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯೇ ಠಾಃ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯೇ ಯಾಫಾಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯೇ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯೇ ಯಾ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯೇವ ಹಿ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯೇ ಮಹಿ
ಚೋರಯೇ ಠಾಃ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಾಫಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಾ	ಚೋರಯೇವ ಹಿ	ಚೋರಯೇವ ಹಿ
ಚೋರಯೇ ಠಾಃ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಾಫಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಾ	ಚೋರಯೇವ ಹಿ	ಚೋರಯೇವ ಹಿ
ಪಿಪರ್ಷಿಷ್ಯೇ ಠಾಃ	ಪಿಪರ್ಷಿಷ್ಯೇ ಯಾಫಾಂ	ಪಿಪರ್ಷಿಷ್ಯೇ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಪಿಪರ್ಷಿಷ್ಯೇ ಯಾ	ಪಿಪರ್ಷಿಷ್ಯೇವ ಹಿ	ಪಿಪರ್ಷಿಷ್ಯೇವ ಹಿ
ದೀಯೇಠಾಃ	ದೀಯೇಯಾ ಫಾಂ	ದೀಯೇಧ್ಯಂ	ದೀಯೇಯಾ	ದೀಯೇವಹಿ	ದೀಯೇಮಹಿ
ತಂದೇಠಾಃ	ತಂದೇಯಾಫಾಂ	ತಂದೇಧ್ಯಂ	ತಂದೇಯಾ	ತಂದೇವಹಿ	ತಂದೇಮಹಿ
ತನ್ವೀಠಾಃ	ತನ್ವೀಯಾಫಾಂ	ತನ್ವೀಧ್ಯಂ	ತನ್ವೀಯಾ	ತನ್ವೀವಹಿ	ತನ್ವೀಮಹಿ
ಸುನ್ವೀಠಾಃ	ಸುನ್ವೀಯಾ ಫಾಂ	ಸುನ್ವೀಧ್ಯಂ	ಸುನ್ವೀಯಾ	ಸುನ್ವೀವಹಿ	ಸುನ್ವೀಮಹಿ
ಅಶ್ನುವೀಠಾಃ	ಅಶ್ನುವೀಯಾ ಠಾಂ	ಅಶ್ನುವೀಧ್ಯಂ	ಅಶ್ನುವೀಯಾ	ಅಶ್ನುವೀವಹಿ	ಅಶ್ನುವೀಮಹಿ
ಕ್ರೇಣೀಠಾಃ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾ ಫಾಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಧ್ಯಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀವಹಿ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಮಹಿ

(1)

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

SECOND DIVISION.

PART I. Un-reduplicated bases.

ಈಯ್+ತ್_೨

ಈಯ್+ಅ

ಈಯ್+ಠ

ತಾಂ_೨ನ್_೨

Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)

ಹ್ನು

ಹ್ನು @ ಉವ್
for f+ಈತ
=ಹ್ನುವೀತಹ್ನುವೀಯಾ
ತಾಂ

ಹ್ನುವೀರನ್

Bases ending in consonants
(2nd class)

ದುಹ್

ದುವೀತ

ದುವೀಯಾತಾಂ

ದುವೀರನ್

Bases ending in consonants
(7th class)

ಛಿಂವ್ ...

ಛಿಂದೀತ

ಛಿಂದೀಯಾತಾಂ

ಛಿಂದೀರನ್

PART II. Reduplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಅ (3rd class)

ವಿವಾ ...

ವಿವಾ-f+ಈ
ತ=ವಿವೀತ

ವಿವೀಯಾ

ವಿವೀರನ್

ತಾಂ

PARAMEPADI.

tiva.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಈಯ್ + ಫಾಃ	ಈಯ್ +ಆ ಫಾಃ	ಈಯ್ + ಫ್ಯಾಃ	ಈಯ್ +ಅ ಫ್ಯಾಃ	ಈಯ್ +ವ ಫ್ಯಾಃ	ಈಯ್ +ವು ಫ್ಯಾಃ
ಹ್ಯವೀಫಾಃ	ಹ್ಯವೀಯಾ ಫಾಃ	ಹ್ಯವೀಫ್ಯಾಃ	ಹ್ಯವೀಯಾ	ಹ್ಯವೀವಹಿ	ಹ್ಯವೀವುಹಿ (2)
ಮಹೀಫಾಃ	ಮಹೀಯಾಫಾಃ	ಮಹೀಫ್ಯಾಃ	ಮಹೀಯಾ	ಮಹೀವಹಿ	ಮಹೀವುಹಿ
ಛಿಂದೀಫಾಃ	ಛಿಂದೀಯಾ ಫಾಃ	ಛಿಂದೀಫ್ಯಾಃ	ಛಿಂದೀಯಾ	ಛಿಂದೀವಹಿ	ಛಿಂದೀವುಹಿ (3)
ವಿವೀಫಾಃ	ವಿವೀಯಾ ಫಾಃ	ವಿವೀಫ್ಯಾಃ	ವಿವೀಯಾ	ವಿವೀವಹಿ	ವಿವೀವುಹಿ (4)

The bases of the passive voice in the present, the imperative, the out reference to the class distinction of the roots, are conjugated in division, as follows :—

BASE ಧ್ರಿಯು FROM ಧೃ

3RD PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.
			PRE
ಧ್ರಿಯುತೆ	ಧ್ರಿಯೇತೆ	ಧ್ರಿಯುನ್ತೆ	ಧ್ರಿಯಸೆ
ಚೋರೈತೆ	ಚೋರೈತೆ	ಚೋರೈನ್ತೆ	ಚೋರೈಸೆ
			IMPER
ಧ್ರಿಯುತಾಂ	ಧ್ರಿಯೇತಾಂ	ಧ್ರಿಯುನ್ತಾಂ	ಧ್ರಿಯಸ್ವ
ಚೋರೈತಾಂ	ಚೋರೈತಾಂ	ಚೋರೈನ್ತಾಂ	ಚೋರೈಸ್ವ
			IMPER
ಅಧ್ರಿಯತ	ಅಧ್ರಿಯೇತಾಂ	ಅಧ್ರಿಯುನ್ತ	ಅಧ್ರಿಯಥಾಃ
ಅಚೋರೈತ	ಅಚೋರೈತಾಂ	ಅಚೋರೈನ್ತ	ಅಚೋರೈಥಾಃ
			OPTA
ಧ್ರಿಯೇತ	ಧ್ರಿಯೇದನ್ತಾಂ	ಧ್ರಿಯೇರನ್	ಧ್ರಿಯೇಥಾಃ
ಚೋರೈತ	ಚೋರೈದನ್ತಾಂ	ಚೋರೈರನ್	ಚೋರೈಥಾಃ

*imperfect, and the optative, which, as we have seen, end in ಅ with-
the ATMANEPADI like bases of the active voice in Part I, first*

AND BASE ಚೋರ್ಯ FROM ಚಾರ್.

2ND PERSON.		1ST PERSON.		
Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
SENT.				
ಧ್ರಿಯೇಥೆ	ಧ್ರಿಯಧ್ವೆ	ಧ್ರಿಯ	ಧ್ರಿಯಾವಹೆ	ಧ್ರಿಯಾವಹೆ
ಚೋರ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಚೋರ್ಯಧ್ವೆ	ಚೋರ್ಯ	ಚೋರ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಚೋರ್ಯಾವಹೆ
ACTIVE.				
ಧ್ರಿಯೇಥಾಂ	ಧ್ರಿಯಧ್ವಂ	ಧ್ರಿಯ್ಯ	ಧ್ರಿಯಾವಹ್ಯೆ	ಧ್ರಿಯಾವಹ್ಯೆ
ಚೋರ್ಯೇಥಾಂ	ಚೋರ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಚೋರ್ಯ್ಯ	ಚೋರ್ಯಾವಹ್ಯೆ	ಚೋರ್ಯಾವಹ್ಯೆ
PECT.				
ಅಧ್ರಿಯೇಥಾಂ	ಅಧ್ರಿಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಧ್ರಿಯ	ಅಧ್ರಿಯಾವಹಿ	ಅಧ್ರಿಯಾವಹಿ
ಅಚೋರ್ಯೇಥಾಂ	ಅಚೋರ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಚೋರ್ಯ	ಅಚೋರ್ಯಾವಹಿ	ಅಚೋರ್ಯಾವಹಿ
TIVE.				
ಧ್ರಿಯೇಯಾಥಾಂ	ಧ್ರಿಯೇಧ್ಯಂ	ಧ್ರಿಯೇಯ	ಧ್ರಿಯೇಯಹಿ	ಧ್ರಿಯೇಯಹಿ
ಚೋರ್ಯೇಯಾಥಾಂ	ಚೋರ್ಯೇಧ್ಯಂ	ಚೋರ್ಯೇಯ	ಚೋರ್ಯೇಯಹಿ	ಚೋರ್ಯೇಯಹಿ

The bases of the 2nd future and the conditional, which, as we passive voice without reference to the class distinction of the roots, Division, the personal affixes of the 2nd future being the same as being the same as those of the imperfect, thus :—

2ND FU

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ACTIVE VOICE

PARASMAIPADI.

ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯ	...	from E. ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯತಿ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯತಃ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಂತಿ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯ		E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿಷ್ಯತಿ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯತಃ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಂತಿ
ಚೇತಿಸ್ಯ		E ಚಿತ್.	ಚೇತಿಸ್ಯತಿ	ಚೇತಿಸ್ಯತಃ	ಚೇತಿಸ್ಯಂತಿ

ĀTMANEPADI.

ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯ	...	from E. ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯತೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯೇತೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಂತೆ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯ		E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ
ಚಮಿಷ್ಯ		E ಚಮ್.	ಚಮಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಚಮಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಚಮಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ

PASSIVE VOICE.

ĀTMANEPADI.

ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯ	...	from E. ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯತೆ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯೇತೆ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಂತೆ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ
----------------------	-----	---------------	--------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

ಭವಿಷ್ಯ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ	...	E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ
-------------------	-----	-------	-----------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

ಕಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ	...	from C ಕಮ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ or ಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ
or ಕಾಮ	...	...	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ or ಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ
			or ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ	or ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	or ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯಂತೆ

have seen, end in ಸ್ಯ and therefore in ಉ. both in the active and the are also conjugated according to the models in Part I, first those of the present, and the personal affixes of the conditional

TURE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಸಿ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಥಃ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಥ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಾಮಿ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಾವಹಿ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಾಮಹಿ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯಸಿ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಥಃ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಥ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾಮಿ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾವಹಿ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾಮಹಿ
ಜೇತೀಷ್ಯಸಿ	ಜೇತೀಷ್ಯಥಃ	ಜೇತೀಷ್ಯಥ	ಜೇತೀಷ್ಯಾಮಿ	ಜೇತೀಷ್ಯಾವಹಿ	ಜೇತೀಷ್ಯಾಮಹಿ
ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಸೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಥೈ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯೇ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಾವಹಿ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಾಮಹಿ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಥೈ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾವಹಿ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾಮಹಿ
ಜಯಿಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಜಯಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಜಯಿಷ್ಯಥೈ	ಜಯಿಷ್ಯೇ	ಜಯಿಷ್ಯಾವಹಿ	ಜಯಿಷ್ಯಾಮಹಿ
ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಸೆ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಥೈ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಥೈ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯೇ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯೇ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಾವಹಿ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾವಹಿ	ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯಾಮಹಿ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹಿ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯಸೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಥೈ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ ಥೈ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾವಹಿ or ಭಾವಿ ಷ್ಯಾವಹಿ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾಮಹಿ or ಭಾವಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹಿ
ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಸೆ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯಸೆ or ಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಥೈ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ ಥೈ or ಕಾಮ ಯಿಷ್ಯಥೈ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯೇ or ಕಾಮ ಯಿಷ್ಯೇ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಾವಹಿ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹಿ or ಕಾ ಮಯಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹಿ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಾಮಹಿ or ಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹಿ or ಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹಿ

BASES.			3RD. PERSON.		
			<i>Singular..</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚೋರಿದ್ಯ or ಚೋರಯಿದ್ಯ from X					
ಚೂರ್ ....	....	....	ಚೋರಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಚೋರಯಿದ್ಯತೆ	ಚೋರಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಚೋರ ಯಿದ್ಯತೆ	ಚೋರಿದ್ಯ ನ್ತೆ or ಚೋ ರಯಿದ್ಯನ್ತೆ
ಭಾವಿದ್ಯ or ಭಾವಯಿದ್ಯ from C					
ಭಾವ್ ....	....	....	ಭಾವಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಭಾವಯಿದ್ಯತೆ	ಭಾವಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ದ್ಯತೆ	ಭಾವಿದ್ಯನ್ತೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ದ್ಯನ್ತೆ
ಭೇದಿದ್ಯ or ಭೇದಯಿದ್ಯ from C					
ಭೇದ್ ...	...	....	ಭೇದಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಭೇದಯಿದ್ಯತೆ	ಭೇದಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ದ್ಯತೆ	ಭೇದಿದ್ಯನ್ತೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ದ್ಯನ್ತೆ
ಜೇತಿದ್ಯ ...	from E ಚಿತ್.		ಜೇತಿದ್ಯತೆ	ಜೇತಿದ್ಯತೆ	ಜೇತೀ
ಜಯಿದ್ಯ ....	... E ಜಯ್.		ಜಯಿದ್ಯತೆ	ಜಯಿದ್ಯತೆ	ಜಯಿದ್ಯನ್ತೆ

Condi

ACTIVE VOICE

PARASMAIPADI.

ಕ್ಷೇದ್ಯ	from E' ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಅಕ್ಷೇದ್ಯತ್	ಅಕ್ಷೇದ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇದ್ಯನ್
ಭವಿದ್ಯ ...	.... E ಭೂ.	ಅಭವಿದ್ಯತ್	ಅಭವಿದ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅಭವಿದ್ಯನ್
ಜೇತಿದ್ಯ	from E ಚಿತ್.	ಅಜೇತಿದ್ಯತ್	ಅಜೇತಿದ್ಯ ತಾಂ	ಅಜೇತಿದ್ಯನ್

TURE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚೋರಿಯನು OR ಚೋರಿಯನು ಯನು	ಚೋರಿಯನು OR ಚೋರಿಯನು ಯನು	ಚೋರಿಯನು OR ಚೋರಿಯನು ಯನು	ಚೋರಿಯನು OR ಚೋರಿಯನು ಯನು	ಚೋರಿಯನು ಮಹೆ OR ಚೋರಿಯನು ಮಹೆ	ಚೋರಿಯನು ಮಹೆ OR ಚೋರಿಯನು ಮಹೆ
ಭಾವಿಯನು OR ಭಾವಿಯನು ಯನು	ಭಾವಿಯನು OR ಭಾವಿಯನು ಯನು	ಭಾವಿಯನು OR ಭಾವಿಯನು ಯನು	ಭಾವಿಯನು OR ಭಾವಿಯನು	ಭಾವಿಯನು ಹೆ OR ಭಾವಿಯನು ಮಹೆ	ಭಾವಿಯನು ಮಹೆ OR ಭಾವಿಯನು ಮಹೆ
ಭೇದಿಯನು OR ಭೇದಿಯನು ಯನು	ಭೇದಿಯನು OR ಭೇದಿಯನು ಯನು	ಭೇದಿಯನು OR ಭೇದಿಯನು ಯನು	ಭೇದಿಯನು OR ಭೇದಿಯನು	ಭೇದಿಯನು ಹೆ OR ಭೇದಿಯನು ಮಹೆ	ಭೇದಿಯನು ಹೆ OR ಭೇದಿಯನು ಮಹೆ
ಚೇತಿಯನು	ಚೇತಿಯನು	ಚೇತಿಯನು	ಚೇತಿಯನು	ಚೇತಿಯನು ಹೆ	ಚೇತಿಯನು ಹೆ
ಪಯಿಯನು	ಪಯಿಯನು	ಪಯಿಯನು	ಪಯಿಯನು	ಪಯಿಯನು ಮಹೆ	ಪಯಿಯನು ಮಹೆ

tional.

ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಃ ಅಭಿವಿಷ್ಯಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯತಂ ಅಭಿವಿಷ್ಯತಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯತ ಅಭಿವಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಂ ಅಭಿವಿಷ್ಯಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾವ ಅಭಿವಿಷ್ಯಾವ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾಮ ಅಭಿವಿಷ್ಯಾಮ ಮ ಮ
ಅಜೇತಿಯಃ	ಅಜೇತಿಯತಂ	ಅಜೇತಿಯತ	ಅಜೇತಿಯಂ	ಅಜೇತಿಯಾವ ನ	ಅಜೇತಿಯಾಮ ಮ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ĀTMANEPADI.

ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯ ...	from E. ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಅಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯತ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯನ್
ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ....	... E ಭೂ.	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯನ್
ಜಮಿಷ್ಯ ...	.... E ಜಯ್.	ಅಜಯಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಜಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಜಯಿಷ್ಯನ್

PASSIVE VOICE

ĀTMANEPADI.

ಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ...	from E.			
ಕ್ಷಿ ....	....	ಅಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯತ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯತಾ ಮ or ಕ್ಷಾ ಯಿಷ್ಯೇತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಪ್ಯನ್ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯನ್
ಭವಿಷ್ಯ or ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯ	E ಭೂ.	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯತ or ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯನ್ or ಅಭಾವಿ ಷ್ಯನ್
ಕಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ	from C			
ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ ....	....	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯತ or ಅಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯತ or ಅಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯತ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯೇತಾಂ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯನ್ or ಅಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಯನ್ or ಅಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯನ್

TURE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಫಾಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯೆ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಫಾಃ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯೆ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಜೆಯಿಷ್ಯ ಫಾಃ	ಅಜೆಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಜೆಯಿಷ್ಯ ಧ್ವಂ	ಅಜೆಯಿಷ್ಯೆ	ಅಜೆಯಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ	ಅಜೆಯಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯ ಫಾಃ or ಅ ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯಫಾಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯೆ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯೆ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅ ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಫಾಃ or ಅ ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ ಫಾಃ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಧಾಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ or ಅಭಾವಿ ಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯೆ or ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೆ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ or ಅಭಾ ವಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅ ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯ ಫಾಃ or ಅ ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ ಫಾಃ or ಅ ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯ ಫಾಃ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ or ಅಕಮಿ ಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ or ಅಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯೆ or ಅಕಮಿ ಷ್ಯೆ or ಅ ಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯೆ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ or ಅಕಾ ಮಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ or ಅಕಾಮ ಯಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅ ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅ ಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular. Dual. Plural.

ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯ or ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಯ from
X ಪೂರ್ ...

ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಯತ or ಅಚೋರ ಯಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಮ್ or ಅಚೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಯೇತಾಂ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಯಂತ or ಅ ಚೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಯಂತ.
--------------------------------	---	---------------------------------------

ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ or ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯ from
C ಭಾವ ...

ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯತ or ಅಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯ ತ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತ or ಅಭಾವ ಯಿಷ್ಯಂತ.
--------------------------------	---	-----------------------------------

ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ or ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯ from
C ಭೇದ ...

ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯತ or ಅಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯ ತ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯಂತ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಷ್ಯಂತ.
--------------------------------	---	-----------------------------------

ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯ ... from E ಚಿತ್.

ಅಚೇತಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಚೇತಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಚೇತಿಷ್ಯಂತ.
-----------	------------------	-------------

ಚಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ... E ಚಾಮ್.

ಅಚಾಯಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಚಾಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಚಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ಂತ.
-----------	------------------	-----------------

The conjugation of bases in the 1st future which, as we have passive is as follows :—

ACTIVE VOICE

PARASMAIPADI.

ಠ್ಯಾ ರ್ಯಾ ರ್ಯಾ

ಕ್ಷೇತ್ &c. ... from E ಕ್ಷಿ.

ಕ್ಷೇತ್ + ಲ್ = ಕ್ಷೇತಾ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾ + ರ್ಯಾ = ಕ್ಷೇತಾರ್ಯಾ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾ + ರ್ಯಾ = ಕ್ಷೇತಾರ್ಯಾ
-------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

TURE.

2ND PERSON.

1st PERSON.

2ND PERSON.			1st PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಅಜೋರಿಪ್ಯ ಫಾಃ or ಅ ಜೋರಯಿಪ್ಯ ಫಾಃ	ಅಜೋರಿಪ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಜೋರಯಿಪ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಜೋರಿಪ್ಯ ಧ್ಯಂ or ಅ ಜೋರಯಿ ಪ್ಯಧ್ಯಂ	ಅಜೋರಿಪ್ಯ or ಅಜೋ ರಯಿಪ್ಯ ಯಿಪ್ಯೇ	ಅಜೋರಿಪ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ or ಅ ಜೋರಯಿ ಪ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಅಜೋರಿ ಪ್ಯಾಮಹೆ or ಅಜೋ ರಯಿಪ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಭಾವಿಪ್ಯಫಾಃ or ಅಭಾವ ಯಿಪ್ಯಫಾಃ	ಅಭಾವಿಪ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿಪ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಪ್ಯಧ್ಯ ಮ್ or ಅಭಾ ವಯಿಪ್ಯಧ್ಯಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಪ್ಯ or ಅಭಾವ ಯಿಪ್ಯೇ	ಅಭಾವಿಪ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿಪ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ	ಅಭಾವಿಪ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿ ಪ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಅಭೇದಿಪ್ಯ ಫಾಃ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿಪ್ಯ ಫಾಃ	ಅಭೇದಿಪ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿಪ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಪ್ಯ ಧ್ಯಂ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿಪ್ಯ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಪ್ಯ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಪ್ಯೇ	ಅಭೇದಿಪ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿಪ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ	ಅಭೇದಿಪ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ಪ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಅಜೇತಿಪ್ಯ ಫಾಃ	ಅಜೇತಿಪ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಜೇತಿಪ್ಯ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಅಜೇತಿಪ್ಯೇ	ಅಜೇತಿಪ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ	ಅಜೇತಿಪ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಜಾಯಿಪ್ಯ ಫಾಃ	ಅಜಾಯಿಪ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಜಾಯಿಪ್ಯ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಅಜಾಯಿಪ್ಯೇ	ಅಜಾಯಿ ಪ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಅಜಾಯಿ ಪ್ಯಾಮಹೆ

seen, end in ತ್, ತಾ, ತಾಹ್ or ತಾನ್ whether the voice is active or

ಸಿಪ್	ಫನ್	ಫ್	ಮಿಪ್	ವನ್	ಮನ್
ಕ್ಷೇತಾ+ಸಿ=	ಕ್ಷೇತಾನ್+ಫಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾನ್+ಫ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾನ್+ಮಿ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾನ್+ವಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾನ್+ಮಃ
ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸಿ	=ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ಥಃ	=ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ಥ	=ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ಮಿ	ವಃ=ಕ್ಷೇ ತಾನ್ಃ	ಮಃ=ಕ್ಷೇ ತಾನ್ಃ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular. *Dual.* *Plural.*

ಭವಿತ್ &c. ...	from E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿತಾ	ಭವಿತಾರೌ	ಭವಿತಾರಃ
ಜ್ಞೇತಿತ್ &c. ...	from E ಚಿತ್.	ಜ್ಞೇತಿತಾ	ಜ್ಞೇತಿತಾರೌ	ಜ್ಞೇತಿತಾರಃ
ÁTMANEPADI. ...		ಡಾ	ರೌ	ರಃ
ಕ್ಷೇತ್ &c. ...	from E ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಕ್ಷೇತಾ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾರೌ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾರಃ
ಭವಿತ್ &c. ...	from E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿತಾ	ಭವಿತಾರೌ	ಭವಿತಾರಃ
ಜಯಿತ್ &c. ...	from E ಜಯ.	ಜಯಿತಾ	ಜಯಿತಾರೌ	ಜಯಿತಾರಃ

PASSIVE VOICE.

ÁTMANEPADI. ... ಡಾ ರೌ ರಃ

ಕ್ಷೇತ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತ &c.	from E ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಕ್ಷೇತಾ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾರೌ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾರೌ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾರಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾರಃ
---------------------------	--------------	--------------------	------------------------	------------------------

ಭವಿತ್ or ಭಾವಿತ್ &c.	from E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿತಾ or ಭಾವಿತಾ	ಭವಿತಾರೌ or ಭಾವಿತಾರೌ	ಭವಿತಾರಃ or ಭಾವಿತಾರಃ
--------------------------	------------	-----------------	---------------------	---------------------

ಕಮಿತ್ &c. or ಕಾಮಿತ್ &c. or ಕಾಮಯಿತ್

&c.	from C ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ.	ಕಮಿತಾ or ಕಾಮಿತಾ or ಕಾಮಯಿತಾ	ಕಮಿತಾರೌ or ಕಾಮಿತಾರೌ or ಕಾಮಯಿತಾರೌ	ಕಮಿತಾರಃ or ಕಾಮಿತಾರಃ or ಕಾಮಯಿತಾರಃ
----------	-------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------

ಜೋರಿತ್ &c. or ಜೋರಯಿತ್ &c.

from X ಜೂರ್ , ...	ಜೋರಿತಾ or ಜೋರಯಿತಾ	ಜೋರಿತಾರೌ or ಜೋರಯಿತಾರೌ	ಜೋರಿತಾರಃ or ಜೋರಯಿತಾರಃ
---------------------------------------	-------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

TURE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭವಿತಾಸು	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ಥಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ಥಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ಮಿ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ಯಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ಯಃ
ಚೇತಿತಾಸು	ಚೇತಿತಾಸ್ಥಃ	ಚೇತಿತಾಸ್ಥಃ	ಚೇತಿತಾಸ್ಮಿ	ಚೇತಿತಾಸ್ಯಃ	ಚೇತಿತಾಸ್ಯಃ
ಸಃ	ಅಥಃ	ಧೈಃ	ಽ	ವಹಃ	ಮಹಃ
ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸಾಥಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಧೈಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಹಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ಯಹಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ಮಹಃ
ಭವಿತಾಸಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸಾಥಃ	ಭವಿತಾಧೈಃ	ಭವಿತಾಹಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ಯಹಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ಮಹಃ
ಚಯಿತಾಸಃ	ಚಯಿತಾಸಾಥಃ	ಚಯಿತಾಧೈಃ	ಚಯಿತಾಹಃ	ಚಯಿತಾಸ್ಯಹಃ	ಚಯಿತಾಸ್ಮಹಃ
ಸಃ	ಅಥಃ	ಧೈಃ	ಽ	ವಹಃ	ಮಹಃ
ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾಸಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸಾಥಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾಸಾಥಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಧೈಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾಧೈಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಹಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾಹಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ಯಹಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾಸ್ಯಹಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ಮಹಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾಸ್ಮಹಃ
ಭವಿತಾಸಃ or ಭಾವಿತಾಸಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸಾಥಃ or ಭಾವಿತಾಸಾಥಃ	ಭವಿತಾಧೈಃ or ಭಾವಿತಾಧೈಃ	ಭವಿತಾಹಃ or ಭಾವಿತಾಹಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ಯಹಃ or ಭಾವಿತಾಸ್ಯಹಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ಮಹಃ or ಭಾವಿತಾಸ್ಮಹಃ
ಕಮಿತಾಸಃ or ಕಾಮಿತಾಸಃ or ಕಾಮಯಿತಾಸಃ	ಕಮಿತಾಸಾಥಃ or ಕಾಮಿತಾಸಾಥಃ or ಕಾಮಯಿತಾಸಾಥಃ	ಕಮಿತಾಧೈಃ or ಕಾಮಿತಾಧೈಃ or ಕಾಮಯಿತಾಧೈಃ	ಕಮಿತಾಹಃ or ಕಾಮಿತಾಹಃ or ಕಾಮಯಿತಾಹಃ	ಕಮಿತಾಸ್ಯಹಃ or ಕಾಮಿತಾಸ್ಯಹಃ or ಕಾಮಯಿತಾಸ್ಯಹಃ	ಕಮಿತಾಸ್ಮಹಃ or ಕಾಮಿತಾಸ್ಮಹಃ or ಕಾಮಯಿತಾಸ್ಮಹಃ
ಚೋರಿತಾಸಃ or ಚೋರಿತಾಸಃ or ಚೋರಿತಾಸಃ	ಚೋರಿತಾಸಾಥಃ or ಚೋರಿತಾಸಾಥಃ or ಚೋರಿತಾಸಾಥಃ	ಚೋರಿತಾಧೈಃ or ಚೋರಿತಾಧೈಃ or ಚೋರಿತಾಧೈಃ	ಚೋರಿತಾಹಃ or ಚೋರಿತಾಹಃ or ಚೋರಿತಾಹಃ	ಚೋರಿತಾಸ್ಯಹಃ or ಚೋರಿತಾಸ್ಯಹಃ or ಚೋರಿತಾಸ್ಯಹಃ	ಚೋರಿತಾಸ್ಮಹಃ or ಚೋರಿತಾಸ್ಮಹಃ or ಚೋರಿತಾಸ್ಮಹಃ

BASES.				3RD PERSON.		
				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭಾವಿತ್ &c. or ಭಾವಯಿತ್ &c.						
from C ಭಾವ್ ...	...	...	ಬಾವಿತಾ or ಭಾವಯಿತಾ	ಭಾವಿತಾರೌ or ಭಾವಯಿತಾರೌ	ಬಾವಿತಾರಃ or ಭಾವಯಿತಾರಃ	
ಭೇದಿತ್ &c. or ಭೇದಯಿತ್ &c.						
from C ಭೇದ್ ...	....	....	ಭೇದಿತಾ or ಭೇದಯಿತಾ	ಭೇದಿತಾರೌ or ಭೇದಯಿತಾರೌ	ಭೇದಿತಾರಃ or ಭೇದಯಿತಾರಃ	
ಚೇತಿತ್ &c.	... from ಚಿತ್.		ಚೇತಿತಾ	ಚೇತಿತಾರೌ	ಚೇತಿತಾರಃ	
ಚಯಿತ್ &c.	from E ಚಯ್.		ಚಯಿತಾ	ಚಯಿತಾರೌ	ಚಯಿತಾರಃ	

The bases of the aorist which, as we have seen, end in ಅ or ಸ voice specially, are conjugated as follows :—

ACTIVE VOICE

PARASMAIPADI.

1. Bases ending in ಅ	...	ತ್	ತಾಂ	ಅನ್
ತಿತ್ಯಜ from C ತ್ಯಜ್ from ತ್ಯಜ್	...	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜತ್	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜತಾಂ	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜನ್
ಗಮ ...	... from ಗಮ.	ಅಗಮತ್	ಅಗಮತಾಂ	ಅಗಮನ್
ಧುಕ್ತ ...	... from ಧುಕ್.	ಅಧುಕ್ತತ್	ಅಧುಕ್ತಾಂ	ಅಧುಕ್ತನ್
2. Bases not ending in ಅ.	...	ಃತ್	ತಾಂ	ಃನ್

Bases ending in ಸ.

ಕ್ಷೈಪ್ಸಿನ್	from E' ಕ್ಷಿಪ್.	ಅಕ್ಷೈಪ್ಸಿತ್	ಅಕ್ಷೈಪ್ಸಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಪ್ಸಿಃ
ಸೈಪ್	E' ನಿ.	ಅಸೈಪ್ಸಿತ್	ಅಸೈಪ್ಸಾಂ	ಅಸೈಪ್ಸಿಃ

TUBE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಭಾವಿತಾಸೆ or ಭಾವ ಯಿತಾಸೆ	ಭಾವಿತಾಸಾಫೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ತಾಸಾಫೆ	ಭಾವಿತಾಢ್ಯೆ or ಭಾವ ಯಿತಾಢ್ಯೆ	ಭಾವಿತಾಹೆ or ಭಾವ ಯಿತಾಹೆ	ಭಾವಿತಾಸ್ವಹೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ತಾಸ್ವಹೆ	ಭಾವಿತಾಸ್ತಹೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ತಾಸ್ತಹೆ
ಭೇದಿತಾಸೆ or ಭೇದ ಯಿತಾಸೆ	ಭೇದಿತಾಸಾಫೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ಸಾಫೆ	ಭೇದಿತಾಢ್ಯೆ or ಭೇದ ಯಿತಾಢ್ಯೆ	ಭೇದಿತಾಹೆ or ಭೇದ ಯಿತಾಹೆ	ಭೇದಿತಾಸ್ವಹೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ತಾಸ್ವಹೆ	ಭೇದಿತಾಸ್ತಹೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ತಾಸ್ತಹೆ
ಚೇತಿಸಾಸೆ ಚೆಯಿತಾಸೆ	ಚೇತಿಸಾಸಾಫೆ ಚೆಯಿತಾಸಾಫೆ	ಚೇತಿಸಾಢ್ಯೆ ಚೆಯಿತಾಢ್ಯೆ	ಚೇತಿಸಾಹೆ ಚೆಯಿತಾಹೆ	ಚೇತಿಸಾಸ್ವಹೆ ಚೆಯಿತಾಸ್ವಹೆ	ಚೇತಿಸಾಸ್ತಹೆ ಚೆಯಿತಾಸ್ತಹೆ

generally and in ಇ in the 3rd person singular of the passive

ಗ್	ತಂ	ತ್	ಅಂ		ವು
ಅತಿತ್ಯಜಃ	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜತಂ	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜತ	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜಂ	ತಿತ್ಯಜ @ lf +ವ=ಅತಿತ್ಯ ಜಾವ	ತಿತ್ಯಜ @ lf +ವು=ಅತಿ ತ್ಯಜಾವು
ಅಗಮಃ	ಅಗಮತಂ	ಅಗಮತ	ಅಗಮಂ	ಅಗಮಾವ	ಅಗಮಾವು
ಅಧಃಕ್ಷಃ	ಅಧಃಕ್ಷತಂ	ಅಧಃಕ್ಷತ	ಅಧಃಕ್ಷಂ	ಅಧಃಕ್ಷಾವ	ಅಧಃಕ್ಷಾವು
ಘ್	ತಂ	ತ್	ಅಂ	ವ್	ವು
ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ
ಅನ್ಯೈಃ	ಅನ್ಯೈಃ	ಅನ್ಯೈಃ	ಅನ್ಯೈಃ	ಅನ್ಯೈಃ	ಅನ್ಯೈಃ

BASES.		3RD PERSON.		
		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಯಾಸಿಷ್ ... from	ಯಾಸಿ ... from			
E. <u>ಉ</u> ಯಾ	... ..	ಅಯಾಸಿಷಿತ್	ಅಯಾಸಿಷ್ಯಾಂ	ಅಯಾಸಿಷುಃ
ಅವಿಷ್	from E ಲಾ.	ಅಲಾವಿಷಿತ್	ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಂ	ಅಲಾವಿಷುಃ

ĀTMANEPADI.

1. Bases ending in ಅ.	... ತ	ಇಯ್ + ತಾಂ,	ಅನ್ತ್ಯ
ಚೀಕಮ ... from C ಕಮ ... from			
ಕಮ ... ..	... ..	ಅಚೀಕಮತ	ಅಚೀಕಮೇತಾಂ
			ಅಚೀಕಮನ್ತ್ಯ

2. Bases ending in ಸ and ಲ.	ತ	ಆತಾಂ,	ಅನ್ತ್ಯ
ದಿಕ್ಷ್ or ದಿಕ್ಷ್ ...	from ದಿಶ್.	ದಿಕ್ಷ್ + ತ = ಅ ದಿಕ್ಷತ	ದಿಕ್ಷ್ + ಆತಾಂ = ಅದಿಕ್ಷತಾಂ

Bases ending in ಸ		ತ	ಆತಾಂ,	ಅತ್ಯ
ಧೃಷ್ ...	from ಧೃ.	ಅಧೃತ	ಅಧೃಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಧೃಷತ
ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸ್ ...	from ಕ್ಷಿಪ್.	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸಾತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸತ
ಬೋಧಿಷ್ ...	from ಬುಧ್.	ಅಬೋಧಿಷ್ಪ	ಅಬೋಧಿಷಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಬೋಧಿಷತ
ಉನಿಷ್ ...	from ಉ.	ಅಉನಿಷ್ಪ	ಅಉನಿಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಉನಿಷತ

1ST.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅಯಾಸೀಃ ಅಲಾವೀಃ	ಅಯಾಸಿಷ್ಯಂ ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಯಂ	ಅಯಾಸಿಷ್ಯ ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಯಾಸಿಷಂ ಅಲಾವಿಷಂ	ಅಯಾಸಿಷ್ಯ ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಯಾಸಿಷ್ಯ ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಯ (2)
ಘಾಸಃ	ಇಯು+ಘಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ	ಇಟ್	ವಹು	ಮಹಿಜ್
ಅಚೀಕಮ ಘಾಃ	ಅಚೀಕಮೇ ಘಾಂ	ಅಚೀಕಮ ಧ್ವಂ	ಅಚೀಕಮೆ	ಚೀಕಮ @ If+ವಹು = ಅಚೀಕಮಾ ವಹು	ಚೀಕಮ @ If+ಮಹಿ = ಅಚೀಕಮಾ ಮಹಿ (1)
ಠಾಸಃ ಅದಿಕ್ಷಠಾಃ	ಆಠಾಂ ಅದಿಕ್ಷಾಠಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ ಅಧಿಕ್ಷಧ್ವಂ	ಇಟ್ ಅದಿಕ್ಷಿ	ವಹು ದಿಕ್ಷ @ If + ವಹಿ = ಅ ದಿಕ್ಷಾವಹು	ಮಹಿಜ್ ದಿಕ್ಷ @ If+ ಮಹಿ = ಅದಿ ಕ್ಷಾಮಹಿ (2)
ಘಾಸಃ ಅಧ್ಯಘಾಃ	ಆಘಾಂ ಅಧ್ಯವಾಘಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ ಅಧ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಇಟ್ ಅಧ್ಯಃ	ವಹು ಅಧ್ಯವ್ಯಹು	ಮಹಿಜ್ ಅಧ್ಯವ್ಯಹು
ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಥಾಃ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸಾಠಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಥ್ಯಂ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸಿ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸ್ಯಹು	ಅಕ್ಷಿಸ್ತಹು
ಅಬೋಧಿ ಸ್ಮಾಃ	ಅಬೋಧಿಷಾ ಠಾಂ	ಅಬೋಧಿಧ್ವಂ	ಅಬೋಧಿಷಿ	ಅಬೋಧಿಷ್ಯಹು	ಅಬೋಧಿಷ್ಯ ಹು
ಅಲವಿಸ್ಮಾಃ	ಅಲವಿಸ್ವಾಠಾಂ	ಅಲವಿಷ್ಯಂ or ಅಲವಿ ಷ್ಯಂ	ಅಲವಿಷಿ	ಅಲವಿಷ್ಯಹು	ಅಲವಿಷ್ಯಹು

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular. Dual. Plural.

ಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀಷ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀಷ್
from ಸ್ತ್ರೀಷಾ.

ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷ್ಚ or ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀಷ್ಚ or ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀಷ್ಚ	ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀಷಾ ತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀ ರ್ಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷತ or ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀಷ ತ or ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀ ರ್ಷತ
--	---	--

PASSIVE VOICE

ĀTMANEPADI.

ತ₂ or ತ₄ ತ₃ ಆತಾಂ₂ ಆತ₃

Bases ending in ಸ.

ಧಾರಿ, ಧಾರ್ಷ, and ಧೃಷ್... from ಧೃ.

ಧಾರಿ + ತ ₄ = ಅಧಾರಿ or ಧಾರ್ಷ + ತ = ಅಧಾರ್ಷ್ಚ or ಧೃಷ್ + ತ = ಅಧೃತ	ಧಾರ್ಷ + ಆ ತಾಂ = ಅಧಾ ರ್ಷಾತಾಂ or ಧೃಷ್ + ಆ ತಾಂ = ಅಧೃ ಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಧಾರ್ಷತ or ಅಧೃತ
---	--	--------------------

ಸ್ತಾರಿ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷ, ಸ್ತಾರಿಷ್, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಷ್, and
ಸ್ತ್ರೀಷ್ from ಸ್ತ್ರೀಷಾ

ಅಸ್ತಾರಿ or ಅ ಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷ್ಚ or ಅಸ್ತಾರಿಷ್ಚ or ಅಸ್ತಾರಿ ಷ್ಚ or ಅಸ್ತ ರಿಷ್ಚ	ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತಾರಿ ಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತಾರಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತಾರಿಷಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷತ or ಅಸ್ತಾರಿ ಷತ or ಅಸ್ತ ರಿಷತ or ಅ
--	---	--

ಚಾಯಿ, ಚಾಯಿಷ & ಚೇಷ್. from ಚಿ.

ಅಚಾಯಿ or ಅಚಾಯಿಷ್ಚ or ಅಚೇಷ್ಚ	ಅಚಾಯಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಚೇಷಾತಾಂ ಷಿ	ಅಚಾಯಿಷತ or ಅಚೇಷತ
-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------

IST.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀ ಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀ ಷ್ಯಾಃ ಷಿ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ ಹಿ or ಅಸ್ತ ರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ ಹಿ (3)

ಫಾನ್,	ಅಫಾನ್,	ಧ್ಯಾನ್,	ಫಾನ್,	ವಹಿ,	ಮಹಿಜ್
ಅಧಾಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಃಃ	ಅಧಾಷ್ಯಾಃ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಧ್ಯಾಃಃ	ಅಧಾಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಃಃ	ಅಧಾಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಃಃ	ಅಧಾಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಃಃ ಹಿ	ಅಧಾಷ್ಯಾಃ ಹಿ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಃಃ ವ್ಯಾಃ

ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀ ಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀ ಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀ ಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀ ಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತ ರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀ ಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ ಹಿ or ಅ ಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತೀಷ್ಯಾಃ
ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಜೇ ಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಜೇಷ್ಯಾಃಃ	ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಜೇ ಷ್ಯಾಃಃ	ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಜೇಷ್ಯಾಃಃ	ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಹಿ or ಅಜೇ ಷ್ಯಾಃಃ	ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಜೇಷ್ಯಾಃಃ ಹಿ

BASES.	3RD PERSON.		
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ನಾವಿ, ನಾವಿಷ್ & ನೇಷ್ ... from ನು.	ಅನಾವಿ or <u>ಅನಾವಿಷ್ಟ</u> or <u>ಅನೇಷ್ಟ</u>	ಅನಾವಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅನೇಷಾ ತಾಂ	ಅನಾವಿಷತ or ಅನೇ ಷತ
ಅವಿ, ಅವಿಷ್, & ಅವಿಷ್ ... from ಅಃ.	ಅಲಾವಿ or <u>ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಟ</u> or <u>ಅಲವಿಷ್ಟ</u>	ಅಲಾವಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಲವಿಷಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಲಾವಿಷತ or ಅಲವಿ ಷತ
ದಾಯಿ, ದಾಯಿಷ್, & ದಾಃ. from ದಾ.	ಅದಾಯಿ or <u>ಅದಾಯಿಷ್ಟ</u> or ಅದಾಸ್ತ,	ಅದಾಯಿಷಾತಾ ಮ್ or ಅದಾ ಸಾತಾಂ	ಅದಾಯಿಷ ತ or ಅ ದಾಸತ
ಕಮಿ, ಕಾಮಿ, ಕಮಿಷ್, ಕಾಮಿಷ್ and ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ ... from C ಕಮ್ or ಕಾಮ್ ...	ಅಕಮಿ or ಅಕಾ ಮಿ	ಅಕಮಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಕಾಮಿಷಾ ತಾಂ or ಅಕಾ ಮಯಿಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಕಮಿಷತ or ಅಕಾ ಮಿಷತ or ಅಕಾಮಯಿ ಷತ
ಚೋರಿ, ಚೋರಿಷ್, and ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ from X ಚೂರ್ ...	ಅಚೋರಿ	ಅಚೋರಿಷಾ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಚೋರಯಿ ಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ ತ or ಅ ಚೋರಯಿ ಷತ

IST.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅನಾವಿಷ್ಣುಃ or ಅನೇಷ್ಣುಃ	ಅನಾವಿಷಾ ಘಂ or ಅ ನೇಷಾಘಂ	ಅನಾವಿಷ್ಣಂ or ಅನೇ ಷ್ಣಂ	ಅನಾವಿಷಿ or ಅನೇಷಿ	ಅನಾವಿಷ್ಣುಹಿ or ಅನೇಷ್ಣು ಹಿ	ಅನಾವಿಷ್ಣುಹಿ or ಅನೇಷ್ಣು ಹಿ
ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಣುಃ or ಅಲವಿ ಷಾಃ	ಅಲಾವಿಷಾ ಘಂ or ಅ ಲವಿಷಾಘಂ	ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಣಂ or ಅಲವಿ ಷ್ಣಂ	ಅಲಾವಿಷಿ or ಅಲವಿಷಿ	ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಣುಹಿ or ಅಲವಿ ಷ್ಣುಹಿ	ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಣುಹಿ or ಅಲವಿ ಷ್ಣುಹಿ
ಅದಾಯಿಷ್ಣುಃ or ಅದಾ ಸ್ಥಃ	ಅದಾಯಿಷಾ ಘಂ or ಅ ದಾಸಾಘಂ	ಅದಾಯಿಷ್ಣಂ or ಅದಾಸ್ಥಂ	ಅದಾಯಿಷಿ or ಅದಾಸ್ಥಿ	ಅದಾಯಿಷ್ಣುಹಿ ಹಿ or ಅದಾ ಸ್ಥುಹಿ	ಅದಾಯಿಷ್ಣುಹಿ ಹಿ or ಅದಾ ಸ್ಥುಹಿ
ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಣುಃ or ಅಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಣುಃ or ಅಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಣುಃ	ಅಕಮಿಷಾಘಂ ಮ or ಅಕಾ ಮಿಷಾಘಂ or ಅಕಾಮಯಿ ಷಾಘಂ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಣಂ or ಅಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಣಂ or ಅಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಣಂ	ಅಕಮಿಷಿ or ಅಕಾಮಿಷಿ or ಅಕಾಮಯಿ ಷಿ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಣುಹಿ or ಅಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಣುಹಿ or ಅ ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಣು ಹಿ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಣುಹಿ or ಅಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಣುಹಿ or ಅ ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಣು ಹಿ
ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಣುಃ or ಅಚೋರ ಯಿಷ್ಣುಃ	ಅಚೋರಿಷಾ ಘಂ or ಅ ಚೋರಯಿ ಷಾಘಂ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಣಂ or ಅಚೋರ ಯಿಷ್ಣಂ	ಅಚೋರಿಷಿ or ಅಚೋರ ಯಿಷಿ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಣುಹಿ or ಅಚೋರ ಯಿಷ್ಣುಹಿ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಣುಹಿ ಹಿ or ಅ ಚೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಣುಹಿ

BASES.	3RD PERSON.		
	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭಾವಿ, ಭಾವಿಸ್, and ಭಾವಯಿಸ್ from C ಭಾವ್ 	ಅಭಾವಿ	ಅಭಾವಿಸಾತಾಂ or ಅಭಾವಯಿ ಸಾತಾಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಷತ or ಅಭಾ ವಯಿಷತ
ಭೇದಿ, ಭೇದಿಸ್, and ಭೇದಯಿಸ್ from C ಭೇದ್ 	ಅಭೇದಿ	ಅಭೇದಿಸಾತಾಂ or ಅಭೇದಯಿ ಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಷತ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಷತ
ದೋಷಿ, ಧುಕ್ತ, and ಧುಕ್ತ. from ದುಹ್.	ಅದೋಷಿ	ಅಧುಕ್ತಾತಾಂ	ಅಧುಕ್ತತ
ಕ್ಷೇಪಿ and ಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸ್ from ಕ್ಷೇಪ್.	ಅಕ್ಷೇಪಿ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸಾತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಪಿಷತ
ಬೋಧಿ and ಬೋಧಿಸ್ from ಬುಧ್.	ಅಬೋಧಿ	ಅಬೋಧಿಸಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಬೋಧಿಷ ತ

Note that the forms underlined of those given above for the ly in the reflective.

IST.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular,	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಅಭಾವಿಸ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಭಾಷ ಯಿಸ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಭಾವಿಸಾ ಥಾಂ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿಸಾ ಥಾಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಸ್ಯಂ or ಅಭಾವ ಯಿಸ್ಯಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಸಿ or ಅಭಾವಯಿಸಿ	ಅಭಾವಿಸ್ಯಹಿ or ಅಭಾವ ಯಿಸ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಭಾವಿಸ್ಯುಃ ಹಿ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿ ಷ್ಯಹಿ
ಅಭೇದಿಸ್ಯಾಃ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಸ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಭೇದಿಸಾ ಥಾನ್ or ಅಭೇದಯಿ ಸಾಥಾಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಸ್ಯಂ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಸ್ಯಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಸಿ or ಅಭೇದಯಿಸಿ	ಅಭೇದಿಸ್ಯಹಿ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಸ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಭೇದಿಸ್ಯುಃ ಹಿ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿ ಷ್ಯಹಿ
ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾಃ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾಥಾಂ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷ್ಯಂ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷಿ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷ @ If +ಮಹಿ = ಅ ಧುಕ್ಷಾವಹಿ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷ @ If +ಮಹಿ = ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾವಹಿ ಹಿ
ಅಕ್ಷಿಸ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಸ್ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಸ್ಯಂ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಸಿ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಸ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಸ್ಯುಃ
ಅಬೋಧಿಸ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಬೋಧಿಸಾ ಥಾಂ	ಅಬೋಧಿಸ್ಯಂ ಮ	ಅಬೋಧಿಸಿ	ಅಬೋಧಿಸ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಬೋಧಿ ಷ್ಯಹಿ

passive voice 3rd person singular are to be used only optional-

The roots which, before the personal affixes of the perfect remain, into those which are conjugated by the use of the auxiliary otherwise. The conjugation of the latter is as follows.—

PARASMAI ACTIVE

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

				Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
I Roots ending in conjunct consonants						
consonants	...	...	ಣಲ್	ಅತುನ್	ಉನ್	
ಸ್ಕನ್ದ	....	....	ಚಸ್ಕನ್ದ	ಚಸ್ಕನ್ದತುಃ	ಚಸ್ಕನ್ದಃ	
ಗರ್ಜ	...	....	ಜಗರ್ಜ	ಜಗರ್ಜತುಃ	ಜಗರ್ಜಃ	
ಅರ್ಚ	....	....	ಆನರ್ಚ	ಆನರ್ಚತುಃ	ಆನರ್ಚಃ	
ಆಚ್ಛ	....	....	ಆಚ್ಛ or ಆ ನಚ್ಛ	ಆಚ್ಛತುಃ or ಆನಚ್ಛತುಃ	ಆಚ್ಛಃ or ಆ ನಚ್ಛಃ	
II Monosyllabic roots ending in ಅ						
in ಅ	...	....	ಔ	ಅತುನ್ ^೧	ಉನ್ ^೧	
ಧಾ	....	....	ದಧಾ	ಧಾ - f + ಅ ತುಃ = ದಧತುಃ	ಧಾ - f + ಉಃ = ದಧಃ	
ವಲ್ಲ	...	from ಮ್ಲೈ.	ಮಮ್ಲೈ	ಮಮ್ಲೈತುಃ	ಮಮ್ಲೈಃ	
III Other roots than the above						
...	...	...	ಣಲ್	ಅತುನ್ ^೧	ಉನ್ ^೧	
(a) Roots ending in ಇ or ಈ and beginning with non-conjunct consonants.						
ಚಿ	....	....	ಚಿ @ ಇ + ಅ = ಚಿ ಚಾಯ	ಚಿ @ ಯ್ for f + ಅತುಃ = ಚಿಚ್ಯತುಃ	ಚಿಚ್ಯಃ	

as we have seen, unmodified by any tense affix, may be divided affix ಅಮ and the auxiliary verbs and those which are conjugated

PADI.

VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಫಲ್	ಅಫುಸ [ಃ]	ಅ	ಫಲ್	ವ	ಮ
ಚೆಕ್ಕನ್ನಿಧ	ಚೆಕ್ಕನ್ನಿಧಃ	ಚೆಕ್ಕನ್ನಿ	ಚೆಕ್ಕನ್ನಿ	ಚೆಕ್ಕನ್ನಿವ	ಚೆಕ್ಕನ್ನಿಮ
ಜಗರ್ಜಿಫ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿಫಃ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿವ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿಮ
ಆನರ್ಚಿಫ	ಆನರ್ಚಿಫಃ	ಆನರ್ಚಿ	ಆನರ್ಚಿ	ಆನರ್ಚಿವ	ಆನರ್ಚಿಮ
ಆಚ್ಚಿಫ or ಆ ನಚ್ಚಿಫ	ಆಚ್ಚಿಫಃ or ಆನಚ್ಚಿಫಃ	ಆಚ್ಚಿ or ಆ ನಚ್ಚಿ	ಆಚ್ಚಿ or ಆ ನಚ್ಚಿ	ಆಚ್ಚಿವ or ಆನಚ್ಚಿವ	ಆಚ್ಚಿಮ or ಆನಚ್ಚಿಮ

(1)

ಫಲ್	ಅಫುಸ [ಃ]	ಅ ₁	ಫೆ	ವ ₁	ಮ ₁
ದಧಾಫ or ಧಾ -f + ಇ	ಧಾ -f + ಅ ಫಃ = ದಧ	ಧಾ -f + ಅ = ದಧ	ದಧಾ	ಧಾ -f + ಇ ವ = ದಧಿವ	ಧಾ -f + ಇ ಮ = ದಧಿಮ
ಫ = ದಧಿಫ	ಫಃ				ಮ
ಮಮ್ಲಾಫ or ಮಮ್ಲಿಫ	ಮಮ್ಲಾಫಃ	ಮಮ್ಲಾ	ಮಮ್ಲಾ	ಮಮ್ಲಾವ	ಮಮ್ಲಾಮ

(2)

ಫಲ್	ಅಫುಸ [ಃ]	ಅ ₁	ಫಲ್	ವ ₁	ಮ ₁
ಚಿ @ gf + ಫ = ಚಿಚ್ಚಿ ಫ or ಚಿಚ್ಚಿ ಮಿಫ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಫಃ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿ	ಚಿ @ rf or gf + ಅ = ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಯ or ಚಿಚಿಯ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿವ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಮ

ROOTS.				3RD PERSON.		
				Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ನಿ	...	....	...	ನಿನಾಯ	ನಿಸ್ಯತುಃ	ನಿಸ್ಯುಃ
(b) Roots ending in ಇ or ಈ and beginning with conjunct consonants.						
ಕ್ಷಿ	...	....	....	ಚಿಕ್ಷಾಯ	ಕ್ಷಿ @ ಇಮ್ for f + ಅ ತುಃ = ಚಿಕ್ಷಿ ಯತುಃ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಾಃ
ಕ್ರಿ	...	....	....	ಚಿಕ್ರಾಯ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯತುಃ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಾಃ
(c) Roots ending in ಉ or ಊ.						
ಷ್ಯ	...	...	....	ಷ್ಯ @ ಫ + ಅ = ಪುಷ್ಯಾವ	ಷ್ಯ @ ಉಮ್ for f + ಅ = ಪುಷ್ಯಾವ ತುಃ	ಪುಷ್ಯಾವುಃ
ಊ	...	....	...	ಊಲಾವ	ಊಲಾವತುಃ	ಊಲಾವುಃ
(d) Roots ending in ಋ and beginning with non-conjunct consonants.						
ಢ	....	....	...	ಢ @ ಫ + ಅ = ವಢಾರ	ವಢತುಃ	ವಢುಃ
(e) Roots ending in ಋ and beginning with conjunct consonants and roots ending in ಋ.						
ಸ್ತ	....	....	...	ತಸ್ತಾರ	ತಸ್ತರತುಃ	ತಸ್ತರಾಃ

PADI.

VOICE

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನಿನ್ನೆಥ or ನಿ ನಯಿಥ	ನಿನ್ನೆಥಾಃ	ನಿನ್ನೆ	ನಿನಾಯ or ನನಯ	ನಿನ್ನಿವ	ನಿನ್ನಿಮ (3)
ಚಿಕ್ಷೇಥ or ಚಿಕ್ಷಯಿಥ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಥಾಃ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಾಯ or ಚಿಕ್ಷಯ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಿವ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಿಮ
ಚಿಕ್ರೇಥ or ಚಿಕ್ರಯಿಥ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಥಾಃ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯ	ಚಿಕ್ರಾಯ or ಚಿಕ್ರಯ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಿವ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಮ (4)
ಪಾಚ್ಯೇತ or ಪಾಚ್ಯೇವಿಥ	ಪಾಚ್ಯೇವಥಾಃ	ಪಾಚ್ಯೇವ	ಪಾಚ್ಯೇವ or ಪಾಚ್ಯೇವ	ಪಾಚ್ಯೇವಿವ	ಪಾಚ್ಯೇವಿಮ
ಲಾಲಿಥ	ಲಾಲಿವಥಾಃ	ಲಾಲಿವ	ಲಾಲಿವ or ಲಾಲಿವ	ಲಾಲಿವಿವ	ಲಾಲಿವಿಮ (5)
ಧೃ @ g/+ ಥ = ವಧರ್ಥ	ವಧ್ರಥಾಃ	ವಧ್ರ	ವಧ್ರಾ or ವ ಧ್ರ	ವಧ್ರಿವ	ವಧ್ರಿಮ (6)
ತಸ್ತರ್ಥ	ತಸ್ತರಥಾಃ	ತಸ್ತರ	ತಸ್ತಾರ or ತ ಸ್ತರ	ತಸ್ತರಿವ	ತಸ್ತರಿಮ

ROOTS.				3RD PERSON.		
				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಕೈ	....	...	....	ಚಕಾರ	ಚಕರತುಃ	ಚಕರಾಃ
(f) Roots beginning with ಚ, ಜ, ಟ, ಠ, ತ, ದ, ಪ, ಬ, ಮ, ಯ, ರ, ಲ, ವ, ಕ, ಷ & ಸ and ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ.						
ಪಚ್	....	....	...	ಪಚ್ @ pf +ಅ = ಪ ಪಾಚೆ	ಪಚ್ @ ಎ for p + ಅ ತುಃ = ಪೇ ಚತುಃ	ಪೇಚುಃ
ತನ್	...	....	...	ತತಾನ	ತೇನತುಃ	ತೇನುಃ

(g) Roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇಠ.

ಇಠ	....	....	....	ಇಠ್ @ gp +ಅ = ಇ ಯೇಲ	ಈಲತುಃ	ಈಲುಃ
ಭಿದ್	...	....	...	ವಿಭೇದ	ವಿಭಿದತುಃ	ವಿಭಿದುಃ
ಉಚ್	...	...	...	ಉವೋಚೆ	ಉವುಚತುಃ	ಉವುಚುಃ
ತುದ್	....	....	...	ತುತೋದ	ತುತುದತುಃ	ತುತುದುಃ
ಋಚ್	...	....	...	ಅನರ್ಚ	ಅನುರ್ಚತುಃ	ಅನುರ್ಚುಃ
ದೃಷ್	....	....	...	ದದರ್ಷ	ದದೃಷತುಃ	ದದೃಷುಃ

(h) Other roots beginning with consonants & ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ.

ಭಜ್	ಭಜ್ @ bp + ಅ = ಬ ಭಾಜ	ಬಭಜತುಃ	ಬಭಜುಃ
-----	------	-----	------	----------------------------	--------	-------

PADI.

VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಜಕರಂಥ	ಜಕರಂಥಾಃ	ಜಕರ	ಜಕಾರ or ಜಕರ	ಜಕಂವ	ಜಕಂವು (7)
ಪಪಕ್ಥ or ಪೆಚಿಥ	ಪೆಚಿಥಾಃ	ಪೆಚ	ಪಪಾಚ or ಪಪಚ	ಪೆಚಿವ	ಪೆಚಿವು
ತತನಿಥ	ತೇನಥಾಃ	ತೇನ	ತತಾನ or ತತನ	ತೇನಿವ	ತೇನಿವು (8)
ಇಯಾಲಿಥ	ಀಲಥಾಃ	ಀಲ	ಇಯಾಲ	ಀಲಿವ	ಀಲಿವು
ಬಿಭೇದಿಥ	ಬಿಭಿದಥಾಃ	ಬಿಭಿದ	ಬಿಭೇದ	ಬಿಭಿದಿವ	ಬಿಭಿದಿವು
ಉವೋಚಿಥ	ಉವುಚಿಥಾಃ	ಉವುಚಿ	ಉವೋಚಿ	ಉವುಚಿವ	ಉವುಚಿವು
ತುತೋದಿಥ	ತುತುದಥಾಃ	ತುತುದ	ತುತೋದ	ತುತುದಿವ	ತುತುದಿವು
ಆನರ್ಚಿಥ	ಆನುಚಿಥಾಃ	ಆನುಚಿ	ಆನರ್ಚಿ	ಆನುಚಿವ	ಆನುಚಿವು
ದದರ್ಪಿಥ	ದದುಪಥಾಃ	ದದುಪ	ದದರ್ಪ	ದದುಪಿವ	ದದುಪಿವು (9)
ಬಭಕ್ತ or ಬಭಜಿಥ	ಬಭಜಿಥಾಃ	ಬಭಜಿ	ಭಕ್ @ ಿಃ+ ಅ or ಭಜ್ +ಆ=ಬಭಿಃ ಜ or ಬಭಜಿ	ಬಭಜಿವ	ಬಭಜಿವು

ROOTS.				3RD PERSON.		
				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭ್ರಮ	...	...	...	ಬಭ್ರಾಮ	ಬಭ್ರಮತುಃ	ಬಭ್ರಮುಃ

(i) Roots with penultimate ು.

ಕೃತ್	ಕೃತ್ @ ಈ ರ for p + ಲ = ಚ ಕೀರ್ತ	ಚಕೀರ್ತುಃ	ಚಕೀರ್ತುಃ
------	-----	-----	-----	---	----------	----------

(j) Other roots than the above comprising.

1. Roots beginning with ಅ and ending in non-conjunct consonants.

2. Roots beginning with ಆ and ending in non-conjunct consonants.

3. Roots beginning with consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate long vowels except ಋ.

ಅಟ	...	....	....	ಅಟ	ಅಟತುಃ	ಅಟುಃ
ಅಪ	...	...	....	ಅಪ	ಅಪತುಃ	ಅಪುಃ
ಅಸ	....	....	....	ಅಸ	ಅಸತುಃ	ಅಸುಃ
ಸಂಧ	...	...	...	ಸಸಂಧ	ಸಸಂಧತುಃ	ಸಸಂಧುಃ
ನೀವ	...	...	...	ನಿನೀವ	ನಿನೀವತುಃ	ನಿನೀವುಃ
ಮೂಲ	....	....	...	ಮೂಮೂಲ	ಮೂಮೂಲತುಃ	ಮೂಮೂಲುಃ
ಚಿಲ	....	....	....	ಚಿಚಿಲ	ಚಿಚಿಲತುಃ	ಚಿಚಿಲುಃ

PADI.

VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಬ್ರೂಮಿಥ	ಬ್ರೂಮುಥಾಃ	ಬ್ರೂಮಾ	ಬಭ್ರಾಮಾ or ಬಭ್ರಮಾ	ಬಭ್ರಾವಿವ	ಬಭ್ರಾವಿಮಾ (10)

ಚಕ್ರೀರ್ಥ	ಚಕ್ರೀರ್ಥಾಃ	ಚಕ್ರೀರ್ತ	ಚಕ್ರೀರ್ತ	ಚಕ್ರೀರ್ತಿವ	ಚಕ್ರೀರ್ತಿಮಾ (11)
----------	------------	----------	----------	------------	---------------------

ಆಟಥ	ಆಟಥಾಃ	ಆಟ	ಆಟ	ಆಟಿವ	ಆಟಿಮಾ
ಆಪಿಥ	ಆಪಿಥಾಃ	ಆಪ	ಆಪ	ಆಪಿವ	ಆಪಿಮಾ
ಆಸಿಥ	ಆಸಿಥಾಃ	ಆಸ	ಆಸ	ಆಸಿವ	ಆಸಿಮಾ
ಸಸಾಧಿಥ	ಸಸಾಧಿಥಾಃ	ಸಸಾಧ	ಸಸಾಧ	ಸಸಾಧಿವ	ಸಸಾಧಿಮಾ
ನಿನೀವಿಥ	ನಿನೀವಿಥಾಃ	ನಿನೀವ	ನಿನೀವ	ನಿನೀವಿವ	ನಿನೀವಿಮಾ
ಮಾಮೂಲಿಥ	ಮಾಮೂಲಿಥಾಃ	ಮಾಮೂಲ	ಮಾಮೂಲ	ಮಾಮೂಲಿವ	ಮಾಮೂಲಿಮಾ
ಚಿಚ್ಚೀಲಿಥ	ಚಿಚ್ಚೀಲಿಥಾಃ	ಚಿಚ್ಚೀಲ	ಚಿಚ್ಚೀಲ	ಚಿಚ್ಚೀಲಿವ	ಚಿಚ್ಚೀಲಿಮಾ

ATMANE

BOTH ACTIVE AND

3RD PERSON.

ROOTS.

Singular. Dual. Plural.

MONOSYLLABIC ROOTS.

I. Roots ending in conjunct consonants ...

			ವರ್	ಆತೆ	ಇರೇಚ್
ಸ್ಕನ್ದ	....	....	ಹೆಸ್ಕನ್ದೆ	ಚೆಸ್ಕನ್ದಾತೆ	ಚೆಸ್ಕನ್ದಿರೆ
ಗರ್ಜ್	....	...	ಜಗರ್ಜೆ	ಜಗರ್ಜಾತೆ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿರೆ
ಅರ್ಚ್	....	...	ಆನರ್ಚೆ	ಆನರ್ಚಾತೆ	ಆನರ್ಚಿರೆ
ಆಚ್ಛ	....	...	ಆಚ್ಛೆ or ಆ ಸಚ್ಛೆ	ಆಚ್ಛಾತೆ or ಆನಚ್ಛಾತೆ	ಆಚ್ಛಿರೆ or ಆ ಸಚ್ಛಿರೆ

II. Other roots than the above

ವರ್₁ ಆತೆ₁ ಇರೇಚ್₁

(a) Roots ending in ಆ.

ಧಾ	ಧಾ - f + ಎ = ದಧೆ	ಧಾ - f + ಆ ತೆ = ದಧಾತೆ	ಧಾ - f + ಇರೆ = ದಧಿರೆ
----	------	-----	---------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------

ಮ್ಲಾ from ಮ್ಲೃ. ಮಮ್ಲಾ ಮಮ್ಲಾತೆ ಮಮ್ಲಿರೆ

(b) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಇ or ಈ

ಚಿ	....	....	ಚಿ @ ಯ್ for f + ಎ = ಚಿಚ್ಯೆ	ಚಚ್ಯಾತೆ	ಚಚ್ಯಿರೆ
ನೀ	....	....	ನಿನ್ಯೆ	ನಿನ್ಯಾತೆ	ನಿನ್ಯಿರೆ

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಸೆ	ಆಥೆ	ಥೈ	ಎ	ವಹೆ	ಮಹೆ
ಚಸ್ಯನ್ನಿಡೆ	ಚಸ್ಯನ್ನಾಥೆ	ಚಸ್ಯನ್ನಿಥೈ	ಚಸ್ಯನ್ನೆ	ಚಸ್ಯನ್ನಿವಹೆ	ಚಸ್ಯನ್ನಿಮಹೆ
ಜಗರ್ಜಿಡೆ	ಜಗರ್ಜಾಥೆ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿಥೈ	ಜಗರ್ಜೆ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿವಹೆ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿಮಹೆ
ಆನರ್ಜಿಡೆ	ಆನರ್ಜಾಥೆ	ಆನರ್ಜಿಥೈ	ಆನರ್ಜೆ	ಆನರ್ಜಿವಹೆ	ಆನರ್ಜಿಮಹೆ
ಆಚ್ಚಿವೆ or ಆ ನಾಚ್ಚಿವೆ	ಆಚ್ಚಾಥೆ or ಆನಾಚ್ಚಾಥೆ	ಆಚ್ಚಿಥೈ or ಆನಾಚ್ಚಿಥೈ	ಆಚ್ಚೆ or ಆ ನಾಚ್ಚೆ	ಆಚ್ಚಿವಹೆ or ಆನಾಚ್ಚಿವಹೆ	ಆಚ್ಚಿಮಹೆ or ಆನಾಚ್ಚಿಮಹೆ
ಸೆ ₁	ಆಥೆ ₁	ಥೈ ₁	ಎ ₁	ವಹೆ ₁	ಮಹೆ ₁
ಧಾ - f + ಇ ಸ = ದಧಿವೆ	ಧಾ - f + ಆ ಥೆ = ದಧಾಥೆ	ಧಾ - f + ಋ ಥೈ = ದಧಿಥೈ	ಧಾ - f + ಏ = ದಧೆ	ಧಾ - f + ಇ ವಹೆ = ದಧಿ ವಹೆ	ಧಾ - f + ಋ ಮಹೆ = ದಧಿ ಮಹೆ
ಮವ್ವಿಡೆ	ಮವ್ವಾಥೆ	ಮವ್ವಿಥೈ	ಮವ್ವೆ	ಮವ್ವಿವಹೆ	ಮವ್ವಿಮಹೆ (2)
ಚಿಚ್ಚಿವೆ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಾಥೆ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಥೈ	ಚಿಚ್ಚೆ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿವಹೆ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಮಹೆ
ನಿನ್ಯಿವೆ	ನಿನ್ಯಾಥೆ	ನಿನ್ಯಿಥೈ	ನಿನ್ಯೆ	ನಿನ್ಯಿವಹೆ	ನಿನ್ಯಿಮಹೆ (3)

ROOTS.				3RD PERSON.		
				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
(c) Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಇ or ಈ.						
ಕ್ಷಿ	....	...	...	ಕ್ಷಿ @ ಯ್ for f + ಎ = ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಾತೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯೀರೆ
ಕ್ರೀ	....	....	...	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಾತೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯೀರೆ
(d) Roots ending in ಉ or ಊ.						
ಯಾ	...	...	...	ಯಾಝಾವೆ	ಯಾಯಾನಾತೆ	ಯಾಯಾವೀರೆ
ಲೂ	...	...	...	ಲೂ @ ಲಾವ್ for f + ಎ = ಲಾಲಾವೆ	ಲಾಲಾನಾತೆ	ಲಾಲಾವೀರೆ
(e) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಋ						
ಢ್ಢ	...	...	...	ಢಢೈ	ಢಢಾತೆ	ಢಢೀರೆ
(f) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಋ.						
ಸ್ತೃ	....	...	...	ಸ್ತೃ @ ಗ್ಫ + ಎ = ತಸ್ತರೆ	ತಸ್ತರಾತೆ	ತಸ್ತರೀರೆ
(g) Roots ending in ಋ.						
ಕೃ	....	....	....	ಕೃ @ ಗ್ಫ + ಎ = ಚಕರೆ	ಚಕರಾತೆ	ಚಕರೀರೆ

PADL

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಿವೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಾಥೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಿಧ್ವಿ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಿವಹೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಿಮಹೆ
ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಿವೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಾಥೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಧ್ವಿ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಿವಹೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಮಹೆ (4)
ಯಾಯಾವಿ ವೆ	ಯಾಯಾವಾ ಥೆ	ಯಾಯಾವಿ ಧ್ವಿ	ಯಾಯಾವೆ	ಯಾಯಾವಿ ವಹೆ	ಯಾಯಾವಿಮ ಹೆ (5)
ಲಾಲಾವಿವೆ	ಲಾಲಾವಾಥೆ	ಲಾಲಾವಿಧ್ವಿ	ಲಾಲಾವೆ	ಲಾಲಾವಿವಹೆ	ಲಾಲಾವಿಮಹೆ
ವಧ್ರಿವೆ	ವಧ್ರಾಥೆ	ವಧ್ರಿಧ್ವಿ	ವಧ್ರೆ	ವಧ್ರಿವಹೆ	ವಧ್ರಿಮಹೆ(6)
ತಸ್ತರಿವೆ	ತಸ್ತರಾಥೆ	ತಸ್ತರಿಧ್ವಿ	ತಸ್ತರೆ	ತಸ್ತರಿವಹೆ	ತಸ್ತರಿಮಹೆ (7)
ಪಕರವೆ	ಪಕರಾಥೆ	ಪಕರಿಧ್ವಿ	ಪಕರೆ	ಪಕರಿವಹೆ	ಪಕರಿಮಹೆ(8)

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

(h) Roots beginning with ಚ, ಜ, ಟ, ಡ, ತ, ದ, ಪ, ಬ, ಮ, ಯ, ರ, ಲ, ವ, ಕ, ಷ and ಸ and ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ.

ROOTS.				Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಪಚ್	....	....	...	ಪಚ್ + @ ವಿ for p + ಎ = ಪ್ಪಚ್ಚೆ	ಪ್ಪಚ್ಚಾತೆ	ಪ್ಪಚ್ಚೆರೆ
ತನ	....	...	...	ತನೇ	ತನಂತೆ	ತನಿರೆ

(i) Other Roots beginning with consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ and roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇರ್

ಭಜ್	...	....	...	ಭಜ್ಜೆ	ಭಜ್ಜಾತೆ	ಭಜ್ಜೆರೆ
ಬ್ರಮ್	....	....	....	ಬ್ರಮ್ಜೆ	ಬ್ರಮ್ಜಾತೆ	ಬ್ರಮ್ಜೆರೆ
ಇಲ್	....	...	...	ಇಯಿಲೆ	ಇಯಿಲಂತೆ	ಇಯಿಲೆರೆ
ಉಚ್ಚ್	....	...	....	ಉಚ್ಚಚ್ಚೆ	ಉಚ್ಚಚ್ಚಾತೆ	ಉಚ್ಚಚ್ಚೆರೆ
ಮಚ್	....	....	....	ಮಚ್ಚೆ	ಮಚ್ಚಾತೆ	ಮಚ್ಚೆರೆ
ಭಿದ್	....	...	...	ಬಿಭಿದೆ	ಬಿಭಿದಾತೆ	ಬಿಭಿದೆರೆ
ತುದ್	....	....	...	ತುತುದೆ	ತುತುದಾತೆ	ತುತುದೆರೆ
ದ್ಯುಕ್	...	....	...	ದ್ಯುಪೆ	ದ್ಯುಪಾತೆ	ದ್ಯುಪೆರೆ

(j) Roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಯೂ.

ಕ್ಯಾತ್	ಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈ 5 for p + ಎ = ಪಕ್ಯಾತ್	ಪಕ್ಯಾತಾತೆ	ಪಕ್ಯಾತಿರೆ
--------	------	-----	-----	--	-----------	-----------

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಹೊಚಿದೆ	ಹೊಚಾಥೆ	ಹೊಚಿಧ್ವೆ	ಹೊಚೆ	ಹೊಚಿವಹೆ	ಹೊಚಿಮಹೆ
ತೊನಿದೆ	ತೊನಾಥೆ	ತೊನಿಧ್ವೆ	ತೊನೆ	ತೊನಿವಹೆ	ತೊನಿಮಹೆ (9)
ಬಭಡಿದೆ	ಬಭಜಾಥೆ	ಬಭಜಿಧ್ವೆ	ಬಭಜೆ	ಬಭಜಿವಹೆ	ಬಭಜಿಮಹೆ
ಬಭ್ರಮಿದೆ	ಬಭ್ರವಾಥೆ	ಬಭ್ರಮಿಧ್ವೆ	ಬಭ್ರಮೆ	ಬಭ್ರಮಿವಹೆ	ಬಭ್ರಮಿಮಹೆ
ಇಯಾಲಿದೆ	ಇಯಾಲಾಥೆ	ಇಯಾಲಿಧ್ವೆ	ಇಯಾಲೆ	ಇಯಾಲಿವಹೆ	ಇಯಾಲಿಮಹೆ
ಉವ್ರಚಿದೆ	ಉವ್ರಚಾಥೆ	ಉವ್ರಚಿಧ್ವೆ	ಉವ್ರಚೆ	ಉವ್ರಚಿವಹೆ	ಉವ್ರಚಿಮಹೆ
ಆಸ್ಯಚಿದೆ	ಆಸ್ಯಚಾಥೆ	ಆಸ್ಯಚಿಧ್ವೆ	ಆಸ್ಯಚೆ	ಆಸ್ಯಚಿವಹೆ	ಆಸ್ಯಚಿಮಹೆ
ಬಿಭಿದಿದೆ	ಬಿಭಿದಾಥೆ	ಬಿಭಿದಿಧ್ವೆ	ಬಿಭಿದೆ	ಬಿಭಿದಿವಹೆ	ಬಿಭಿದಿಮಹೆ
ತುತುದಿದೆ	ತುತುದಾಥೆ	ತುತುದಿಧ್ವೆ	ತುತುದೆ	ತುತುದಿವಹೆ	ತುತುದಿಮಹೆ
ದದ್ಯಪಿದೆ	ದದ್ಯಪಾಥೆ	ದದ್ಯಪಿಧ್ವೆ	ದದ್ಯಪೆ	ದದ್ಯಪಿವಹೆ	ದದ್ಯಪಿಮಹೆ (10)
ಚಕೀರ್ತಿದೆ	ಚಕೀರ್ತಾಥೆ	ಚಕೀರ್ತಿಧ್ವೆ	ಚಕೀರ್ತೆ	ಚಕೀರ್ತಿವಹೆ	ಚಕೀರ್ತಿಮಹೆ

(11)

ATMANE

BOTH ACTIVE AND

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

(k) Other roots than the above comprising.

(1). Roots beginning with ಅ and ending in non-conjunct consonants.

(2). Roots beginning with ಆ and ending in non-conjunct consonants.

(3). Roots beginning with consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate long vowels except ಮೂ.

ಅದ್	...	...	...	ಅದೆ	ಅದಾತೆ	ಅದಿರೆ
ಅಟ್	....	...	....	ಅಟೆ	ಅಟಾತೆ	ಅಟಿರೆ
ಆಪ್	...	....	....	ಆಪೆ	ಆಪಾತೆ	ಆಪಿರೆ
ಆಸ್	...	...	....	ಆಸೆ	ಆಸಾತೆ	ಆಸಿರೆ
ಸಾಧ್	....	...	....	ಸಸಾಧೆ	ಸಸಾಧಾತೆ	ಸಸಾಧಿರೆ
ನಿವ್	....	....	...	ನಿನಿವೆ	ನಿನಿವಾತೆ	ನಿನಿವಿರೆ
ಮೂಲ್	...	...	...	ಮೂಮೂಲೆ	ಮೂಮೂಲಾತೆ	ಮೂಮೂಲಿರೆ
ಚ್ಚಿಲ್	...	...	...	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಲೆ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಲಾತೆ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಲಿರೆ

PADL.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.**Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

ಆದಿವೆ.	ಆದಾಥೆ	ಆದಿಥ್ಯೆ	ಆದೆ	ಆದಿವಹೆ	ಆದಿಮಹೆ
ಆಟವೆ.	ಆಟಾಥೆ	ಆಟಿಥ್ಯೆ	ಆಟೆ	ಆಟಿವಹೆ	ಆಟಿಮಹೆ
ಆಪಿವೆ.	ಆಪಾಥೆ	ಆಪಿಥ್ಯೆ	ಆಪೆ	ಆಪಿವಹೆ	ಆಪಿಮಹೆ
ಆಸಿವೆ.	ಆಸಾಥೆ	ಆಸಿಥ್ಯೆ	ಆಸೆ	ಆಸಿವಹೆ	ಆಸಿಮಹೆ
ಸಸಾಧಿವೆ.	ಸಸಾಧಾಥೆ	ಸಸಾಧಿಥ್ಯೆ	ಸಸಾಥೆ	ಸಸಾಧಿವಹೆ	ಸಸಾಧಿಮಹೆ
ನಿನೀವಿವೆ.	ನಿನೀವಾಥೆ	ನಿನೀವಿಥ್ಯೆ	ನಿನೀವೆ	ನಿನೀವಿವಹೆ	ನಿನೀವಿಮಹೆ
ಮುಮೂಲಿವೆ.	ಮುಮೂಲಾ ಥೆ	ಮುಮೂಲಿ ಥ್ಯೆ	ಮುಮೂಲೆ	ಮುಮೂಲಿ ವಹೆ	ಮುಮೂಲಿಮಾ ಹೆ
ಚಿಹೀಲಿವೆ.	ಚಿಹೀಲಾಥೆ	ಚಿಹೀಲಿಥ್ಯೆ	ಚಿಹೀಲೆ	ಚಿಹೀಲಿವಹೆ	ಚಿಹೀಲಿಮಹೆ

(12)

The roots which in the perfect are conjugated by the auxiliary affix ಅಽ and the auxiliary verbs are (1) monosyllabic roots beginning with ಇಚ್ and containing a heavy vowel and (2) non-monosyllabic roots; and they are conjugated as follows :—

(1). (a) Roots being long single ಇಚ್ & (b) non-monosyllabic roots ending in ಇಚ್.

ಈ = ಈ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಅಯಾಂ; ಋ = ಅರಾಂ. FP ಪೇಚಿ = ಪೇಚಯಾಂ; FP ನೇನೀ = ನೆನಯಾಂ. FP ತೋಸ್ತು = ತೋಸ್ತವಾಂ; FP ಲೋಲ = ಲೋಲವಾಂ. ಜಾಗ್ಯ = ಜಾಗರಾಂ; ಚಕ್ರ = ಚಕ್ರರಾಂ; FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ = ಚಾಕರಾಂ (1)

(2). Non-monosyllabic roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇಚ್.

FP ಲೇರಿಚ್ = ಲೇರಿಚ್ @ gp + ಅಂ = ಲೇರೇಚಾಂ; FP ವೋನುಚ್ = ವೋನೋಚಾಂ; FP ತತ್ಯವ್ = ತತ್ವರ್ಪಾಂ ... (2)

(3). Non-monosyllabic roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.

FP ಚೇಕ್ಯತ್ = ಚೇಕ್ಯತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಅಂ = ಚೇಕೇರ್ತಾಂ ... (3)

(4). Non-monosyllabic roots ending in open ಯ preceded by a consonant.

FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ = ಬೇಭಿದ್ - (f + p) + ಅಂ = ಬೇಭಿದಾಂ ... (4)

(5). Other non-monosyllabic roots ending in ಅ.

ಕಥ = ಕಥ - f + ಅಂ = ಕಥಾಂ; D ಪಿಪಾಪ = ಪಿಪಾಪಾಂ; FP ಲೋಲಾಯ = ಲೋಲಾಯಾಂ (5)

(6). Other roots than the above comprising.

(1). Monosyllabic roots beginning with short ಇಚ್ and ending in conjunct consonants.

ಇನ್ದ = ಇನ್ದ + ಅಂ = ಇನ್ದಾಂ; ಉನ್ದ = ಉನ್ದಾಂ; ಋಚ್ಚ = ಋಚ್ಚಾಂ; ಈಶ್ಚ = ಈಶ್ಚಾಂ; ಉರ್ಜ್ಚ = ಉರ್ಜ್ಚಾಂ; ನಿಧ್ಚ = ನಿಧ್ಚಾಂ; ಓಜ್ಚ = ಓಜ್ಚಾಂ; ದರಿದ್ರಾ = ದರಿದ್ರಾಂ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ = ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಂ; X ಚೋರಯ್ = ಚೋರಯಾಂ; C ಚೋರಯ್ = ಚೋರಯಾಂ; FP ರಾರಾಧ್ = ರಾರಾಧಾಂ; FP ದೇದೀಪ್ = ದೇದೀಪಾಂ; FP ದೋಧೂಪ್ = ದೋಧೂಪಾಂ; FP ಚೇಚೇಲ್ = ಚೇಚೇಲಾಂ; FP ಡೋಡೌಕ್ = ಡೋಡೌಕಾಂ; FP ಪಾವ್ಯಚ್ಚ್ = ಪಾವ್ಯಚ್ಚಾಂ (6)

(2). Monosyllabic roots beginning with long ಇಚ್ and ನಿಚ್ and ending in consonants whether conjunct or non-conjunct.

(3). Non-monosyllabic roots ending in ಅ.

(4). Non-monosyl-
labic roots ending in
consonants with pe-
nultimatelong vowels
except ಋ.ೠ.

(5). Non-Monosyl-
labic roots ending in
conjunct consonants.

Observe that the final ಮ in the affix ಅಂ is not indicatory and therefore the affix should come after the final letter of the root and not after the last vowel of it. (B. 504).

The auxiliary verbs which come after the affix ಅಂ are formed from the root (1) ಕೃ, (2) ಭೂ, or (3) ಅಸ್ by reduplication according to the rules already mentioned for the perfect and are made to agree in number and person with the number and person in which the principal roots that have taken the affix ಅಂ are intended to be employed. But except in the passive voice when both the *ātmanepadi* and *parasmaipadi* roots equally admit of only *ātmanepadi*, the auxiliary roots should be used in their own mode of conjugation, whatever may be the mode of the principal roots, except when the auxiliary is ಕೃ which should agree also in the mode of conjugation with the principal roots (III. 1. 40 ; Kās thereon ; I. 3. 63 ; Sid. II. 23). Thus :—

ACTIVE VOICE.

ಉನ್ದಾಂ from P ಉನ್ದ = ಉನ್ದಾವಾಸ or ಉನ್ದಾಂ ಬಭೂವ or ಉನ್ದಾಂ
ಕಾರ.

ವಿಧಾಂ from A ವಿಧ್ = ವಿಧಾವಾಸ or ವಿಧಾಂ ಬಭೂವ or ವಿಧಾಂಜೆಕ್ರೆ

PASSIVE VOICE.

ಉನ್ದಾಂ though from P ಉನ್ದ = ಉನ್ದಾವಾಸ, or ಉನ್ದಾಂ ಬಭೂವ, or
ಉನ್ದಾಂಜೆಕ್ರೆ.

ವಿಧಾಂ = ವಿಧಾವಾಸ, or ವಿಧಾಂ ಬಭೂವ, or ವಿ
ಧಾಂಜೆಕ್ರೆ.

Observe further that though generally the auxiliary verbs come immediately after the word formed by the affix ಅಂ, yet they may sometimes be found separated from the word as in the following examples :—

(1). ತಂಪಾತಯಾಂ ಪ್ರಥಮಂ ಆಸ (Ragh. IX. 61).

(2). ಪ್ರಭ್ರಂಕಯಾಂ ಯೋನಘಂ ಜೆಕಾರ (Ragh. XIII. 36).

The conjugation of the roots in the benedictive in which also they, follows :—

3RD PERSON.

ACTIVE VOICE			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
PARASMAIPADI.					
Roots ending in ಅ	...	...	ಯಸು+ತ್ ₁	ಯಸು+ತಾಂ ₁	ಯಸು+ಜಸು ₁
ಕಥ	....	...	ಕಥ = f + ಯಾತ್ = ಕಥ್ಯಾತ್	ಕಥ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಕಥ್ಯಾಸುಃ
D ಪಿಪಾಠ	....	....	ಪಿಪಾಠ್ಯಾತ್	ಪಿಪಾಠ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಪಿಪಾಠ್ಯಾಸುಃ
 Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಅ.					
ಗ್ಲಾ	...	... from ಗ್ಲೈ.	ಗ್ಲಾ + ಯಾತ್ or ಗ್ಲಾ @ ಎ for f + ಯಾ ತ್ = ಗ್ಲಾ ಯಾ ತ್ or ಗ್ಲೈಯಾತ್	ಗ್ಲಾ ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ or ಗ್ಲೈಯಾ ಸ್ತಾಂ	ಗ್ಲಾ ಯಾಸುಃ or ಗ್ಲೈಯಾಸುಃ
FP ಜಾಙ್ಘಾ	...	...	ಜಾಙ್ಘಾ ಯಾತ್ or ಜೈಜ್ಞೈ ಯಾತ್	ಜಾಙ್ಘಾ ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ or ಜೈಜ್ಞೈ ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಜಾಙ್ಘಾ ಯಾಸುಃ or ಜೈಜ್ಞೈ ಯಾಸುಃ
 Roots ending in ಇ and ಈ.					
ಇ	....	....	ಇ @ If + ಯಾತ್ = ಈಯಾತ್	ಈಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಈಯಾಸುಃ
ಉ	...	...	ಉಯಾತ್	ಉಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಉಯಾಸುಃ
ಊ	....	....	ಊಯಾತ್	ಊಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಊಯಾಸುಃ
ಋ	....	....	ಋಯಾತ್	ಋಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಋಯಾಸುಃ
FP ತೋಽಪ್ಪ	....	....	ತೋಽಪ್ಪ ಯಾತ್	ತೋಽಪ್ಪಯಾ ಸ್ತಾಂ	ತೋಽಪ್ಪಯಾ ಸುಃ

as we have seen, do not get modified by any tense affix is as

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಯಾನ್‌+ನ್‌ ₁	ಯಾನ್‌+ತಂ ₁	ಯಾನ್‌+ತ ₁	ಯಾನ್‌+ಅಂ ₁	ಯಾನ್‌+ವ ₁	ಯಾನ್‌+ಮ ₁
ಕಛ್ಯಾಃ	ಕಛ್ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಕಛ್ಯಾಸ್ತ	ಕಛ್ಯಾಸಂ	ಕಛ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ಕಛ್ಯಾಸ್ತ
ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾಸ್ತ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾಸಂ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾಸ್ತ
					(1)
ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಃ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾಃ	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಸ್ತಂ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾ ಸ್ತಂ	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಸ್ತ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾಸ್ತ	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಸಂ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾ ಸಂ	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಸ್ವ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾ ಸ್ವ	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಸ್ತ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾ ಸ್ತ
ಜ್ಞಾಯಾಃ or ಜ್ಞೇಯಾಃ	ಜ್ಞಾಯಾಸ್ತ or ಜ್ಞೇಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಜ್ಞಾಯಾಸ್ತ or ಜ್ಞೇಯಾಸ್ತ	ಜ್ಞಾಯಾಸಂ or ಜ್ಞೇಯಾಸಂ	ಜ್ಞಾಯಾಸ್ವ or ಜ್ಞೇಯಾಸ್ವ	ಜ್ಞಾಯಾಸ್ತ or ಜ್ಞೇಯಾಸ್ತ
					(2)
ಛಾಯಾಃ	ಛಾಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಛಾಯಾಸ್ತ	ಛಾಯಾಸಂ	ಛಾಯಾಸ್ವ	ಛಾಯಾಸ್ತ
ಊಯಾಃ	ಊಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಊಯಾಸ್ತ	ಊಯಾಸಂ	ಊಯಾಸ್ವ	ಊಯಾಸ್ತ
ನೂಯಾಃ	ನೂಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ನೂಯಾಸ್ತ	ನೂಯಾಸಂ	ನೂಯಾಸ್ವ	ನೂಯಾಸ್ತ
ತೋದ್ರ್ಯ ಯಾಃ	ತೋದ್ರ್ಯ ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ತೋದ್ರ್ಯ ಯಾಸ್ತ	ತೋದ್ರ್ಯ ಯಾಸಂ	ತೋದ್ರ್ಯ ಯಾಸ್ವ	ತೋದ್ರ್ಯ ಯಾಸ್ತ (3)

3RD PERSON.

Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಋ.

				Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಕ್ಯ	...	...	....	ಕ್ಯ @ ರಿ for f+ಯಾತ್= ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸುಃ
FP ಚಕ್ಯ	...	...	...	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸುಃ

Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಋ.

ಸ್ತೃ	...	...	...	ಸ್ತೃ @ qf+ ಯಾತ್=ಸ್ತೃ ರಾತ್	ಸ್ತೃರಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಸ್ತೃರಾಸುಃ
FP ಸಸ್ತೃ	...	...	...	ಸಸ್ತೃರಾತ್	ಸಸ್ತೃರಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಸಸ್ತೃರಾಸುಃ

Roots ending in ಋ (non-labial.)

ಋ	...	...	...	ಋ @ ಕಾರಿ for f+ಯಾ ತ್=ಕಾರಾತ್	ಕಾರಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಕಾರಾಸುಃ
ಕ್ಲೃ	...	...	....	ಕ್ಲರಾತ್	ಕ್ಲರಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಕ್ಲರಾಸುಃ
FP ಚ್ಚ್ಲೃ	...	...	....	ಚ್ಚ್ಲರಾತ್	ಚ್ಚ್ಲರಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಚ್ಚ್ಲರಾಸುಃ

Roots ending in ಋ (labial.)

ಘೃ	...	...	....	ಘೃ @ ಊರಿ for f+ಯಾ ತ್=ಘೂರಾತ್	ಘೂರಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಘೂರಾಸುಃ
ಘೃ	...	...	....	ಘೂರಾತ್	ಘೂರಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಘೂರಾಸುಃ
FP ಘೋಘೃ	...	...	....	ಘೋಘೂರಾತ್	ಘೋಘೂರಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಘೋಘೂರಾಸುಃ

	2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
ಕ್ರಿಯಾಃ	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತು	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸಂ	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ಯ	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತು	
ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಃ	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತು	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸಂ	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ಯ	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತು	
ಸ್ತೂರಾಃ	ಸ್ತೂರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಸ್ತೂರಾಸ್ತು	ಸ್ತೂರಾಸಂ	ಸ್ತೂರಾಸ್ಯ	ಸ್ತೂರಾಸ್ತು	
ಸಸ್ಮರಾಃ	ಸಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಸಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ತು	ಸಸ್ಮರಾಸಂ	ಸಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ಯ	ಸಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ತು	
ಈರಾಃ	ಈರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಈರಾಸ್ತು	ಈರಾಸಂ	ಈರಾಸ್ಯ	ಈರಾಸ್ತು	
ಕೇರಾಃ ಚೇಕೇರಾಃ	ಕೇರಾಸ್ತಂ ಚೇಕೇರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಕೇರಾಸ್ತು ಚೇಕೇರಾಸ್ತು	ಕೇರಾಸಂ ಚೇಕೇರಾಸಂ	ಕೇರಾಸ್ಯ ಚೇಕೇರಾಸ್ಯ	ಕೇರಾಸ್ತು ಚೇಕೇರಾಸ್ತು	
ಪೂರಾಃ	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತು	ಪೂರಾಸಂ	ಪೂರಾಸ್ಯ	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತು	
ವೂರಾಃ ಪೋವೂರಾಃ	ವೂರಾಸ್ತಂ ಪೋವೂರಾಸ್ತಂ	ವೂರಾಸ್ತು ಪೋವೂರಾಸ್ತು	ವೂರಾಸಂ ಪೋವೂರಾಸಂ	ವೂರಾಸ್ಯ ಪೋವೂರಾಸ್ಯ	ವೂರಾಸ್ತು ಪೋವೂರಾಸ್ತು	

3RD PERSON.

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate ੲ.

				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ਕ੍ਯਾਤ	...	...	...	ਕ੍ਯਾਤ @ ਚਾਰ for p+ਯ ਫ=ਕ੍ਯਾਤ ਤ	ਕ੍ਯਾਤਸ੍ਯਾ	ਕ੍ਯਾਤਸੁਃ
FP ਖੇਕ੍ਯਾਤ	...	...	...	ਖੇਕ੍ਯਾਤ	ਖੇਕ੍ਯਾਤਸ੍ਯਾ	ਖੇਕ੍ਯਾਤਸੁਃ

Roots ending in conjunct consonants with penultimate nasal, the roots not being distinguished by indicatory ੲ.

ਢੰਯ	...	...	...	ਢੰਯ - p + ਯਾਤ = ਢ ਯਾਤ	ਢੰਯਸ੍ਯਾ	ਢੰਯਸੁਃ
FP ਢੰਢੰਯ	...	...	...	ਢੰਢੰਯ	ਢੰਢੰਯਸ੍ਯਾ	ਢੰਢੰਯਸੁਃ

Other roots than the above comprising

1. Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ੲ.

2. Roots ending in ਚ & ਲ.

3. Roots ending in consonants with other penultimate vowels than ੲ.

4. Roots ending in conjunct consonants with penultimate nasal, the roots being distinguished by indicatory ੲ.

5. Other roots ending in conjunct consonants.

ਖਾ	...	...	...	ਖਾਯਾਤ	ਖਾਯਾਸ੍ਯਾ	ਖਾਯਾਸੁਃ
FP ਖਾਖਾ	...	...	...	ਖਾਖਾਯਾਤ	ਖਾਖਾਯਾਸ੍ਯਾ	ਖਾਖਾਯਾਸੁਃ

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತು	ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತುಂ	ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತು	ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತುಂ	ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತುನ್ಯ	ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತುನ್ತು
ಬೇರ್ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತು	ಬೇರ್ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತು ನ್ತುಂ	ಬೇರ್ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತು ನ್ತು	ಬೇರ್ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತು ನ್ತುಂ	ಬೇರ್ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತುನ್ಯ ನ್ತು	ಬೇರ್ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತು ನ್ತು
ದರ್ತಾರ್ತು	ದರ್ತಾರ್ತುಂ	ದರ್ತಾರ್ತು	ದರ್ತಾರ್ತುಂ	ದರ್ತಾರ್ತುನ್ಯ	ದರ್ತಾರ್ತುನ್ತು
ದಂದರ್ತಾರ್ತು	ದಂದರ್ತಾರ್ತುಂ	ದಂದರ್ತಾರ್ತು	ದಂದರ್ತಾರ್ತುಂ	ದಂದರ್ತಾರ್ತುನ್ಯ	ದಂದರ್ತಾರ್ತುನ್ತು

ಪಾಯ್ತು	ಪಾಯ್ತುಂ	ಪಾಯ್ತು	ಪಾಯ್ತುಂ	ಪಾಯ್ತುನ್ಯ	ಪಾಯ್ತುನ್ತು
ಪಾಪಾಯ್ತು	ಪಾಪಾಯ್ತು ನ್ತುಂ	ಪಾಪಾಯ್ತು	ಪಾಪಾಯ್ತುಂ	ಪಾಪಾಯ್ತುನ್ಯ	ಪಾಪಾಯ್ತು ನ್ತು

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನೀ	...	...	... ನೀಯತ	ನೀಯತಾಂ	ನೀಯತುಃ
FP ನೇನೀ	....	...	... ನೇನೀಯತ	ನೇನೀಯತಾಂ ಮ	ನೇನೀಯತುಃ
ಭೂ	....	....	.... ಭೂಯತ	ಭೂಯತಾಂ	ಭೂಯತುಃ
FP ಬೋಭೂ	...	...	... ಬೋಭೂಯತ	ಬೋಭೂಯತಾಂ	ಬೋಭೂಯತುಃ
ಪಚ್	...	...	... ಪಚ್ಯಾತ್	ಪಚ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಪಚ್ಯಾತುಃ
ದಿವ್	...	...	... ದೀವ್ಯಾತ್	ದೀವ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ದೀವ್ಯಾತುಃ
ಪುರ್	...	....	... ಪೂರ್ಯಾತ್	ಪೂರ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಪೂರ್ಯಾತುಃ
ಮುರ್ಭ್	...	....	... ಮೂರ್ಭ್ಯಾತ್	ಮೂರ್ಭ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಮೂರ್ಭ್ಯಾತುಃ
ಗುರ್ವ್	....	...	.... ಗೂರ್ವ್ಯಾತ್	ಗೂರ್ವ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಗೂರ್ವ್ಯಾತುಃ
FP ಪಾಪಚ್	....	....	.... ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾತ್	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾತುಃ
FP ದೇದಿವ್	...	....	.... ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾತ್	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾತುಃ
FP ಪೊಪುರ್	....	....	.... ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯಾತ್	ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯಾತುಃ
PF ಮೂಮೂರ್ಭ್	...	....	.... ಮೂಮೂರ್ಭ್ಯಾತ್	ಮೂಮೂರ್ಭ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಮೂಮೂರ್ಭ್ಯಾತುಃ
ನಿನ್ from ನಿಡಿ	....	...	... ನಿನ್ದ್ಯಾತ್	ನಿನ್ದ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ನಿನ್ದ್ಯಾತುಃ
ಝ್	...	...	... ಝ್ಯಾತ್	ಝ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಝ್ಯಾತುಃ

2ND PERSON.

1st PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನೀಯಾಃ	ನೀಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ನೀಯಾಸ್ತು	ನೀಯಾಸಂ	ನೀಯಾಸ್ವ	ನೀಯಾಸ್ತು
ನೇನೀಯಾಃ	ನೇನೀಯಾ ಸ್ತಂ	ನೇನೀಯಾಸ್ತು	ನೇನೀಯಾಸಂ	ನೇನೀಯಾಸ್ವ	ನೇನೀಯಾಸ್ತು
ಭೂಯಾಃ	ಭೂಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಭೂಯಾಸ್ತು	ಭೂಯಾಸಂ	ಭೂಯಾಸ್ವ	ಭೂಯಾಸ್ತು
ಬೇಭೂಯಾಃ	ಬೇಭೂಯಾ ಸ್ತಂ	ಬೇಭೂಯಾಸ್ತು	ಬೇಭೂಯಾಸಂ	ಬೇಭೂಯಾಸ್ವ	ಬೇಭೂಯಾಸ್ತು
ವಚ್ಯಾಃ	ವಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ವಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ವಚ್ಯಾಸಂ	ವಚ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ವಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ದೀವ್ಯಾಃ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸಂ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ಪೂರಾಃ	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತು	ಪೂರಾಸಂ	ಪೂರಾಸ್ವ	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತು
ಮೂರ್ಛಾಃ	ಮೂರ್ಛಾಸ್ತಂ	ಮೂರ್ಛಾಸ್ತು	ಮೂರ್ಛಾಸಂ	ಮೂರ್ಛಾಸ್ವ	ಮೂರ್ಛಾಸ್ತು
ಗೂರ್ವಾಃ	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತಂ	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತು	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸಂ	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸ್ವ	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತು
ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಃ	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಸಂ	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಃ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸಂ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ಪೂಪೂರಾಃ	ಪೂಪೂರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪೂಪೂರಾಸ್ತು	ಪೂಪೂರಾಸಂ	ಪೂಪೂರಾಸ್ವ	ಪೂಪೂರಾಸ್ತು
ಮೂಮೂ ರ್ಛಾಃ	ಮೂಮೂ ರ್ಛಾಸ್ತಂ	ಮೂಮೂ ರ್ಛಾಸ್ತು	ಮೂಮೂ ರ್ಛಾಸಂ	ಮೂಮೂ ರ್ಛಾಸ್ವ	ಮೂಮೂ ರ್ಛಾಸ್ತು
ನಿನಾಂದ್ರಾಃ	ನಿನಾಂದ್ರಾಸ್ತಂ	ನಿನಾಂದ್ರಾಸ್ತು	ನಿನಾಂದ್ರಾಸಂ	ನಿನಾಂದ್ರಾಸ್ವ	ನಿನಾಂದ್ರಾಸ್ತು
ರಕ್ಷಾಃ	ರಕ್ಷಾಸ್ತಂ	ರಕ್ಷಾಸ್ತು	ರಕ್ಷಾಸಂ	ರಕ್ಷಾಸ್ವ	ರಕ್ಷಾಸ್ತು

ATMANE

ACTIVE AND

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

FIRST DIVISION. ...

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ನೀಯ್ + ನ್
+ ತ or ತ₁

ನೀಯ್ + ಆತಾಂ
or ಆತಾಂ₁

ನೀಯ್ + ರನ್
or ರನ್₁

1. Roots beginning with con-
junct consonants and ending in
ಯ.

ಸ್ತೃ	ಸ್ತೃ @ ಘ್ + ಇನೀದ್ವ್ಯ or ಸ್ತೃ + ನೀ ದ್ವ್ಯ = ಸ್ತೃ ನೀದ್ವ್ಯ or ಸ್ತೃನೀದ್ವ್ಯ	ಸ್ತೃನೀದ್ವ್ಯಾತಾಂ ಮ or ಸ್ತೃನೀ ಯಾತಾಂ	ಸ್ತೃನೀದ್ವ್ಯಾನ್ or ಸ್ತೃನೀ ರನ್
------	-----	-----	-----	--	---	------------------------------------

2. Roots ending in ಋ (labial.)

ವ್ಯಾ	...	...	...	ವ್ಯಾ @ ಘ್ + ಇನೀದ್ವ್ಯ or ವ್ಯಾ @ ಊರ್ for ಫ + ನೀ ದ್ವ್ಯ = ವ್ಯಾ ನೀದ್ವ್ಯ or ವ್ಯಾನೀದ್ವ್ಯ	ವ್ಯಾನೀದ್ವ್ಯಾತಾಂ or ವ್ಯಾನೀ ಯಾತಾಂ	ವ್ಯಾನೀದ್ವ್ಯಾನ್ or ವ್ಯಾನೀ ರನ್
ವ್ಯಾ	...	...	...	ವ್ಯಾನೀದ್ವ್ಯ or ವ್ಯಾನೀದ್ವ್ಯ	ವ್ಯಾನೀದ್ವ್ಯಾತಾಂ or ವ್ಯಾನೀ ಯಾತಾಂ	ವ್ಯಾನೀದ್ವ್ಯಾನ್ or ವ್ಯಾನೀ ರನ್

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನೀಯ್ + ನ್ + ಥಾನ್ or ಥಾನ್ ₁	ನೀಯ್ + ಆ ಥಾಂ or ಆ ಥಾಂ ₁	ನೀಯ್ + ಧ್ವ ಮ್ or ಧ್ವಂ ₁	ನೀಯ್ + ಅ or ಅ ₁	ನೀಯ್ + ವ ಹಿ or ವಹಿ ₁	ನೀಯ್ + ಮ ಹಿ or ಮಹಿ ₁
ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಸ್ತೃಷ್ಠಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಯಾ ಥಾಮ್ or ಸ್ತೃಷ್ಠಿ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಧ್ವಂ or ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಿ ಧ್ವಂ or ಸ್ತೃ ಷ್ಠಿಧ್ವಂ	ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಯ or ಸ್ತೃಷ್ಠಿ ಯ	ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠವಹಿ or ಸ್ತೃಷ್ಠಿ ವಹಿ	ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಮಹಿ or ಸ್ತೃಷ್ಠಿ ಮಹಿ (1)
ಪರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಪೂರ್ಷಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಪರಿಷ್ಠಯಾ ಥಾಂ or ಪೂ ರ್ಷಿಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಪರಿಷ್ಠಧ್ವಮ್ or ಪರಿಷ್ಠಿ ಧ್ವಂ or ಪೂ ರ್ಷಿಧ್ವಂ	ಪರಿಷ್ಠಯ or ಪೂರ್ಷಿಯ	ಪರಿಷ್ಠವಹಿ or ಪೂರ್ಷಿವಹಿ	ಪರಿಷ್ಠಮಹಿ or ಪೂರ್ಷಿ ಮಹಿ
ಪರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಪೂರ್ಷಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಪರಿಷ್ಠಯಾ ಥಾಂ or ಪೂರ್ಷಿ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಪರಿಷ್ಠಧ್ವಂ or ಪರಿಷ್ಠಿ ಧ್ವಂ or ಪೂ ರ್ಷಿಧ್ವಂ	ಪರಿಷ್ಠಯ or ಪೂರ್ಷಿಯ	ಪರಿಷ್ಠವಹಿ or ಪೂರ್ಷಿವಹಿ	ಪರಿಷ್ಠಮಹಿ or ಪೂರ್ಷಿ ಮಹಿ (2)

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

3. Roots ending in ು, (non-labial).

ಕೃ	...	....	...	ಕೃ @ gf+	ಕರಿಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಕರಿಷೀರನ್
				ಇಸೀದ್ವ or	or ಕೇರ್ಷೀಯಾ	or ಕೇರ್ಷೀ
				ಕೃ @ ಈರ್	ತಾಂ	ರನ್
				for f + ಸೀ		
				ದ್ವ = ಕರಿಷೀ		
				ದ್ವ or ಕೇ		
				ರ್ಷೀದ್ವ		

SECOND DIVISION.

ಸೀಯ್ + ಸಿ
+ ತ

ಸೀಯ್ + ಆತಾಂ

ಸೀಯ್ + ರ
ನ್

1. Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ು.

2. E. Roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಕೃ	...	...	....	ಕೃ + ಸೀದ್ವ = ಕೃಷೀದ್ವ	ಕೃಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಕೃಷೀರನ್
E. ಭಿಷ್	...	...	...	ಭಿಷೀದ್ವ	ಭಿಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಭಿಷೀರನ್
E. ಮುಚ್	...	....	....	ಮುಚ್ಛೀದ್ವ	ಮುಚ್ಛೀಯಾತಾ ಮ್	ಮುಚ್ಛೀರನ್
E. ದೃಕ್	...	...	...	ದೃಚ್ಛೀದ್ವ	ದೃಚ್ಛೀಯಾತಾಂ	ದೃಚ್ಛೀರನ್
E. ಲಿಷ್	...	....	....	ಲಿಷ್ಠೀದ್ವ	ಲಿಷ್ಠೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಲಿಷ್ಠೀರನ್

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular. Dual. Plural. Singular. Dual. Plural.

ಕರಿಸೀಪ್ತಾಃ	OR ಕರಿಸೀಯಾಃ	ಕರಿಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ಕರಿಸೀಯಾ	OR ಕರಿಸೀವಹಿ	ಕರಿಸೀವಹಿ
ಕೇರ್ಷೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಘಂ	OR ಕರಿಸೀ	ಕೇರ್ಷೀಯಾ	ಕೇರ್ಷೀವಹಿ	OR ಕೇರ್ಷೀ
	ಕೇರ್ಷೀ	ಧ್ವಮ್			ಮಹಿ (3)
	ಯಾಘಂ	ಕೇರ್ಷೀಡ್ವೈ			
		ಮ್			

ಸೀಯಾಃ + ನ + ಥಾಸಃ	ಸೀಯಾಃ + ಱಃ	ಸೀಯಾಃ + ಧ್ವಂ	ಸೀಯಾಃ + ಅ	ಸೀಯಾಃ + ಮಹಿ	ಸೀಯಾಃ + ಮಹಿ
------------------	------------	--------------	-----------	-------------	-------------

ಕೃಷೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಕೃಷೀಯಾಃ	ಕೃಷೀಧ್ವಂ	ಕೃಷೀಯಾ	ಕೃಷೀವಹಿ	ಕೃಷೀಮಹಿ
	ಘಂ				
ಭಿತ್ತೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಭಿತ್ತೀಯಾಃ	ಭಿತ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಭಿತ್ತೀಯಾ	ಭಿತ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಭಿತ್ತೀಮಹಿ
	ಘಂ				
ಮಾರ್ಷೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಮಾರ್ಷೀಯಾಃ	ಮಾರ್ಷೀಧ್ವಂ	ಮಾರ್ಷೀಯಾ	ಮಾರ್ಷೀವಹಿ	ಮಾರ್ಷೀಮಹಿ
	ಘಂ				
ದೃಶೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ದೃಶೀಯಾಃ	ದೃಶೀಧ್ವಂ	ದೃಶೀಯಾ	ದೃಶೀವಹಿ	ದೃಶೀಮಹಿ
	ಘಂ				
ವಿಕ್ಷೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ವಿಕ್ಷೀಯಾಃ	ವಿಕ್ಷೀಡ್ವಂ	ವಿಕ್ಷೀಯಾ	ವಿಕ್ಷೀವಹಿ	ವಿಕ್ಷೀಮಹಿ
	ಘಂ				

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
THIRD DIVISION	...	ನಿಯ್ + ಸ್ + ತ	ನಿಯ್ + ಆತಾ ಮ್	ನಿಯ್ + ರ ನ್

E. Roots.

Roots ending in ಇ, ಈ, and ಉ.

ಇ	....	...	...	ಇ @ ಫ್ರ + ಸ್ನೀ ವ್ಯ = ವಿಸ್ನೀ ವ್ಯ	ವಿಸ್ನೀಯಾತಾಂ	ವಿಸ್ನೀರನ್
ಈ	....	....	...	ವಿಸ್ನೀವ್ಯ	ವಿಸ್ನೀಯಾತಾಂ	ವಿಸ್ನೀರನ್
ಊ	....	....	....	ಜ್ಞೇವ್ಯ	ಜ್ಞೇವ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಜ್ಞೇವ್ಯರನ್
ಋ	....	....	....	ಸ್ನೇವ್ಯ	ಸ್ನೇವ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಸ್ನೇವ್ಯರನ್
ಋ	...	....	...	ಓವ್ಯ	ಓವ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಓವ್ಯರನ್
ಋ	....	....	...	ನೋವ್ಯ	ನೋವ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ನೋವ್ಯರನ್

Roots ending in ಸ.

ವಸ	ವಸ @ ತ್ for ಫ್ರ + ಸ್ನೀ ವ್ಯ = ವ ಸ್ನೀವ್ಯ	ವಸ್ನೀಯಾತಾಂ	ವಸ್ನೀರನ್
----	-----	------	------	---	------------	----------

Other roots than the above, comprising.

1. Roots ending in ಳ.

2. Roots ending in other consonants than ಸ with penultimate ಳ & ಳ.

3. Roots ending in conjunct consonants.

ವಾ	ವಾ + ಸ್ನೀವ್ಯ = ವಾಸ್ನೀವ್ಯ	ವಾಸ್ನೀಯಾತಾಂ	ವಾಸ್ನೀರನ್
----	-----	------	------	-----------------------------	-------------	-----------

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಸೀಯ್ + ಸ್ + ಥಾಸ್	ಸೀಯ್ + ಲ ಥಾಂ	ಸೀಯ್ + ಫ್ವ ಮ್	ಸೀಯ್ + ಲ	ಸೀಯ್ + ವ ಹಿ	ಸೀಯ್ + ಮ ಹಿ (4)
ವಿಷೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ವಿಷೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ವಿಷೀಡ್ವಂ	ವಿಷೀಯಾ	ವಿಷೀವಹಿ	ವಿಷೀಮಹಿ
ವಿಷೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ವಿಷೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ವಿಷೀಡ್ವಂ	ವಿಷೀಯಾ	ವಿಷೀವಹಿ	ವಿಷೀಮಹಿ
ಚೇಷೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಚೇಷೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಚೇಷೀಡ್ವಂ	ಚೇಷೀಯಾ	ಚೇಷೀವಹಿ	ಚೇಷೀಮಹಿ
ನೇಷೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ನೇಷೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ನೇಷೀಡ್ವಂ	ನೇಷೀಯಾ	ನೇಷೀವಹಿ	ನೇಷೀಮಹಿ
ಓಷೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಓಷೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಓಷೀಡ್ವಂ	ಓಷೀಯಾ	ಓಷೀವಹಿ	ಓಷೀಮಹಿ
ನೋಷೀ ಪ್ತಾಃ	ನೋಷೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ನೋಷೀಡ್ವಂ	ನೋಷೀಯಾ	ನೋಷೀವಹಿ	ನೋಷೀಮಹಿ (5)
ವತ್ಸೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ವತ್ಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ವತ್ಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ವತ್ಸೀಯಾ	ವತ್ಸೀವಹಿ	ವತ್ಸೀಮಹಿ (6)
ಪಾಸೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಪಾಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಪಾಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ಪಾಸೀಯಾ	ಪಾಸೀವಹಿ	ಪಾಸೀಮಹಿ

ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಗ್ಲ from ಗ್ಲೆ	...	...	ಗ್ಲಸೀಪ್ಪ	ಗ್ಲಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಗ್ಲಸೀರನ್
ಅವ್	....	....	ಅತ್ಸೀಪ್ಪ	ಅತ್ಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಅತ್ಸೀರನ್
ವಚ್	...	...	ವರ್ತೀಪ್ಪ	ವರ್ತೀಯಾತಾಂ	ವರ್ತೀರನ್
ತ್ಯಜ್	...	....	ತ್ಯರ್ತೀಪ್ಪ	ತ್ಯರ್ತೀಯಾತಾಂ	ತ್ಯರ್ತೀರನ್
ರಭ್	....	...	ರಪ್ಸೀಪ್ಪ	ರಪ್ಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ರಪ್ಸೀರನ್
ದಕ್	...	....	ದರ್ತೀಪ್ಪ	ದರ್ತೀಯಾತಾಂ	ದರ್ತೀರನ್
ಗಮ್	....	...	ಗಂಸೀಪ್ಪ	ಗಂಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಗಂಸೀರನ್
ಮನ್	....	...	ಮಂಸೀಪ್ಪ	ಮಂಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಮಂಸೀರನ್
ಆಠ್	....	...	ಆಪ್ಸೀಪ್ಪ	ಆಪ್ಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಆಪ್ಸೀರನ್
ಸಾಧ್	....	...	ಸಾತ್ಸೀಪ್ಪ	ಸಾತ್ಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಸಾತ್ಸೀರನ್
ಪ್ರಜ್	...	....	ಪ್ರರ್ತೀಪ್ಪ	ಪ್ರರ್ತೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಪ್ರರ್ತೀರನ್
ಭ್ರಾಜ್	...	...	ಭ್ರಜ್ಜೀಪ್ಪ	ಭ್ರಜ್ಜೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಭ್ರಜ್ಜೀರನ್
ಭ್ರಸ್	...	...	ಭ್ರರ್ತೀಪ್ಪ	ಭ್ರರ್ತೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಭ್ರರ್ತೀರನ್
ದಂಕ್	....	....	ದಂಜ್ಜೀಪ್ಪ	ದಂಜ್ಜೀಯಾತಾಂ	ದಂಜ್ಜೀರನ್

E Roots.

Roots ending in open ಃ preceded by a consonant

FA ಬೇಢಿದ್ಯ			ಬೇಢಿದ್ಯ - (f + p) + ಇಸೀಪ್ಪ = ಬೇಢಿದಿಸೀಪ್ಪ	ಬೇಢಿದಿಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಬೇಢಿದಿಸೀರನ್
------------	--	--	--	---------------	-------------

Other roots ending in ಅ

ಕಥ್	...	....	ಕಥ್ - f + ಇಸೀಪ್ಪ = ಕಥಿಸೀಪ್ಪ	ಕಥಿಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಕಥಿಸೀರನ್
D ಪಿಪಾಡ			ಪಿಪಾಡಿಸೀಪ್ಪ	ಪಿಪಾಡಿಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಪಿಪಾಡಿಸೀರನ್

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಗ್ಲಾ ಸೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಗ್ಲಾ ಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಗ್ಲಾ ಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ಗ್ಲಾ ಸೀಯ	ಗ್ಲಾ ಸೀವಹಿ	ಗ್ಲಾ ಸೀಮಹಿ
ಅತ್ತೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಅತ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಅತ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಅತ್ತೀಯ	ಅತ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಅತ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ಪ್ರ್ತೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಪ್ರ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಪ್ರ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಪ್ರ್ತೀಯ	ಪ್ರ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಪ್ರ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ತ್ಯ್ತೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ತ್ಯ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ತ್ಯ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ತ್ಯ್ತೀಯ	ತ್ಯ್ತೀವಹಿ	ತ್ಯ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ರಪ್ತೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ರಪ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ರಪ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ರಪ್ತೀಯ	ರಪ್ತೀವಹಿ	ರಪ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ದ್ರ್ತೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ದ್ರ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ದ್ರ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ದ್ರ್ತೀಯ	ದ್ರ್ತೀವಹಿ	ದ್ರ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ಗಂಸೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಗಂಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಗಂಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ಗಂಸೀಯ	ಗಂಸೀವಹಿ	ಗಂಸೀಮಹಿ
ಮಂಸೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಮಂಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಮಂಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ಮಂಸೀಯ	ಮಂಸೀವಹಿ	ಮಂಸೀಮಹಿ
ಆಪ್ತೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಆಪ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಆಪ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಆಪ್ತೀಯ	ಆಪ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಆಪ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ಸಾತ್ಪೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಸಾತ್ಪೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಸಾತ್ಪೀಧ್ವಂ	ಸಾತ್ಪೀಯ	ಸಾತ್ಪೀವಹಿ	ಸಾತ್ಪೀಮಹಿ
ಪ್ರ್ತೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಪ್ರ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಪ್ರ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಪ್ರ್ತೀಯ	ಪ್ರ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಪ್ರ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ಭಜ್ತೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಭಜ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಭಜ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಭಜ್ತೀಯ	ಭಜ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಭಜ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ಭ್ರ್ತೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ಭ್ರ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಭ್ರ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಭ್ರ್ತೀಯ	ಭ್ರ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಭ್ರ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ದಜ್ತೀಪ್ತಾಃ	ದಜ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ದಜ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ದಜ್ತೀಯ	ದಜ್ತೀವಹಿ	ದಜ್ತೀಮಹಿ(7)

ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀಪ್ತಾಃ ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀಯಾಥಾಂ ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀಧ್ವಂ ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀಯಾ ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀವಹಿ ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀಮಹಿ (8)

ಕಥಿಪೀಪ್ತಾಃ ಕಥಿಪೀಯಾಥಾಂ ಕಥಿಪೀಧ್ವಂ ಕಥಿಪೀಯಾ ಕಥಿಪೀವಹಿ ಕಥಿಪೀಮಹಿ

ವಿಪಠಿಪೀಪ್ತಾಃ ವಿಪಠಿಪೀಯಾಥಾಂ ವಿಪಠಿಪೀಧ್ವಂ ವಿಪಠಿಪೀಯಾ ವಿಪಠಿಪೀವಹಿ ವಿಪಠಿಪೀಮಹಿ

ROOTS.			3RD PERSON.		
			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
FA	ಲೋಲಾಯ	...	.... ಲೋಲಾಯಿ ಷೀಷ್ಯ	ಲೋಲಾಯಿಷೀ ಯತಾಂ	ಲೋಲಾಯಿ ಷೀರನ್
Roots ending in ಇಕ್.					
ಭೂ			.... ಭೂಷೀಷ್ಯ	ಭೂಷೀಯತಾ ಮು	ಭೂಷೀರನ್
ಜೋರಿ			.... ಜೋರಯಿಷೀ ಷ್ಯ	ಜೋರಯಿಷೀ ಯತಾಂ	ಜೋರಯಿ ಷೀರನ್
ಭಾವಿ	...	...	.... ಭಾವಯಿಷೀಷ್ಯ	ಭಾವಯಿಷೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಭಾವಯಿಷೀ ರನ್
Roots ending in consonants with light penultimate ಇಕ್.					
ಇಷ್	....	...	.... ಇಷ್ @ gp + ಇಷೀಷ್ಯ = ವಿ ಷೀಷ್ಯ	ವಿಷೀಯತಾ ಮು	ವಿಷೀರನ್
ಜಿತ್	....	...	.... ಜಿತಿಷೀಷ್ಯ	ಜಿತಿಷೀಯತಾ ಮು	ಜಿತಿಷೀರನ್
ಉಚ್	...	....	.... ಓಚಿಷೀಷ್ಯ	ಓಚಿಷೀಯತಾ ಮು	ಓಚಿಷೀರನ್
ಘೋಷ್	...	....	.... ಘೋಷಿಷೀಷ್ಯ	ಘೋಷಿಷೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಘೋಷಿಷೀರ ನ್
ಋಚ್	....	....	.... ಅರ್ಚಿಷೀಷ್ಯ	ಅರ್ಚಿಷೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಅರ್ಚಿಷೀರ ನ್

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಲೋಲೂಯಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಲೋಲೂಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ಯಾಘಾಂ	ಲೋಲೂಯಿ ಷ್ಠಿಧ್ಯಂ	ಲೋಲೂಯಿ ಷ್ಠಿಯಾ	ಲೋಲೂಯಿ ಷ್ಠಿವಹು	ಲೋಲೂಯಿ ಮಹಿ (9)
ಭವಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಭವಿಷ್ಠಯಾಘಾಂ	ಭವಿಷ್ಠಿಧ್ಯಂ OR ಭವಿಷ್ಠಿ ಡ್ಯಂ	ಭವಿಷ್ಠಿಯಾ	ಭವಿಷ್ಠಿವಹು	ಭವಿಷ್ಠಿಮಹಿ
ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ಯಾಘಾಂ	ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ಧ್ಯಂ OR ಚೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಠಿಡ್ಯಂ	ಚೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಠಿಯಾ	ಚೋರಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ವಹು	ಚೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಠಿಮಹಿ
ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ಯಾಘಾಂ	ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಠಿಧ್ಯಂ ಮು OR ಭಾವ ಯಿಷ್ಠಿಧ್ಯಂ	ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ಯಾ	ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ವಹು	ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಠಿ ಮಹಿ (10)
ವಪಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ವಪಿಷ್ಠಯಾ ಘಾಂ	ವಪಿಷ್ಠಿಧ್ಯಂ	ವಪಿಷ್ಠಿಯಾ	ವಪಿಷ್ಠಿವಹು	ವಪಿಷ್ಠಿಮಹಿ
ಚೇತ್ರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಚೇತ್ರಿಷ್ಠಯಾ ಘಾಂ	ಚೇತ್ರಿಷ್ಠಿಧ್ಯಂ	ಚೇತ್ರಿಷ್ಠಿಯಾ	ಚೇತ್ರಿಷ್ಠಿವಹು	ಚೇತ್ರಿಷ್ಠಿಮಾ ಹಿ
ಪಿಚಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಪಿಚಿಷ್ಠಯಾ ಘಾಂ	ಪಿಚಿಷ್ಠಿಧ್ಯಂ	ಪಿಚಿಷ್ಠಿಯಾ	ಪಿಚಿಷ್ಠಿವಹು	ಪಿಚಿಷ್ಠಿಮಹಿ
ಘೋಷಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಘೋಷಿಷ್ಠಯಾ ಘಾಮು	ಘೋಷಿಷ್ಠಿ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಘೋಷಿಷ್ಠಿ ಯಾ	ಘೋಷಿಷ್ಠಿವ ಹು	ಘೋಷಿಷ್ಠಿ ಮಹಿ
ಅರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠಯಾ ಘಾಂ	ಅರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠಿಧ್ಯಂ	ಅರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠಿಯಾ	ಅರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠಿವ ಹು	ಅರ್ಚಿಷ್ಠಿಮಾ ಹಿ

ATMANE

ACTIVE AND

ROOTS.				3RD PERSON.		
				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ವೃಧ್	..	...	....	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀತ್ಸ್ಯ	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀರನ್

Roots ending in consonants
with penultimate ಯೂ.

ಕೃತ್	ಕೃತ್ @ ಈವಿ for p + ಇ ಸೀತ್ಸ್ಯ = ಕೇ ತಿಷೀತ್ಸ್ಯ	ಕೇತಿಷೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಕೇತಿಷೀರನ್
------	------	-----	-----	--	-----------------	-----------

Other roots than the above,
comprising.

1. Roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ.

2. Roots ending in consonants with penultimate long vowels except ಯೂ.

3. Roots ending in conjunct consonants.

ತನ್	...	...	....	ತನಿಷೀತ್ಸ್ಯ	ತನಿಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ತನಿಷೀರನ್
ಅನ್	....	...	...	ಅನಿಷೀತ್ಸ್ಯ	ಅನಿಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಅನಿಷೀರನ್
ಆನ್	....	....	....	ಆನಿಷೀತ್ಸ್ಯ	ಆನಿಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಆನಿಷೀರನ್
ಧಾವ್	...	....	....	ಧಾವಿಷೀತ್ಸ್ಯ	ಧಾವಿಷೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಧಾವಿಷೀರನ್
ನೀವ್	....	...	....	ನೀವಿಷೀತ್ಸ್ಯ	ನೀವಿಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ನೀವಿಷೀರನ್

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ವರ್ಧಿಸೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ವರ್ಧಿಸೀಯಾಃ ಫಾಂ	ವರ್ಧಿಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ವರ್ಧಿಸೀಯ	ವರ್ಧಿಸೀವಹಿ	ವರ್ಧಿಸೀಮಹಿ ಹಿ (11)

ಕೇರ್ತಿಸೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಕೇರ್ತಿಸೀಯಾಃ ಫಾಂ	ಕೇರ್ತಿಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ಕೇರ್ತಿಸೀಯ	ಕೇರ್ತಿಸೀವಹಿ	ಕೇರ್ತಿಸೀಮಹಿ ಹಿ (12)
---------------	--------------------	--------------	-----------	-------------	------------------------

ತನಿಸೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ತನಿಸೀಯಾಃಫಾಂ	ತನಿಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ತನಿಸೀಯ	ತನಿಸೀವಹಿ	ತನಿಸೀಮಹಿ
ಅಸಿಸೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಸಿಸೀಯಾಃಫಾಂ	ಅಸಿಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ಅಸಿಸೀಯ	ಅಸಿಸೀವಹಿ	ಅಸಿಸೀಮಹಿ
ಆಸಿಸೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಆಸಿಸೀಯಾಃಫಾಂ	ಆಸಿಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ಆಸಿಸೀಯ	ಆಸಿಸೀವಹಿ	ಆಸಿಸೀಮಹಿ
ಧಾವಿಸೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಧಾವಿಸೀಯಾಃ ಫಾಂ	ಧಾವಿಸೀಧ್ವಂ or ಧಾವಿಸೀ ಡ್ವಂ	ಧಾವಿಸೀಯ	ಧಾವಿಸೀವಹಿ	ಧಾವಿಸೀಮಹಿ
ನೀವಿಸೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ನೀವಿಸೀಯಾಃ ಫಾಂ	ನೀವಿಸೀಧ್ವಂ or ನೀವಿಸೀ ಡ್ವಂ	ನೀವಿಸೀಯ	ನೀವಿಸೀವಹಿ	ಧಾವಿಸೀಮಹಿ

ATMANE

ACTIVE AND

ROOTS.			3RD PERSON.		
			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಮೂಲ್	....	....	.... ಮೂಲಿಷ್ಯೈ	ಮೂಲಿಷ್ಯಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಮೂಲಿಷ್ಯರ ನ್
ವಧ್	....	....	.... ವಧಿಷ್ಯೈ	ವಧಿಷ್ಯಯಾತಾಂ	ವಧಿಷ್ಯರನ್
ನಿನ್ದ್	....	....	.... ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯೈ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯಯಾತಾಂ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯರನ್

ATMANE

FOR ONLY

Original roots ending in ಇಕ್.

			ನೀಯ್ + ಸ್ + ತ - ಚಿಣ್	ನೀಯ್ + ಆತಾಂ - ಚಿಣ್	ನೀಯ್ + ತ ನ್ - ಚಿಣ್
ಕ್ಷಿ	....	....	.... ಕ್ಷಿ @ ಖ್ + ಇ ಸೀಷ್ಯೈ = ಕ್ಷಾ ಯಿಷ್ಯೈ	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯರ ನ್
ನೀ	....	....	.... ನಾಯಿಷ್ಯೈ	ನಾಯಿಷ್ಯಯಾ ತಾಂ	ನಾಯಿಷ್ಯರ ನ್
ಕ್ರೀ	....	....	.... ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಯೈ	ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಯಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಯರ ನ್
ಯಾ	....	....	.... ಯಾವಿಷ್ಯೈ	ಯಾವಿಷ್ಯಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಯಾವಿಷ್ಯರ ನ್

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಮೂಲಿಷೀ ಪಾಃ	ಮೂಲಿಷೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಮೂಲಿಷೀಭ್ಯಃ ಮ or ಮೂ ಲಿಷೀಭ್ಯಃಂ	ಮೂಲಿಷೀ ಯ	ಮೂಲಿಷೀವ ಹಿ	ಮೂಲಿಷೀಮಃ ಹಿ
ವಧಿಷೀಪಾಃ	ವಧಿಷೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ವಧಿಷೀಭ್ಯಃಂ	ವಧಿಷೀಯ	ವಧಿಷೀವಹಿ	ವಧಿಷೀಮಃಹಿ
ನಿನ್ದಿಷೀಪಾಃ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷೀಭ್ಯಃಂ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷೀಯ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷೀಮಹಿ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷೀಮಃಹಿ (13)

PADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

ಸೀಯ್ + ಸ್ + ಥಾಸ್ - ಚಿಣ್	ಸೀಯ್ + ಅಥಾಂ - ಚಿಣ್	ಸೀಯ್ + ಧ್ವಃ ಮ - ಚಿಣ್	ಸೀಯ್ + ಅ - ಚಿಣ್	ಸೀಯ್ + ವ ಹಿ - ಚಿಣ್	ಸೀಯ್ + ಮಾ ಹಿ - ಚಿಣ್
ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀ ಪಾಃ	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀಭ್ಯಃಂ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀ ಭ್ಯಃಂ	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀ ಯ	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀವಹಿ	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷೀಮಃ ಹಿ
ನಾಯಿಷೀ ಪಾಃ	ನಾಯಿಷೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ನಾಯಿಷೀಭ್ಯಃಂ ಮ or ನಾ ಯಿಷೀಭ್ಯಃಂ	ನಾಯಿಷೀಯ	ನಾಯಿಷೀವಹಿ	ನಾಯಿಷೀಮಃ ಹಿ
ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷೀ ಪಾಃ	ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷೀಭ್ಯಃಂ ಮ or ಕ್ರಾ ಯಿಷೀಭ್ಯಃಂ	ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷೀ ಯ	ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷೀವ ಹಿ	ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷೀಮಃ ಹಿ
ಯಾವಿಷೀ ಪಾಃ	ಯಾವಿಷೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಯಾವಿಷೀಭ್ಯಃಂ or ಯಾವಿ ಷೀಭ್ಯಃಂ	ಯಾವಿಷೀಯ	ಯಾವಿಷೀವಹಿ	ಯಾವಿಷೀ ಮಃಹಿ

ROOTS.				3RD PERSON.		
				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭೂ	....	....	...	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯತ್ವ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾತಾ ತಾಂ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯನ್
ವೃ	....	..	....	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯತ್ವ	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಾತಾ ಮ್	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯನ್
ತ್ಯಾ	....	....	....	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯತ್ವ	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಾತಾ ಮ್	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯನ್

Original roots ending in ಆ.

ದಾ	ದಾ + ಯ್ + ಇಸ್ಯತ್ವ = ದಾ ಯಿಷ್ಯತ್ವ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾತಾ ತಾಂ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯನ್
----	-----	----	-----	---------------------------------------	-------------------	-----------

ಇ: roots from roots with in-
dicatory ಮ or ಮಿ.

C ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ	ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ + ಇಸ್ಯತ್ವ = ಕಮಿಷ್ಯ ತ್ವ or ಕಾ ಮಿಷ್ಯತ್ವ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಾತಾ ಮ್ or ಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯನ್ or ಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಯನ್
-------------	------	-----	---	------------------------------------	------------------------------

Other ಇ: roots than the above

X ಜೋರ್	....	...	ಜೋರ್ + ಇ ಸ್ಯತ್ವ = ಜೋ ರಿಷ್ಯತ್ವ	ಜೋರಿಷ್ಯಾತಾ ತಾಂ	ಜೋರಿಷ್ಯನ್
C ಭಾವ್	....	....	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯತ್ವ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾತಾ ತಾಂ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯನ್

FADI.

PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಛಾಂ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ OR ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ ಙ್ವಂತಃ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯವಹಿ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಮಹಿ
ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಛಾಂ	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ OR ವಾರಿಷ್ಯ ಙ್ವಂತಃ	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯೇ	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯವಹಿ	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಮಹಿ
ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಛಾಂ	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ OR ತಾರಿಷ್ಯ ಙ್ವಂತಃ	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯೇ	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯವಹಿ	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಮಹಿ (14)
ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಛಾಂ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ಯ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯವ ಹಿ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯಮ ಹಿ (15)
ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಾಃ OR ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಮಃ OR ಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಯಾಃಛಾಂ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ OR ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ ಙ್ವಂತಃ OR ಕಮಿ ಷ್ಯಙ್ವಂತಃ OR ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯಙ್ವಂತಃ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇ OR ಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಯೇ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯವಹಿ OR ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ ವಹಿ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಮಹಿ OR ಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಯಮಹಿ (16)
ಜಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಜಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಛಾಂ	ಜಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ OR ಜಿಷ್ಯ ಿಷ್ಯಙ್ವಂತಃ	ಜಿಷ್ಯೇ ಯ	ಜಿಷ್ಯವಹಿ	ಜಿಷ್ಯಮಹಿ
ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಛಾಂ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ OR ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ ಙ್ವಂತಃ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯವಹಿ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಮಹಿ (17)

Observe that when the verbs are formed optionally by affixes augmented with ಸ್ವಯಂ - ಚಕ್ in the passive voice, even those roots which are E- roots when the simple ಸ್ವಯಂ is used become E roots.

Observe also that ಇ roots in the passive voice, if formed from roots with indicatory ವ or ವಿ, give three forms, and if formed from other roots two forms as follows:—

C root from ಕೃ which is distinguished by indicatory ವ = ಕೃವಿಸ್ವ or ಕೃವಿಸ್ವ or ಕೃವಯಿಸ್ವ and so on.

C root from ಭೂ and ಭಿದ್ which are not so distinguished = ಭಾವಿಸ್ವ or ಭಾವಯಿಸ್ವ and ಭೇದಿಸ್ವ or ಭೇದಯಿಸ್ವ and so on.

X ತೋಠ್ = ತೋಠಿಸ್ವ or ತೋಠಯಿಸ್ವ.

Observe further that even other original roots ending in vowels give two forms in the passive voice as follows:—

ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷಿಸ್ವ or ಕ್ಷಯಿಸ್ವ. ಕ್ರಿ = ಕ್ರಯಿಸ್ವ or ಕ್ರಯಿಸ್ವ.
ಠ = ಠಿಸ್ವ or ಠಯಿಸ್ವ.

46. We may now conveniently refer to what we have termed the verbal secondary affixes. These affixes are attached to verbs after their complete formation in the manner we have seen above, to strengthen their meaning. The affixes and the additional sense they impart are as follows:—

Description of affixes.

(i) Affixes connoting superiority in the action of one out of two or more persons or things.

(ii) Affixes connoting superiority in one out of more than two persons or things under the same circumstances.

Affixes.

ತರಪ್ + ಅಮಾ (V. 4. 11; V. 3. 57.) e. g., ಪಚತಿ + ತರಪ್ + ಅಂ = ಪಚತಿತರಾಂ. "He cooks better (than another)".

ತಮಪ್ + ಅಮಾ (V. 3. 56; V. 4. 11) e. g., ಪಚತಿ + ತಮಪ್ + ಅಂ = ಪಚತಿತಮಾಂ. "He cooks best."

(iii) Affixes expressive of imperfection or slight incompleteness in the action.

ಕಲ್ಪಂ or ದೇಶ್ಯಂ or ದೇಶೀಯಂ. (V. 3. 67). *e.g.*, ಪಚತಿ + ಕಲ್ಪಂ &c., = ಪಚತಿಕಲ್ಪಂ or ಪಚತಿ ದೇಶ್ಯಂ or ಪಚತಿ ದೇಶೀಯಂ. "He cooks imperfectly" or "he does not finish cooking".

(vi) Affixes used to express that the action denoted by the verbs with which they are used is unknown, that is to say, when it is desired to suggest in connection with it the force of the expression "is it" and so on; also to express that the action is insignificant, contemptible, or worthy of pity; also to express that the action is connected as a means of relief with some object worthy of pity.

ಅಶಬ್ which is to be used before the "ೞ" of the base. (V. 3. 73, 74, 76, 77, 85). *e.g.* ಪಚತಕಿ, "he cooks, is it?" ಜಬ್ಜತಕಿ "he speaks insignificantly"; ವಿಶ್ವಸಿತಕಿ "fie, he trusts"; ಸ್ವಪಿತಕಿ "alas he sleeps", ವಿಹಕಿ ಅದ್ವಕಿ. "O, dear, come and eat" (these words are supposed to be addressed to a person who is starving by one who wants to relieve him.)

(v) Affixes used to express that the action denoted by the verbs with which they are used is praiseworthy.

ರೂಪಂ (V. 3. 66). *e.g.*, ಪಚತಿರೂಪಂ. "He cooks very well."

47. We now proceed to deal with the formation of participles, gerunds, and the infinitive. Strictly speaking, as the participles and gerunds as well as the infinitive are as much crude nouns as words formed by other primitive affixes we should refer to them along with other primitive nouns. But we may conveniently confine our attention here to the former, reserving the formation of other primitive nouns for the part relating to nouns.

The affixes by which participles are formed are used as follows :—

ACTIVE VOICE.

PARASMAIPADI.

ATMANEPADI
(I. 4. 100).

Present	ಕೃತ್ಯ	... ..	ಕಾನಜ್
Future	ಕೃತ್ಯ	... ..	ಕಾನಜ್
Perfect	ಕೃನು	... ..	ಕಾನಜ್

When past time is to be expressed generally. } (1) ಕೃವತು (2) ನವತು, substituted for } Nil. ಕೃವತು (3) ತವತು. }

PASSIVE VOICE.

Present	nil	... ..	ಕಾನಜ್
Future	nil	... ..	ಕಾನಜ್
Perfect	nil	... ..	ಕಾನಜ್

When past time is to be expressed generally. } nil } (1) ಕೃ (2) ನೃ, substituted for } ಕೃ (3) ತ.

(III. 4. 70).

2. We may however here notice three special uses of the *nishtha* affixes, ಕೃ, ತ, and ನೃ. One of them is when the action signified by the roots is intended to be expressed merely as having been simply begun. Here there is no direct reference to the voice, and so it does not matter whether the sense refers to the active or passive voice (III. 4. 71.) Another of those uses is when the affixes are attached to intransitive roots and roots denoting motion, for here also the voice may be active as well as passive. (III. 4. 72.) The third use is when the affixes are attached to roots denoting wish, desire, knowledge, worship, or respect. Here the sense may refer even to the present time (III. 2. 188). e. g., ಪ್ರಕೃತಕೇವಂ ದೇವದತ್ತಃ “Devadatta has or had simply begun to make the mat”. ಗತೋದೇವ ದತ್ತಃಗ್ರಾಮಂ. “Devadatta has or had gone to the village”; ರಾಜಾನ್ವಿಶ್ವಕಿ, ಮತಃ, ಬುದ್ಧಿಃ, ಜ್ಞಾತಃ or ಪೂಜಿತಃ. “The king wishes, thinks, knows, or respects”.

3. There are also some other words which, though formed by the aforesaid affixes, may be found in sense not to be confined to the passive voice or, to the past time. They are *ಜೀತ*, *ರಕ್ಷಿತ*, *ಪ್ರಾಣ*, *ಅಕುಪ್ಪ*, *ಜುಪ್ಪ*, *ಸೃಪ್ಪ*, *ರುಪಿತ*, *ಅಭಿವ್ಯಾಪ್ತ*, *ಹೃಪ್ಪ*, *ತುಪ್ಪ*, *ಕಾನ್*, *ಕಪ್ಪ*, *ಅಮೃತ*, *ಸುಪ್*, *ಕಮಿತ*, *ಅಜಿತ*, *ವಿವ*, *ತ್ಯಕ್ತ* (ಅತ್ಯತಿಗಣ). (Kās. on III. 2. 188). Here mark specially that the time indicated by the words *ಕಪ್ಪ* and *ಅಮೃತ* is respectively future and present.

4. Before the affixes *ಕೃತ್* and *ಕಾನ್* are used which, it should be remembered, are *Sārvadhātuka* affixes, the roots should have their proper tense affixes attached exactly as they ought to have before the personal affixes of the present and future; and it should also be borne in mind as regards *ಕಾನ್* that after bases so formed with the tense affixes, when they end in *ಅ*, that is, after bases of the first division, part I, the augment *ಮುಕ್* should be inserted before the affixes are added. So the affixes *ಕೃನು* and *ಕಾನ್* of the perfect will come exactly as the personal affixes of this tense, causing a reduplication of the roots when such reduplication is required by the rules already given on the subject, and when this is not allowed, connecting themselves with the roots by the help of the auxiliary verbs *ಕೃ*, *ಅನ್*, and *ಛೂ*, and the auxiliary affix *ಅಂ*. Remark also that as *ಕೃತ್* and *ಕಾನ್* are distinguished by indicatory *ಙ*, and *ಕೃನು* and *ಕಾನ್* by indicatory *ಕ್*, the bases and roots should take them as they respectively would take the personal affixes referred to when they begin with similar letters and have similar indicatory letters.

5. The participles by *ಕೃತ್* and *ಕಾನ್* are formed as follows:—

(a) Active voice. *Parasmaipadi*.

(1) Present participle by *ಕೃತ್*.

ಧರ from *ಧೃ* = ಧರ + ಅತ್ = ಧರ + ಅತ್ = ಧರತ್ ; ಜೋರಯ = ಜೋರಯತ್ ; ವಿವುಷ = ವಿವುಷತ್ ; ತುವ = ತುವತ್ ; ತನು from *ತನ್* = ತನ್ಯತ್ ;

ಸುನು from ಸು = ಸುನ್ಯತ್; ಕಕ್ಕು from ಕಕ್ = ಕಕ್ಕುತ್; ಕ್ರೋ from ಕ್ರ = ಕ್ರೋತ್; ನಧ್ನು from ನಧ್ = ನಧ್ನುತ್; ಯಾ = ಯಾತ್; ಯು = ಯುತ್; ಇ = ಇಯತ್; ರುಂಧ್ = ರುಂಧತ್; III ಹಾ = ಜಹತ್; FP ಜಾ ಘ್ರಾ = ಜಾಘ್ರತ್; III ಕಿ = ಚಿಕ್ಯತ್; III ಪ್ರ = ಜಿಪ್ರಯತ್; III ದ್ಯ = ಪಿಪ್ರತ್; FP ಚಿಂಕ್ಯ = ಚಿಂಕ್ರತ್; III ಧ್ಯಾ = ಸಾಘ್ರತ್; FP ವಾಪ್ಯಾ = ವಾಪ್ರತ್; FP ಜಾಕ್ಯಾ = ಜಾಕಿಂಕ್ರತ್; III ಧನ್ = ವಧನ್; FP ಕುಕಮು = ಕುಕಮುತ್ and so on.

(2) Future participle by ಕ್ಯು.

ಕ್ಷೇದ್ಯ from ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷೇದ್ಯತ್; ಭವಿಷ್ಯ from ಭೂ = ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್; ಜೇ ತಿಷ್ಯ = ಜೇತಿಷ್ಯತ್.

(b) Active voice. *Ātmanepadi.*

(1) Present participle by ಕಾನಜ್.

ಧರ from ಧ್ಯ = ಧರ + ಮುಕ್ + ಆನ = ಧರಮಾನ; F A ಜೇಕ್ರಿಯ = ಜೇಕ್ರಿಯಮಾನ; ಜೋರಯ = ಜೋರಯಮಾನ; ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿ = ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಮಾನ; ತುವ = ತುವಮಾನ; ತನು = ತನ್ವಾನ; ಸುನು = ಸುನ್ವಾನ; ಅಕ್ಕುವ from ಅಕ್ = ಅಕ್ಕುವಾನ; ಕ್ರೋ from ಕ್ರ = ಕ್ರೋಮಾನ; ದುಹ = ದುಹಾನ; ಭಿಂದ = ಭಿಂದಾನ and so on.

(2) Future participle by ಕಾನಜ್.

ಕ್ಷೇದ್ಯ = ಕ್ಷೇದ್ಯಮಾನ; ಭವಿಷ್ಯ = ಭವಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಜಯಿಷ್ಯ = ಜಯಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ.

(c) Passive voice. *Ātmanepadi.*

(1) Present participle by ಕಾನಜ್.

ಧಿಯ from ಧ್ಯ = ಧ್ರಿಯಮಾನ; ಜೋರ್ದ್ಯ from ಜೂಕ್ = ಜೋರ್ದ್ಯಮಾನ.

(2) Future participle by ಕಾನಜ್.

ಕ್ಷೇದ್ಯ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯ from ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷೇದ್ಯಮಾನ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಭವಿಷ್ಯ = ಭವಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಕಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ from ಕಮು = ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಜೋರಿಷ್ಯ or ಜೋರಯಿಷ್ಯ from X ಜೂಕ್ = ಜೋರಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ or ಜೋರಯಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ or ಭೇದ

ಯಿದ್ಯ from C ಭಿದ್ = ಭೇದಿದ್ಯವಾಸ or ಭೇದಯಿದ್ಯವಾಸ; ಕಮಿದ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಿದ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಯಿದ್ಯ from C ಕಮ್ or ಕಾಮ್ = ಕಮಿದ್ಯವಾಸ or ಕಾಮಿದ್ಯವಾಸ or ಕಾಮಯಿದ್ಯವಾಸ.

6. Remembering that ಕ್ಯಸು as beginning with ಸ್ does not admit the augment ಇಟ್ except after roots ending in ಅ and roots which when reduplicated are reduced to single syllables, perfect participles from ಕ್ಯಸು and ಕಾನಚ್ may be formed as follows:—

ACTIVE VOICE PARASMAIPADI.		ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES ĀTMANEPADI.	
By ಕ್ಯಸು.		By ಕಾನಚ್.	
ಧಾ = ದಧಿವನ್	....	....	ದಧಾಸ
ವ್ಯಾ from } ಮ್ಲೈ	= ಮವ್ಲಿವನ್	....	ಮವ್ಯಾಸ
ಅಠ್ = ಅಠಿವನ್	....	....	ಅಠಾಸ
ಸ್ತಂದ್ = ಚಸ್ತಂದ್ಯನ್	....	....	ಚಸ್ತಂದಾಸ
ಅರ್ಚ್ = ಅನರ್ಚ್ಯನ್	....	....	ಅನರ್ಚಾಸ
ಅಚ್ಛ್ = ಅಚ್ಛಿವನ್ or ಅನಾಚ್ಛ್ಯನ್	....	....	ಅಚ್ಛಾಸ or ಅನಾಚ್ಛಾಸ
ಚಿ = ಚಿಚಿವನ್	....	....	ಚಿಚ್ಯಾಸ
ನೀ = ನಿನೀವನ್	....	....	ನಿನ್ಯಾಸ
ಶ್ರೀ = ಶ್ರೀಶ್ರೀವನ್	....	....	ಶ್ರೀಶ್ರಾಸ
ಸ್ತು = ತುಷ್ಟವನ್	....	....	ತುಷ್ಟವಾಸ
ಕೃ = ಚಕರ್ವನ್	....	....	ಚಕ್ರಾಣ
ಸ್ತೌ = ತಸ್ತರ್ವನ್	....	....	ತಸ್ತರಾಸ
ಕೃಠ = ಚಕರ್ವನ್	....	....	ಚಕರಾಸ
ಭಿದ್ = ಬಿಧಿದ್ಯನ್	....	....	ಬಿಧಿದಾಸ
ವಚ್ = ವೇಚಿವನ್	....	....	ವೇಚಾಸ
ಭಜ್ = ಭಜ್ಯನ್	....	....	ಭಜಾಸ
ಕೃತ್ = ಚಕ್ರೀತ್ವನ್	....	....	ಚಕ್ರೀತ್ವಾಸ
ಅಠ್ = ಅಠಿವನ್	....	....	ಅಠಾಸ

7. Of the *nishika* affixes

*ನವತ್*₁ is used (a) after roots ending in ಳ if they begin with conjunct consonants containing ಯ, ರ, ಲ, and ವ ; (b) after roots ending in ಮೂ ; (c) after other monosyllabic roots ending in vowels, and having indicator ಃ as well as the following roots called ಲ್ವಾದಿ, viz. (1) ಲೂಡ್, (2) ಸ್ತೂಡ್, (3) ಕ್ಷೂಡ್, (4) ನೂಡ್, (5) ಧೂಡ್, (6) ಕ್ಷಾ, (7) ಪ್ಯಾ, (8) ವ್ಯಾ, (9) ಭ್ಯಾ, (10) ವ್ಯಾ, (11) ಷ್ಯಾ, (12) ರ್ವ್ಯಾ, (13) ಘ್ಯಾ, (14) ನ್ಯಾ, (15) ಧ್ವ್ಯಾ, (16) ಕ್ಷ್ಯಾ, (17) ಮೂ, (18) ನ್ಯಾ, (19) ಜ್ಯಾ, (20) ರೀ and (21) ವೀ ; and (d) such roots as would not allow the cognate affixes ತವತ್ and ಕ್ರವತ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್, if these had been intended to be used provided the roots end in ರ or ವ, or if in other consonants, have an indicator ಓ ; ತವತ್ or ಕ್ರವತ್ after roots of the 1st class ending in consonants with penultimate ಉ, provided the roots are employed impersonally, or so as to denote an action that has been simply begun, and provided they are such as require the augmentation of *nish* by ಇಟ್ ; and ಕ್ರವತ್, in all other cases.

And it should be observed with regard to the affixes ನೃ, ತ, and ಕ್ರ, whether used in the active voice or in the passive, that the same distinction as to roots obtains respectively in connection with them as in the case of ನವತ್, ತವತ್, and ಕ್ರವತ್ (I. 2. 21 ; VIII. 2. 42 to 45 ; Sid. II. 355).

8. Remember that in regard to *nish* affixes the only roots that take the augment ಇಟ್ are (1) derivative roots and non-monosyllabic original roots, and (2) E roots ending in consonants and not ending in ಇಫ, with the exception (a) absolutely of such roots as have been distinguished by indicator ಃ and ಉ, and (b) optionally of such roots as have been distinguished by indicator ಳ.

9. By *nishika* affixes participles are formed as follows :—

A. BY **ಕ್ರ** AND **ಕ್ರವತ್** OR **ತ** AND **ತವತ್**.

ROOTS.

Monosyllabic roots of the 1st class ending in consonants and not distinguished by indicative **ಅ**, **ಈ**, **ಉ**, and **ಊ**; if they have penultimate **ಉ**.

EXAMPLES.

ಮೂಡ್ = ಮೂಡ್ + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್, or ಮೂಡ್ @ *gp* + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್, = ಮೂಡಿತ and ಮೂಡಿತವತ್ or ಮೂಡಿದಿತ and ಮೂಡಿದಿತವತ್; ದ್ಯೂತ್ = ದ್ಯೂತೀತ and ಧ್ಯೂತೀತವತ್ or ದ್ಯೂತೀತೀತ and ದ್ಯೂತೀತೀತವತ್.

B. BY **ಕ್ರ** AND **ಕ್ರವತ್**.(a) *ಊ*¹⁰ roots.

1. Monosyllabic roots having indicative **ಅ** and ending in ಛ.

ಸ್ಪುರ್ಛ from ಸ್ಪುರ್ಛ and ಹುರ್ಛ from ಹುರ್ಛ = ಸ್ಪುರ್ಛೀತ &c. - *f* + ತ and ತವತ್ = ಸ್ಪುರ್ಛೀತ and ಸ್ಪುರ್ಛೀತವತ್; or ಸ್ಪುರ್ಛೀತ &c. + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಸ್ಪುರ್ಛೀತೀತ and ಸ್ಪುರ್ಛೀತೀತವತ್; ಹುರ್ಛೀತ and ಹುರ್ಛೀತವತ್ ... (1)

2. Other monosyllabic roots having indicative **ಅ**.

ಸ್ಪುರ್ಜ್ and ಫಲ್ = ಸ್ಪುರ್ಜ್ &c. + ತ and ತವತ್ or ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಸ್ಪುರ್ಜೀತ, ಸ್ಪುರ್ಜೀತವತ್ and ಸ್ಪುರ್ಜೀತೀತ, ಸ್ಪುರ್ಜೀತೀತವತ್; ಫಲ್, ಫಲ್ವ, ಫಲ್ವವತ್ and ಫಲೀತ, ಫಲೀತವತ್ ... (2)

(b) *ಊ*¹⁰ roots.

3. Roots ending in open **ಊ** preceded by a consonant.

FA ಬೇಧಿದ್ಯ = ಬೇಧಿದ್ಯ - (*f* + *p*) + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಬೇಧಿದೀತ and ಬೇಧಿದೀತವತ್. (3)

4. Other roots ending in **ಅ**.

ಕಥ = ಕಥ - *f* + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಕಥೀತ and ಕಥೀತವತ್; D ಓದೂಪ = ಓದೂಪೀತ and ಓದೂಪೀತವತ್ ... (4)

5. FP roots ending in **ಅ**.

FP ಜಾಹಾ = ಜಾಹಾ - *f* + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಜಾಹೀತ and ಜಾಹೀತವತ್; FP ಜಾಗ್ನಾ from ಗ್ನೈ = ಜಾಗ್ನೀತ and ಜಾಗ್ನೀತವತ್. ... (5)

ROOTS.

EXAMPLES.

6. FP Roots ending in ಇ and ಈ.

FP ಕೇರಿ = ಕೇರಿ @ ಯ್ for *f* + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಕೇರೈತ and ಕೇರೈತವತ್ FP ನೇನೀ = ನೇನೈತ and ನೇನೈತವತ್. (6)

7. FP Roots ending in ಉ and ಊ.

FP ದೊಡು = ದೊಡು @ ಉವ್ for *f* + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ದೊಡುವಿತ and ದೊಡುವಿತವತ್; FP ಭೊಜೂ = ಭೊಜುವಿತ and ಭೊಜುವಿತವತ್. (7)

8. FP Roots ending in ಋ (non-labial)

FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ = ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for *f* + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಚಾಕ್ರೈತ and ಚಾಕ್ರೈತವತ್ (8)

9. FP Roots ending in ೠ (labial).

FP ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ = ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ @ ಊರ್ for *f* + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಪಾಪ್ಯೂವಿತ and ಪಾಪ್ಯೂವಿತವತ್; FP ವಾವ್ಯಾ = ವಾವ್ಯೂವಿತ and ವಾವ್ಯೂವಿತವತ್. (9)

10. Roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.

FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ = ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for *p* + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಚಾಕ್ರೈತ and ಚಾಕ್ರೈತವತ್. (10)

11. Roots other than the above except 1st class roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಉ.

FP ವರಿವ್ಯ = ವರಿವ್ಯ + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ವರಿವ್ರಿತ and ವರಿವ್ರಿತವತ್; ಧನ್ = ಧನಿತ and ಧನಿತವತ್. FP ಕಂಕಂ = ಕಂಕಮಿತ and ಕಂಕಮಿತವತ್; FP ವರಿವ್ಯತ್ = ವರಿವ್ಯತ and ವರಿವ್ಯತೀತವತ್; FP ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಠ್ = ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಠಿತ and ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಠಿತವತ್; ಭಾಸ್ = ಭಾಸಿತ and ಭಾಸಿತವತ್; FP ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್ = ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘತ and ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘತವತ್; ಗಲ್ = ಗಲಿತ and ಗಲಿತವತ್; ಚಲ್ = ಚಲಿತ and ಚಲಿತವತ್; ನಿಂದ್ from ನಿದಿ = ನಂದಿತ and ನಂದಿತವತ್; ರೂಪ್ = ರೂಪಿತ and ರೂಪಿತವತ್; ಸ್ವಾದ್ = ಸ್ವಾದಿತ and ಸ್ವಾದಿತವತ್; X ಜೋರ್ = ಜೋರಿತ and ಜೋರಿತವತ್; O ಭಾವ = ಭಾವಿತ and ಭಾವಿತವತ್. (11)

(c) e.¹⁰ roots.

ROOTS.

12. (a) Monosyllabic roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಅ and not containing ಯ್ letters; (b) monosyllabic roots not beginning with conjunct consonants but ending in ಅ and (c) monosyllabic roots ending in vowels other than ಅ and ಯೂ and not distinguished by indicative ಓ and not being included in ಲ್ಯಾ ದಿ roots.

13. Monosyllabic roots ending in ವ with penultimate ರ.

14. Monosyllabic roots ending in ವೆ.

15. Monosyllabic roots ending in ಏ except ಸ್ಫಲ್ಘ and ಪುಲ್ಘ.

16. Monosyllabic roots ending in nasals, having short penultimate vowels, and not being distinguished by indicative ಓ.

EXAMPLES.

ಸ್ನಾ = ಸ್ನಾ + ತ and ತವತ್ = ಸ್ನಾತ and ಸ್ನಾತವತ್. ಯಾ = ಯಾತ and ಯಾತವತ್; ಚಿ = ಚಿತ and ಚಿತವತ್; ಶ್ರಿ = ಶ್ರಿತ and ಶ್ರಿತವತ್; ನಿ = ನಿತ and ನಿತವತ್; ಯು = ಯುತ and ಯುತವತ್; ಭೂ = ಭೂತ and ಭೂತವತ್; ಕ್ಯ = ಕ್ಯತ and ಕ್ಯತವತ್. (12)

ದುವ್ from ದುರ್ವಿ = ದುರ್ವಿ - f + ತ and ತವತ್ = ದೂರ್ವ and ದೂರ್ವವತ್; ಧುವ್ from ಧುರ್ವಿ = ಧೂರ್ವ and ಧೂರ್ವವತ್ (13)

ಧಾವ್ from ಧಾವ್ರ = ಧಾವ್ @ ಉ (ಊರ್) for f + ತ and ತವತ್ = ಧೌತ and ಧೌತವತ್; ದಿನ್ = ದ್ಯೂತ and ದ್ಯೂತವತ್ (14)

ಉಬ್ from ಉಬ್ಬಿ = ಉಬ್ಬಿ + ತ and ತವತ್ = ಉಬ್ಬ and ಉಬ್ಬವತ್ (15)

ಋಣ್ from ಋಣು = ಋಣ್ @ ಲ್ರ + ತ and ತವತ್ = ಋಣ್ಣ and ಋಣ್ಣವತ್; ಕ್ಷಣ್ from ಕ್ಷಣು = ಕ್ಷಾಣ್ಣ and ಕ್ಷಾಣ್ಣವತ್; ತನ್ from ತನು = ತಾನ್ತ and ತಾನ್ತವತ್; ಯಮ್ from ಯಮು = ಯಾನ್ತ and ಯಾನ್ತವತ್; ವಮ್ from ವಮು = ವಾನ್ತ and ವಾನ್ತವತ್; ಕಮ್ from ಕಮು = ಕಾನ್ತ and ಕಾನ್ತವತ್ (16)

ROOTS.

EXAMPLES.

17. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants other than ದ, ರ, ಲ, ಳ and nasals, and having penultimate nasals but not distinguished by indicative ಃ or indicatory ಇ.

ರಜ್ಜ್ = ರಜ್ಜ - ಫ + ತ and ತವತ್ = ರಕ್ತ and ರಕ್ತವತ್; ಸಜ್ಜ್ = ಸಕ್ತ and ಸಕ್ತವತ್; ಬಂಧ್ = ಬದ್ಧ and ಬದ್ಧವತ್; ದಂಭ್ from ದಂಭೂ = ದಬ್ಧ and ದಬ್ಧವತ್; ಅಂಜ್ from ಅಂಜು = ಅಕ್ತ and ಅಕ್ತವತ್; ಸ್ತಂಭ್ from ಸ್ತಂಭು = ಸ್ತಬ್ಧ and ಸ್ತಬ್ಧವತ್; ತ್ಯನ್ದ್ from ತ್ಯನ್ದು = ತ್ಯಾಥ and ತ್ಯಾಥವತ್; ಧ್ವಂಸ್ from ಧ್ವಂಸು = ಧ್ವಸ್ತ and ಧ್ವಸ್ತವತ್; ಭ್ರಂಕ್ from ಭ್ರಂಕು = ಭ್ರವ್ಯ and ಭ್ರವ್ಯವತ್ ... (17)

18. Monosyllabic roots ending in nasals without short penultimate vowels and in consonants other than ರ, ದ, ವ, ಳ, and nasals without penultimate nasals, and not being distinguished by indicative ಃ.

ದಾನ್ from ದಾನು = ದಾನ್ತ and ದಾನ್ತವತ್; ಲಭ್ = ಲಬ್ಧ and ಲಬ್ಧವತ್; ತ್ಯಜ್ = ತ್ಯಕ್ತ and ತ್ಯಕ್ತವತ್; ಕಕ್ = ಕಕ್ತ and ಕಕ್ತವತ್; ಮುಚ್ = ಮುಕ್ತ and ಮುಕ್ತವತ್; ದುಹ್ = ದುಗ್ಧ and ದುಗ್ಧವತ್; ಅಕ್ from ಅಕೂ = ಅದ್ಯ and ಅದ್ಯವತ್; ಅಕ್ಷ್ from ಅಕ್ಷೂ = ಅದ್ಯ and ಅದ್ಯವತ್; ಊಯ್ from ಊಯಾ = ಊತ and ಊತವತ್; ಕ್ಲಿಕ್ from ಕ್ಲಿಕ್ತು = ಕ್ಲಿವ್ಯ and ಕ್ಲಿವ್ಯವತ್; ಕಟಿ from ಕಟೀ = ಕಟ್ಟ and ಕಟ್ಟವತ್; ಗೃಧ್ from ಗೃಧೂ = ಗೃದ್ಧ and ಗೃದ್ಧವತ್; ಗುಹ್ from ಗುಹೂ = ಗೂಥ and ಗೂಥವತ್; ಚಿತ್ from ಚಿತಿ = ಚಿತ್ತ and ಚಿತ್ತವತ್; ಭ್ರಕ್ from ಭ್ರಕ್ತು = ಭ್ರವ್ಯ and ಭ್ರವ್ಯವತ್; ಕುಚ್ from ಕುಚೀ = ಕುಕ್ತ and ಕುಕ್ತವತ್; ಕೃಧ್ from ಕೃಧು = ಕೃದ್ಧ and ಕೃದ್ಧವತ್ ... (18)

C. BY η_1 AND η_2 .e.¹⁰ roots.

ROOTS.

EXAMPLES.

1. Monosyllabic roots beginning with conjunct consonants containing η_1 and ending in ϵ .

ದ್ರ from ದ್ರೈ = ದ್ರ + ನ and ನವತ್ = ಪ್ರಾಣ and ದ್ರಾಣವತ್; ಗ್ಲ from ಗ್ಲೈ = ಗ್ಲಾನ and ಗ್ಲಾನವತ್ (1)

2. Monosyllabic roots ending in η_1 (labial).

ಫ್ಯಾ = ಫ್ಯಾ @ ಊರ್ for f + ನ and ನವತ್ = ವೂರ್ಣ and ಫ್ಯೂರ್ಣವತ್; ಫ್ಯಾ = ವೂರ್ಣ and ವೂರ್ಣವತ್ (2)

3. Monosyllabic roots ending in η_1 (non-labial).

ಸ್ಪ್ಯಾ = ಸ್ಪ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for f + ನ and ನವತ್ = ಸ್ಪೀರ್ಣ and ಸ್ಪೀರ್ಣವತ್; ಕ್ಯಾ = ಕೀರ್ಣ and ಕೀರ್ಣವತ್ (3)

4. Other monosyllabic roots ending in vowels and having indicative η_1 or coming under the head of ಲ್ಯಾದಿ roots.

ಡಿ from ಓಡೀಜ = ಡೀ + ನ or ನವತ್ = ಡೀನ and ಡೀನವತ್; ಹಾ from ಓಹಾ = ಹಾನ and ಹಾನವತ್; ವಾ from ಓವೈ = ವಾನ and ವಾನವತ್; ಗು from ಓಗು = ಗುಣ and ಗುಣವತ್; ಲೂ = ಲೂನ and ಲೂನವತ್; ಧೂ = ಧೂನ and ಧೂನವತ್ (4)

5. Monosyllabic roots ending in ϵ without penultimate nasals.

ತೂರ್ from ತೂರೀ = ತೂರ್ನ್ and ತೂರ್ನ್ವತ್; ಧೂರ್ from ಧೂರೀ = ಧೂರ್ನ್ + ಧೂರ್ನ್ವತ್ (5)

6. Monosyllabic roots ending in ϵ without penultimate nasals.

ಭಿದ್ + ನ or ನವತ್ = ಭಿದ್ @ ನ್ for f + ನ and ನವತ್ = ಭಿನ್ನ and ಭಿನ್ನವತ್; ಛದ್ = ಛಿನ್ನ and ಛಿನ್ನವತ್; ಮದ್ from ಮದೀ = ಮನ್ನ and ಮನ್ನವತ್; ತ್ಯದ್ from ತ್ಯದು = ತ್ಯನ್ನ and ತ್ಯನ್ನವತ್; ಕ್ಲಿದ್ from ಕ್ಲಿದು = ಕ್ಲಿನ್ನ and ಕ್ಲಿನ್ನವತ್ (6)

ROOTS.

EXAMPLES.

7. Monosyllabic roots ending in ದ with penultimate nasals.

ಸ್ಯಂದ್ = ಸ್ಯಂದ್ - p (a) ನ್ for $f + \text{ನ}$ + ನವತ್ = ಸ್ಯನ್ನ and ಸ್ಯನ್ನವತ್; ಉಂದ್ from ಉಂದೀ = ಉನ್ನ and ಉನ್ನವತ್; ಬುಂದ್ from ಬುಮ = ಬುನ್ನ + ಬುನ್ನವತ್ (7)

8. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants other than ರ or ದ without penultimate nasals but distinguished by indicatory ಓ.

ಲಸ್ತ್ from ಓಲಸ್ತ್ = ಲಜ್ + ನ and ನವತ್ = ಲಗ್ನ್ and ಲಗ್ನ್ವತ್; ಲ್ from ಓಲೀ = ಲ್ಲ and ಲ್ಲವತ್ ರುಜ್ = ರುಗ್ನ್ and ರುಗ್ನ್ವತ್; ಮಸ್ತ್ ಮಗ್ನ್ and ಮಗ್ನ್ವತ್.. (8)

9. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants other than ದ or ರ and having penultimate nasals and distinguished by indicatory ಓ.

ಭಂಜ್ from ಭಂಜೀ = ಭಂಜ್ - p + ನ and ನವತ್ = ಭಗ್ನ್ and ಭಗ್ನ್ವತ್ ... (9)

10. Of the gerundial affixes,

ಲ್ಯವ್ comes after roots whose gerunds are intended to be used with indeclinables except ನಜ as their prefixes under such circumstances as render the gerunds together with the prefixes compound words under rules to be mentioned hereafter ;

ಕ್ವ್ಯ after all original monosyllabic roots ending in vowels and E roots ending in consonants ;

ಕ್ವ್ಯ or ತ್ಯ after (1) CE Roots and (2) E roots distinguished by indicatory ಉ (both these classes of roots when they reject the augment ಇಟ್ taking ಕ್ವ್ಯ and when they take the augment ಇಟ್ taking either ಕ್ವ್ಯ or ತ್ಯ if they begin with consonants and end in ರಲ್ with a penultimate ಇ, or ಉ, but only ತ್ಯ otherwise) and (3) after E roots, beginning with consonants and ending in ರಲ್ with penultimate ಇ, or ಉ, or in ಛ and ಛ with penultimate nasals ;

ತ್ಯಾ after all other roots than those above mentioned; and

ಋಮೂಲ್ optionally after all roots after which ಳ್ಯಪ್, ಕ್ತ್ಯಾ, and ತ್ಯಾ may be used as abovesaid when reiteration on account of continualness and succession of the action is intended to be expressed. (I. 2. 18, 23, 26; III. 4. 21, 22; VII. 1. 37; VII. 2. 56).

11. By a affix ಋಮೂಲ್ except in the case of roots ending in ಳ, words can be formed after the first form of the models given for the formation of C roots omitting of course the distinction due to the indicatory letters ಮ and ಮಿ. Thus, FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ = ಬೇಭಿದಂ; ಕಥ = ಕಥಂ; D ಪಿಪಠಿಷ = ಪಿಪಠಿಷಂ; X ಜೋರ್ = ಜೋರಂ; C ಲಾವ = ಲಾವಂ; ಚಿ = ಚಾಯಂ; ಧೈ = ಧಾರಂ; ನೀ = ನಾಯಂ; FP ನೇನಿ = ನೇನಾಯಂ; ಜ್ಞಪ್ = ಜ್ಞಾಪಂ; ಚಿತ್ = ಚೇತ್ಯಂ; FP ಚೇಚಿತ್ = ಚೇಚೇತ್ಯಂ; ಪೃಣ್ = ಪರ್ಣಂ; ಕ್ಷಪ್ = ಕಲ್ಪಂ; ಕ್ಯಾತ್ = ಕೇತ್ಯಂ. But from roots ending in ಳ, words are formed as follows: ಪಾ = ಪಾ + ಯುಕ್ + ಣಮೂಲ್ = ಪಾ + ಯ್ + ಅಂ = ಪಾಯಂ; ಗ್ಲ from ಗ್ಲೈ = ಗ್ಲಾಯಂ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞೈ = ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯಂ.

12. The models given for the benedictive *parasmaipadi* may be followed in the formation of words by ಳ್ಯಪ್, except in the case of roots ending in short vowels other than ಅ and of roots ending in ಳ. Thus, when preceded by any indeclinable except ನಜ, ಕ್ಯಾ = ಕೇರ್ಯ್; ವ್ಯಾ = ವೋರ್ಯ್; ವ್ಯಾ = ವೋರ್ಯ್; FP ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ = ಪಾವೋರ್ಯ್; ಕ್ಯಾತ್ = ಕೇರ್ತ್ಯ್; FP ಜಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ = ಜಾಕೇರ್ತ್ಯ್; ದಂಶ್ = ದಶ್ಯ; ನೀ = ನೀಯ್; ಭೂ = ಭೂಯ್; ಪಚ್ = ಪಚ್ಯ; ದಿವ್ = ದೀವ್ಯ; ಪುರ್ = ಪೂರ್ಯ್; ಮುರ್ಭ್ = ಮೂರ್ಭ್ಯ; ನಿಂದ್ from ನಿದಿ = ನಂದ್ಯ; ಜೋರ್ = ಜೋರ್ಯ್; C ಭಾವ್ = ಭಾವ್ಯ; C ಕಮಯ್ = ಕಮಯ್ಯ; X ಕಥಯ್ = ಕಥಯ್ಯ; FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ = ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ; FA ಲೋಲಾಯ = ಲೋಲಾಯ್ಯ; D ಪಿಪಠಿಷ = ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯ; ಕಥ = ಕಥ್ಯ. But as regards roots ending in short vowels other than ಅ the following is the form to be observed:— ಇ = ಇತ್ಯ; ಉ = ಉತ್ಯ; ಚಿ = ಚಿತ್ಯ; ಸ್ತು = ಸ್ತುತ್ಯ; FP ತೋಸ್ತು = ತೋಸ್ತುತ್ಯ; ಕ್ಯ = ಕ್ಯತ್ಯ; ಸ್ತೃ = ಸ್ತೃತ್ಯ. And as to roots ending in ಳ, the following is the form:— ಗ್ಲ from ಗ್ಲೈ = ಗ್ಲಾಯ್; ಯಾ = ಯಾಯ್; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞೈ = ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯ್.

13. Observe that though in the above examples the indeclinable which should have been always compounded with each root to qualify it for ಲ್ಯವ್ has been omitted, it should be supplied before the words so formed are actually employed in practice. Thus ಚಿತ್ಯ can be employed only as ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ್ಯ &c., and ಸ್ತುತ್ಯ as ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ್ಯ &c.

14. Words can be formed by the affix ಕ್ಯಾ after the models given for the formation of bases by the tense affixes of the 1st Future not being the special optional affixes of the passive voice, so far as they are applicable, and words can be likewise formed by the affix ಕ್ಯಾ after the models given for *nish* affixes. Thus :—

A. By ತ್ಯಾ.

ROOTS.

EXAMPLES.

E Roots not being roots beginning with consonants and ending in ರ್ with penultimate a, or ಉ, and not being roots ending in ಥ and ವ with penultimate nasals.

FA ಬೆಭಿವ್ಯ = ಬೆಭಿವಿತ್ಯಾ ; ಕಥ = ಕಥಿತ್ಯಾ ;
 D ಪಿಪೂವ = ಪಿಪೂವಿತ್ಯಾ ; FA ಲೋಲಯ = ಲೋಲಯಿತ್ಯಾ ; *X ಜೋರಿ = ಜೋರಿನಿತ್ಯಾ ;
 C ಭೇದಿ = ಭೇದನಿತ್ಯಾ ; FP ಜೇಜಿ = ಜೇಜಯಿತ್ಯಾ ; FP ಯೋಮು = ಯೋಯವಿತ್ಯಾ ; FP ನುನು = ನುನುನಿತ್ಯಾ ; FP ಕಾದ್ಯಾ = ಕಾಪುತ್ಯಾ ;
 ಸ್ಯತ್ = ನರ್ತಿತ್ಯಾ ; FP ಸೂಸ್ಯತ್ = ಸೂನರ್ತಿತ್ಯಾ ;
 ಕ್ಯಾತ್ = ಕೀರ್ತಿತ್ಯಾ ; ವಿಶಲ್ = ವಿಶಲಿತ್ಯಾ ;
 ಬೀಜ್ = ಬೀಜಿತ್ಯಾ ; ಜೂಮ್ = ಜೂಮಿತ್ಯಾ.

B. By ತ್ಯಾ or ಕ್ಯಾ.

1. E Roots beginning with consonants and ending in ರ್ with penultimate a, or ಉ and not being roots having indicative ಉ.

ಚಿತ್, ದ್ಯುತ್ = ಚೇತಿತ್ಯಾ or ಚಿತಿತ್ಯಾ ; ದ್ರೋತಿತ್ಯಾ or ದ್ರೂತಿತ್ಯಾ (1)

2. E Roots ending in ಥ and ಫ with penultimate nasals.

ಗ್ರಂಥ್, ಗುಂಫ್ = ಗ್ರಂಥಿತ್ಯಾ or ಗ್ರಂಥಿತ್ಯಾ ; ಗುಫಿತ್ಯಾ or ಗುಂಫಿತ್ಯಾ (2)

ROOTS.

EXAMPLES.

3. **᳚** Roots and **E** roots having indicative **᳚** when they begin with consonants and end in **᳚** with penultimate **᳚**, or **᳚**.

క్షీణ from క్షీణు = క్షీణిత్వా or క్షీణిత్యా ;
 or క్షీణిత్వా ; క్షీణ from క్షీణు = క్షీణిత్వా or
 క్షీణిత్యా ; క్షీణ from క్షీణు = క్షీణిత్వా ; క్షీణ from క్షీణు =
 క్షీణిత్వా or క్షీణిత్యా or క్షీణిత్వా ... (3)

᳚ Roots and **E** roots having indicative **᳚**, other than the above.

అంజ from అంజు = అంజిత్వా or అంజిత్యా ;
 జమ from జమి = జామిత్వా or జమిత్వా ;
 వృణ from వృణు = వృణిత్వా or వృణిత్యా ;
 ధ్వంస from ధ్వంసు = ధ్వంసిత్వా or ధ్వంసిత్యా ;
 సంజ from సంజు = సంజిత్వా or సంజిత్యా ;
 అఠ from అఠు = అఠిత్వా or అఠిత్యా ;
 అక్ష from అక్షు = అక్షిత్వా or అక్షిత్యా ;
 స్మృహ from స్మృహు = స్మృహిత్వా or స్మృహిత్యా ;
 ధరి from ధరి = ధరిత్వా or ధరిత్యా ;
 ధరి from ధరి = ధరిత్వా or ధరిత్యా ... (4)

C. **By** **᳚**.

All original monosyllabic roots ending in vowels and **E** roots ending in consonants.

దా from దౌ = దాత్వా ; నా = నాత్వా ;
 బి = బిత్వా ; ని = నిత్వా ; స్మ = స్మత్వా ;
 భరి = భరిత్వా ; కృ = కృత్వా ; పూ = పూ
 త్వా ; పూ = పూత్వా ; స్మృ = స్మృత్వా ;
 వజ = వజత్వా ; సిజ = సిజత్వా ; క్షుద = క్షుద
 త్వా ; కుధ = కుధిత్వా ; తర = తరత్వా ; దృ
 న = దృనత్వా ; దృణ = దృణిత్వా ; దంజ = ద
 మ్పిత్వా ; రంజ = రంజిత్వా ; పిక్ష = పిక్షిత్వా ;
 వన = వనత్వా ; వజ = వజిత్వా ; లిజ =
 లిజిత్వా.

15. The infinitive affix ತುಮಾನ್ produces words also after the models given for the affixes of the 1st future so far as they are applicable, as follows:—

ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷೇತುಂ; ನಿ = ನೇತುಂ; ಜ್ಯು = ಜ್ಯೋತುಂ; ಕ್ಯ = ಕರ್ತುಂ; ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ = ಕ್ಷೇಪುಂ; ಮುಚ್ = ಮೋಕ್ಷುಂ; ತ್ಯು = ತ್ಯುಕ್ತುಂ; ದಾ = ದಾತುಂ; ವಚ್ = ವಕ್ತುಂ; ರಾಧ್ = ರಾದ್ಧುಂ; ರಂಜ್ = ರಂಜುಂ; X ಜೋರಿ = ಜೋರಯಿತುಂ; ಭೂ = ಭವಿತುಂ; ತ್ಯಾ = ತರಿತುಂ; C ಭಾವಿ = ಭಾವಯಿತುಂ; FP ಲೋಲ = ಲೋಲಯಿತುಂ; ದ್ಯುತ್ = ದ್ಯೋತಿಸುಂ; FP ಬೇಭಿದ್ = ಬೇಭೇದಿಸುಂ; FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ = ಬೇಭಿದಿಸುಂ; ಕಘ್ = ಕಘಿಸುಂ; D ಪಿಪೂದ್ = ಪಿಪೂದಿಸುಂ; ಕ್ಯಾತ್ = ಕೇರ್ತಿಸುಂ; ಪ್ಯಾ = ಪೂತುಂ or ಪೂತಿಸುಂ; FP ಪಾಪಚ್ = ಪಾಪಚಿಸುಂ; ಭ್ರಾಜ್ = ಭ್ರಾಜಿಸುಂ; ಲೋಕ್ = ಲೋಕಿಸುಂ; ಡೌಕ್ = ಡೌಕಿಸುಂ; ರಕ್ಷ್ = ರಕ್ಷಿಸುಂ.

CHAPTER XII.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. Proceeding now to irregular verbs or verbs formed from roots in a manner more or less at variance with the rules already given, we may first advert to roots whose irregularity consists simply in being liable to become fit for use in language only after taking certain self-descriptive affixes in the manner of roots of the 10th class. Of these some take the affix ಯಕ್ while others take the affix ಸನ್ which is attached to them in the same manner as the desiderative affix E. ಸನ್. And there are some roots which likewise take ಅಸು as their self-descriptive affixes, but reject them optionally before affixes other than those of the special tenses (III. 1. 28. 31). The roots alluded to are as follows:—

A. ROOTS TAKING ಯಕ್ (III. 1. 27.)

ಅಗದ	ಪಮ್ಪುಸ್
ಅವ್ಬರ	ಪಯುಸ್
ಅರ	ಞಿಪ್ಪಜ್
ಅಸೆ	ಞಿಪ್ಪೇಜ್
ಅಸ್ರ	ಭುರಣ
ಅಸು	ಮಗಧ
ಆಸೂಜ್	ಮನಸೆ
ಆರರ	ಮನ್ತುಜ್
ಇರಜ್	ಮಹೀಜ್
ಇರಜ್	ಮೇಧಾ
ಇರಸೆ	ರೇಖಾ
ಇಪ್ಪುಧ	ಲಾಟ
ಉರಸೆ	ಫಿಟ
ಉಪಸೆ	ಫಿಟ
ವಿಲಾ	ಲೇಖ
ಕಣ್ಣೂಜ್	ಲೇಖಾ
ಕುಪ್ಪುಭ	ಲೇಟ
ಕೇಲಾ	ಲೇಲಾ
ಖೇಲಾ	ಲೋಟ
ಗದ್ಗದ	ನರಣ
ಚರಣ	ವಲ್ಗ
ಚುರಣ	ಸಪರ
ತನ್ತುಸೆ	ಸಮ್ಬರ
ತರಣ	ಸಮ್ಬುಯುಸೆ
ತಿರಸೆ	ಸುಖ
ತುರಣ	ಹೈಶೀಜ್
ಪ್ರವಸೆ	ಹೈಶೀಜ್ (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣ)
ದಾವಸೆ (ದುವಸುಜ್)	e. g. ಕಂಡೂಯ,
ದಾಖ	ಸುಖ್ಯ, ದುಖ್ಯ &c.
ಸಮಸೆ	

B. ROOTS TAKING ಸನ್ (III. 1. 5. 6.)

<i>Original form.</i>	....	<i>Form after taking affix</i>
A. ಗುವೆ "to blame or censure"	....	ಜಗ.ವ್ಸು.
A. ತೀಜ್ "to endure"	...	ತೀತಿಹ್ಸು.
A. ಬಧ್ "to loathe"	....	ಬೀಭತ್ಸು.
A. ಕಾನ್ "to sharpen"	....	ಕೀಕಾಂಸ.
A. ವಾನ್ "to investigate"	....	ವೀವಾಂಸ.
U. ದಾನ್ "to straighten"	....	ದೀದಾಂಸ.
P. ಕಿತ್ "to cure"	....	ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸು.

C. ROOTS TAKING ಆಯ (III. 1. 28. 31.)

ಗುವೆ (ಗುಪ್ತಾ) ಧೇವೆ, ಪಣ್, ಪನ್ and ವಿಚ್ಛ್. e. g. ಗೋಪಾಯ, ಧೇವಾಯ, ಪಣಾಯ, ಪನಾಯ, ವಿಚ್ಛಾಯ in the special tenses but ಗೋಪಾಯ &c. or ಗುವೆ &c. otherwise.

3. Note that the vowel of the reduplicates of ಬಧ್, ಕಾನ್, and ವಾನ್ in B above *has* been irregularly lengthened. (III. 1. 6)

4. Next we may refer to roots which are irregular regarding their mode of conjugation as judged by the mode indicated in the list of roots, and by the ordinary rules. And their peculiarity depends upon their being used with or without *upasargáh* or only some particular *upasargáh* and whether with or without *upasargáh* upon their being used or not in certain specified senses or in connection with certain nouns governed by them. For instance, ರಮ್, when used with the *upasargáh* ವಿ, ಪರಿ, and ಅಜ್, becomes A ರಮಿ, and when used with the *upasarga* ಉಪ್, becomes P ರಮಿ absolutely if used in a *transitive* sense but optionally if used in an *intransitive sense* (1. 3. 83. 85). Thus we get as the 3rd per singular present ವಿರಮತಿ, ಆರಮತಿ, ಪರಿರಮತಿ, and ಉಪರಮತಿ or ಉಪರಮತಿ, though otherwise we have only ರಮತಿ. So, U ಕೃ with ಅನು and ಪರಾ is not a U root, but a P. root and when not used with the above *upasarga*, is an A root

if it is used in the sense of "to inform against," "to revile" "to threaten," "to serve," "to use violence" "to cause change" and so forth; and it is an A root when preceded by ಅಧಿ, if ಅಧಿ+ಕೃ means "to overcome" or "to bear patiently" (I. 3. 32, 33. 79). Thus, we get ಅನುಕರೋತಿ and ಪರಾಕರೋತಿ; but ಉತ್ಕುರುತಿ or ಉದಾಕುರುತಿ "he informs against" (some one) &c.; ತಮಛಿಜಕ್ರ "he overcame that man" So, I P ವಾ preceded by ಸಮ- immediately or with the intervention of any other *upasarga* becomes A root, provided it governs a noun in the instrumental case and this instrumental case has the force of the dative case as it has when in respect of the action denoted by the root the insinuation is that it is an unworthy action (I. 3. 55). e. g., ದಾನ್ಯಾಸಂಪ್ರಯಜ್ಞತೆ "he gives to the prostitute." The following is an alphabetical list of all roots of this description.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
IV. ಅನ್ coming after <i>upasargáh.</i>	P.	P. or A. (Kás. on I. 3. 30).	ನಿರಸ್ಯತಿ, ನಿರಸ್ಯತೆ.
ಉನ್ coming after <i>upa-sargáh.</i>	P.	P. or A. (Kás. on I. 3. 30).	ಸಮೂಹತಿ, ಸಮೂಹತೆ.
ಋನ್ } Coming after I. ಋ } ಸಂ in an intran- II. ಋ } sitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29).	ಸಮೃಚ್ಛತೆ, ಸಮರತೆ, ಸಮಿಯತೆ.
ಕೃ (ಕೃಷ) coming after ಅನು and ಪರಾ even when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent.	A.	P. (I. 3. 79.)	ಅನುಕರೋತಿ. ಪರಾಕರೋತಿ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
<p>ಕೃ (ಕೃಷ) not coming after ಅನು and ಪರಾ even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent, if it is used in these senses <i>viz</i>, informing against," "reviling or threatening" "serving" using violence. "causing change," "reciting" and "doing an action tending to effect a desired purpose."</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 32.)	<p>ಉತ್ಕುರುತೆ. ಉದಾಕುರುತೆ. ಉಪಕುರುತೆ. ಪ್ರಕುರುತೆ. ಉಪಸ್ಕುರುತೆ.</p>
<p>ಕೃ (ಕೃಷ) coming after ಅಧಿ if it is used in the sense of overcoming or bearing patiently even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 33.)	ಅಧಿಕುರುತೆ
<p>ಕೃ (ಕೃಷ) coming after ವಿ if it is used in the sense of uttering a sound or in any intransitive sense, even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.</p>	P.	A. (I.3.34, 35)	ವಿಕುರುತೆ.
<p>VI. ಕೃ in the sense of scratching, digging, scattering or throwing up for the sake of evincing joy, or earning livelihood, or making a nest.</p>	P.	A. (Kás. on I. 3. 21.)	ಅಪ್ಸುರುತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ coming after ಉಪ in these senses only, viz "proceeding uninterruptedly," "persevering," "growing or increasing" and "beginning an action."</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 39.)	ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ coming after ವರಾ in these senses viz "proceeding uninterruptedly," "persevering or increasing."</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 39.)	ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ coming after ಅಜ್ in the sense of rising as a star or planet.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 40.)	ಅಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ coming after ವಿ in the sense of stepping or walking.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 41.)	ವಿಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ coming after ಪ್ರ in the sense of beginning an action.</p>	P.	A. (I. 9. 42.)	ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ not conjoined with any <i>upasarga</i>, if used in these senses only viz "proceeding uninterruptedly," "persevering," "growing or increasing."</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 38.)	ಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ not conjoined with any <i>upasarga</i> if used otherwise than in the above senses.</p>	P.	A. or P. (I. 3. 43.)	ಕ್ರಮತೆ or ಕ್ರಮತಿ.
<p>ಕ್ರೇಡ್ coming after ಅನು, ಪರಿ, and ಅಜ್.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 21.)	ಅನುಕ್ರೇಡತೆ. ಪರಿಕ್ರೇಡತೆ. ಅಕ್ರೇಡತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ಕ್ರೇಷ್ coming after ಸಂ in other senses than that of making an inarticulate sound.	P.	A. (I. 3. 21.) (Kás. thereon.)	ಸಂಕ್ರೇಷತೆ.
ಕ್ರೇ (ಕ್ರೇಷ್) coming after ಪರಿ, ಎ or ಅವ even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 19.)	ಪರಿಕ್ರೇಷೀತೆ. ವಿಕ್ರೇಷೀತೆ. ಅವಕ್ರೇಷೀತೆ.
VI. ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ preceded by ಅಭಿ, ಪ್ರತಿ, and ಅತಿ though the fruit of the action accrues to the agent, and though it is distinguished by an indicative vowel circumflexly accented.	A.	P. (I. 3. 80.)	ಅಭಿಕ್ಷಿಪತಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಿಪತಿ, ಅತಿಕ್ಷಿಪತಿ.
ಕ್ಷೈ coming after ಸಂ.	P.	A. (I. 3. 65.)	ಸಂಕ್ಷೈತೆ.
ಗಮ coming after ಅಪ್ in the sense of forgiving, waiting for, or delaying.	P.	A. (Kás. on.) (I. 3. 21.)	ಆಗಮಯತೆ.
ಗಮ coming after ಸಂ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂಗಮ್ಯತೆ.
VI. ಗೃಹ coming after ಅವ.	P.	A. (I. 3. 51.)	ಅವಗೀರತೆ.
VI. ಗೃಹ coming after ಸಂ in the sense of "promising" or "assenting" or "affirming".	P.	A. (I. 3. 52.)	ಸಂಗೀರತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
<p>ಚರ' coming after ಉತ್ if used in a transitive sense.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 53.)	ಉಚ್ಚರತೆ.
<p>ಚರ' coming after ಸಂ, and connected with a noun in the instrumental case expressedly.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 54.)	ಅಕ್ಷನಸಂಚರತೆ.
<p>ಜಿ coming after ಏ and ವರಾ.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 19.)	ವಿಜಯತೆ, ವರಾಜಯತೆ.
<p>ಜ್ಞಾ not coming after an <i>upasarga</i> when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 76.)	ಜಾನೀತೆ.
<p>ಜ್ಞಾ in an intransitive sense even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 45.)	ಸರ್ವಿಜ್ಞಾ ಜಾನೀತೆ.
<p>ಜ್ಞಾ coming after an <i>upasarga</i> in the sense of denying.</p>	P.	A. (Kás. on.) (I. 3. 44.)	ಅಪಜಾನೀತೆ.
<p>ಜ್ಞಾ coming after ಸಂ or ಪ್ರತಿ when not used in the sense of "to recollect or remember with sorrow or regret."</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 46.)	ಸಂಜಾನೀತೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಜಾನೀತೆ.
<p>ತರ' coming after ಉತ್ and ಏ when used in an intransitive sense, or, when it governs a word denoting a part of the agent's own body as an object.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 27.)	ಉತ್ಸುಪತೆ "It shines" ಉತ್ಸುಪತೆಪಾಣಿಂ. ವಿತಪತೆವ್ಯಕ್ತಂ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
<p>III. ಾ coming after ಆ in any other sense than that of opening the mouth or of any other action like it, which affects the agent's own person.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3 20.) (Kás. thereon.)	ಆವತ್ತೆ.
<p>1 ಾ coming after ಸ immediately or with the intervention of any other <i>upasarga</i> and connected with a noun in the instrumental case, provided this case has the sense of the dative case.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 55.)	ದಾ ನಾಪ್ಯಸಂಪ್ರಯಾ ಚೈತ್ತೆ.
<p>ದ್ಯುಕ್ coming after ಸ in an intransitive sense.</p>	P.	A. (Kás. on I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂವಶ್ಯತೆ.
<p>ನಾಥ್ in the sense of blessing.</p>	P.	A. (Kás. on I. 3. 21.)	ನಾಘತೆ.
<p>ನೀ (ನೀಡ) even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent when used in these senses <i>vis.</i> "to guide so as to render the person guided worthy" (<i>i. e.</i> "instruct,") "to lift up," "to make one a spiritual guide, (<i>i. e.</i> to perform the ceremony of <i>upanayanam</i>,") "to determine the true sense," "to pay wages," "to pay as debt" "to give as in charity &c."</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 36.)	ನಯತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ನೀ when it governs an incorporeal object existing in the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 37.)	ವಿನಯತೆ.
ಸು coming after ಆಜ್.	P.	A. Kās. on.) (I. 3. 21.)	ಅನುತೆ.
ಪ್ರಜ್ಞ coming after ಆಜ್.	P.	A. (Kās. on.) (I. 3. 21.)	ಅಪ್ರಜ್ಞತೆ.
ಪ್ರಜ್ಞ coming after ಸಂ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞತೆ.
ಚು in other senses than that of "preserve or cherish."	P.	A. (I. 3. 66.)	ಭುಕ್ಷೆ.
IV. ಮೃಷ coming after ಪರಿ, even when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent, and though it is distinguished by an indicative vowel circumflexly accented.	A.	P. (I. 3. 82.)	ಪರಿಮೃಷತೆ.
ಯಮ coming after ಆಜ್ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 28.)	ಅಯಮತೆ.
ಯಮ coming after ಉಪ in the sense of "to marry."	P.	A. (I. 3. 56.)	ಉಪಯಮತೆ.
ಯಮ coming after ಆಜ್ in a transitive sense, when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent if it does not refer to a book or compilation	P.	A. (I. 3. 75.)	ಅಯಮತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
<p>ಯಮ್ coming after ಸಂ and ಉದ್ when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent if it does not refer to a book or compilation.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 75.)	ಸಂಯುಜ್ಞತೆ. ಉದ್ಯುಜ್ಞತೆ.
<p>VII. ಯಾಜ್ (ಯಾಜಿರ) coming after ಪ್ರ and ಉಪ or any other <i>upasarga</i> beginning with or ending in a vowel, if used otherwise than in the sense of making use of the sacrificial vessels.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 64.)	ಪ್ರಯುಜ್ಞತೆ. ಉಪಯುಜ್ಞತೆ.
<p>ಠಮ್ coming after ವಿ, ಆಜ್, and ಪಂ.</p>	A.	P. (I. 3. 83.)	ವಿಠಮತಿ. ಆಠಮತಿ. ಪಂಠಮತಿ.
<p>ಠಮ್ coming after ಉಪ if intransitive.</p>	A.	P. (I. 3. 84.)	ಉಪಠಮತಿ.
<p>ಠಮ್ coming after ಉಪ if intransitive.</p>	A.	A. or P. (I. 3. 85.)	ಉಪಠಮತಿ or ಉಪಠಮತಿ.
<p>ವದ್ in the following senses <i>viz</i>, "to explain," "to pacify," "to be able to explain," "to persevere," "to wrangle or dispute," "to speak secretly with."</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 47.)	ವದತೆ.
<p>ವದ್ coming after ಅನು in the sense of "to speak articulately in a similar manner."</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 49.)	ಅನುವದತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ವದ್ in the sense of "to speak articulately together but contradicting each other."	P.	A. or P. (I. 3. 50.)	ವಿಪ್ರವದನ್ತೆ. ವಿಪ್ರವದನ್ತಿ.
ವದ್ in the sense of "to speak articulately together in concert."	P.	A (I. 3. 48.)	ಸಂಪ್ರವದನ್ತೆ.
ವದ್ coming after ಅದ when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 73.)	ಅದವದತೆ.
ವಹ್ coming after ಪರಿ and ಪ್ರ.	A.	A. or P. (I.3.81,82) (Kás. thereon.)	ಪರಿವಹತಿ. ಪರಿವಹತೆ.
II. ವಿವ್ coming after ಸಮ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂವಿತ್ತೆ.
ವಿಃ coming after ನಿ.	P.	A. (I. 3. 17.)	ನಿವಿಕತೆ.
ಋವ್ in the sense of "to swear by"	P.	A. (Kás. on. I. 3. 21.)	ಧನಾಯಋವತೆ.
ಋಕ್ಷ್ in the sense of "to investigate."	P.	A. Kás. on. (I. 3. 21.)	ಋಕ್ಷತೆ.
ಋ coming after ಸಮ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂಕೃಣುತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ಸ್ಥೃ coming after ಸಮ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂಸ್ಕರತೆ.
ಸ್ಥಾ coming after ಸಂ, ಅವ, ಪ್ರ, and ವಿ.	P.	A. (I. 3. 22.)	ಸಂತಿಷ್ಯತೆ, ಅವತಿಷ್ಯತೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಯತೆ, ವಿತಿಷ್ಯತೆ.
ಸ್ಥಾ coming after ಆಜ್ in the sense of "to affirm" or to assert.	P.	A. (I. 3. 22.) Kús. on.	ಆತಿಷ್ಯತೆ.
ಸ್ಥಾ in these senses <i>viz</i> , "to indicate or reveal one's thoughts to another" or "to make an award or decision as an umpire or judge."	P.	A. (I. 3. 23.)	ತಿಷ್ಯತೆ.
ಸ್ಥಾ coming after ಉದ್ in other senses than that of "to get up or rise as from a seat &c. <i>i. e.</i> in the sense of "to seek for or endeavour to obtain."	P.	A. (I. 3. 24.)	ಉತಿಷ್ಯತೆ.
ಸ್ಥಾ coming after ಉಪ in an intransitive sense or in these senses, <i>viz</i> "to propitiate or worship or adore as a deity," "to praise or hymn," "to form friendship with or treat in a friendly manner," "to associate or unite with," "to pass or be along or near to, as a path or road."	P.	A. (I. 3. 25. 26)	ಉಪತಿಷ್ಯತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
<p>ಸ್ಥ coming after ಉಪ in the sense of "to desire to obtain."</p>	P.	A. or P. (Kás. on. I. 3. 25.)	ಭಿಕ್ಷುಕೇ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಕು ಲಮಾಪತಿಷ್ಠತೆ or ಉಪ ತಿಷ್ಠತೆ.
<p>ಕನ್ coming after ಆಜ್, when used in an intransitive sense or when it governs a word denoting a part of the agent's own body as an object.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 28.) (Kás. thereon.)	ಆಹತೆ. (ಆಹತೆಶಿರಃ)
<p>ಕೃ in the sense of "to have a resemblance in nature or quality."</p>	P.	A. Kás. on. (I. 3. 21.)	ಅನುಹರತೆ.
<p>ಕೈ coming after ನಿ, ಸಮ, ಉಪ, and ವಿ, even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 30.)	ನಿಹ್ವಯತೆ. ಸಂಹ್ವಯತೆ. ಉಪಹ್ವಯತೆ. ವಿಹ್ವಯತೆ.
<p>ಕೈ coming after ಆಜ್ in the sense of "to challenge" even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 31.)	ಆಹ್ವಯತೆ.

5. It has been said that in the case of roots which are to be conjugated in the *átmīnepadi* as above said on account of their being used in an intransitive sense the forms of their active voice may optionally be used in the reflective voice in the tenses in which ಯಕ್ should ordinarily be used as their tense affix in this voice (Sid II 278) e. g. from ಕನ್ preceded by ಆಜ್,

ಅಪತೆನಾಣವಶಃಸ್ವಯಮೇವ ; from ಕೃ preceded by ವಿ, ವಿಶುವತೆಸೈಸ್ಥವಾಃ
ಸ್ವಯಮೇವ.

6. There are some roots which, only when they take certain verbal affixes, change their mode of conjugation. Thus P ದ್ಯುತ್ is conjugated in the *átmánepadi* in the aorist (I. 3. 91). And some of these roots as well as others including some of those which have been referred to in the last para are further irregular. All these roots with reference to the irregularities exhibited by them otherwise than in respect of their mode of conjugation may be classified as follows:—

- (1). Roots which optionally before *árdhadhatuka* affixes but also lately otherwise take some self-descriptive affixes. Thus the root ಋತ್ takes ಈಷು, and ಕಮ takes ಣಿಜ್ (III. 1. 29 to 31).
- (2). Roots which may be called defective roots because generally or in some particular sense of theirs they do not in their own proper form take certain verbal affixes and therefore are replaced by substitutes which mostly are other roots of the same signification with them but sometimes are only new expressions (not roots) fulfilling the office of the defective roots before the affixes concerned. Thus, for example ಅದ್ “to eat” cannot take the affix ಸನ್ except in the form of the root ಘಿಸ್ which has the same meaning; but ದಮ್ before the affixes of the perfect becomes replaced by the expression ದಿ which is not a root. (II. 4. 37; VII. 4. 9.)
- (3). Roots which take different verbal affixes absolutely or optionally from those which they should take according to the ordinary rules. For example, P. ದ್ಯುತ್ in the aorist takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix instead of ಏಜ್ (III. 1. 55.)

- (4). Roots which require or reject the augmentation of affixes differently from the ordinary rules. For instance the affix ಸನ್ which according to the ordinary rules should come as ಇಸ, in the case of ಕ್ರಷ್ comes only as ಸ (VII. 2. 12.)
- (5). Roots which in regard to the preliminary augmentation of bases are to be dealt with differently from the ordinary rules. Thus, ಮನ್ which according to the ordinary rules is not to be augmented by ಋಃ gets so augmented before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ (VII. 1. 60.)
- (6). Roots which as regards the alteration of bases otherwise than by augmentation are to be treated irregularly. Thus, ವಚ್ before affixes having indicatory ಃ gets *samprasāranated* (VI. 1. 15.)
- (7). Roots which in regard to the reduplication of bases are irregular. Thus, ವಚ್ before the affix ಯಜ್ becomes ವನೀವಚ್ irregularly instead of ವಾವಚ್ (VII. 4. 84.)

7. But it must be added that not only many of the roots referred to above are irregular in more respects than one, but also many do not admit of being clubbed together in regard to all their irregularities and that consequently we have to deal with them singly by themselves in order to understand their peculiarities in full. We shall proceed now to enumerate the irregular roots in question in detail and in doing so shall indicate the irregular forms given by an asterisk when necessary. We shall further use the following signs in connection with these irregular forms :—

- 1 = 3rd Person Singular
 2 = 3rd Person Dual
 3 = 3rd Person Plural
 4 = 2nd Person Singular

- 5 = 2nd Person Dual
 6 = 2nd Person Plural
 7 = 1st Person Singular
 8 = 1st Person Dual
 9 = 1st Person Plural

And it should also be noted that unless the contrary is indicated expressly or impliedly the forms refer to the active voice, to the present tense, to the *parasmaipadi*, and to the 3rd person singular. Further, it should be remembered that as we propose to illustrate the irregular rules only by a few examples others to which they lead will have to be found out by the students themselves who now should have no difficulty in doing so.

8. We shall then first refer to the roots called ಕುಟುಂಬಿ or roots indicated by the sign “ ३ ” in the list of roots. These roots, except two of them, viz ಗುರ್ and ಸ್ಪರ್, are irregular only in one way i. e. by requiring all verbal affixes not having an indicatory ಙ or ಣ to be treated as affixes having an indicatory ಙ (I. 2. 1.) These roots all of which belong, it should be remembered, to the 6th class except when they are taken as FP roots are :— (1) ಕಡ (2) ಕಜ್ (3) ಕಜೆ (4) ಕಟ (5) ಕೃಡ (6) ಕಡ (7) ಗುಜ (8) ಗುಡ (9) ಘಟ (10) ಚಟ (11) ಚಡ (12) ಛರ (13) ಛಟ (14) ಜಡ (15) ಟಿಡ (16) ತುಡ (17) ತ್ರುಟ (18) ಛುಡ (19) ಧೂ (20) ಧ್ರು (21) ಧ್ರುವ (22) ನೂ (ಞೂ) (23) ವುಟ (24) ವುಡ (25) ಭುಡ (26) ಭೃಡ (27) ಮುಟ (28) ಲುಟ (29) ಲುಠ (30) ಸ್ಪುಟ (31) ಸ್ಪುಡ (32.) Thus, we get 1st Fut. ಕುಟಿಷ್ಯತಿ (not ಕೋಟಿಷ್ಯತಿ) 2nd Fut. ಕುಟಿತಾ. Aorist P ಅಕುಟೀತ್. Aor. Pass. ಅಕುಟಿಸಾತಾಂ. D ಚುಕುಟಿಷತಿ Inf. ಕುಟಿತುಂ, and so on.

9. The roots which are otherwise irregular are as follows :—

- (1). ಕಾಶ್. ಕಾಸ್.

Form their perfect by the auxiliary affix ಆಽ and the auxiliary verbs (III. 1. 35. M. M. 326.) e. g. ಕಾಶಂಚಕ್ರೈ ; ಕಾಂಸಾಂಚಕ್ರೈ.

(2). ದಿಹ್. ಲಿಹ್.

Form their base in the aorist by ೀ ಕ್ಷ alternatively with ಕ್ಷ before personal affixes beginning with dentals (VII. 3. 73.) e. g. ಅದಿಗ್ಧ or ಅಧಿಕ್ಷತ; 4 ಅದಿಗ್ಧಾಃ or ಅಧಿಕ್ಷಫಾಃ; 6 ಅದಿಗ್ಧ್ವಂ or ಅಧಿಕ್ಷಧ್ವಂ; ಅಲೀಡ or ಅಲಿಕ್ಷತ; 4 ಅಲೀಡಾಃ or ಅಲಿಕ್ಷಫಾಃ; 6 ಅಲೀಡ್ವಂ or ಅಲಿಕ್ಷಧ್ವಂ.

(3). VII ಎದ್. IV ಎದ್. X ಎದ್.

Form their D base by ಸನ್, and their gerund by ಕ್ತಾ (I. 2. 8.) e. g. D. ಎವಿವಿಷತೆ. Ger. ಎವಿತ್ಯಾ.

(4). ಸ್ತಂಭ್. ಮ್ನಾಚ್. ಮ್ನಾಚ್. ಗ್ನಾಚ್. ಗ್ನಾಚ್. ಗ್ನಾಚ್.

Form their base in the aorist by ಅಜ್ alternatively with ಃಚ್ (III. 1. 58.) e. g. ಅಸ್ತಂಭತ or ಅಸ್ತಂಭೀತ್; ಅಮ್ನಾಚತ or ಅಮ್ನಾಚೀತ್; and so on.

(5). ಈಡ್. ಈಡ್.

Require ಸೆ and ಧೈ of the present tense and ಸ್ವ and ಧೈಂ of the imperative to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 77. 78; Sid. II. 113.) e. g. ಈಶೆ, ಈಶೆಧೈ, ಈಶೆಷೈ, ಈಶೆಧೈಂ, ಈಡೆ, ಈಡೆಧೈ, ಈಡೆಷೈ, ಈಡೆಧೈಂ.

(6). ಜೈತ್. ಷೈದ್. ತೈದ್.

- (a). Allow optionally the rejection of ಇಟ್ before *árdha-dhatuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ except in the aorist (VII. 2. 57); and
- (b). require the absolute rejection of ಇಟ್ before *nish* affixes (VII. 2. 15.) e. g. 2nd Fut. ಚರ್ತೀಷ್ಯತಿ or ಚರ್ತೀಷ್ಯತಿ. Pass. Ben. ಚರ್ತೀಷೀಷ್ಪು or ಚರ್ತೀಷೀಷ್ಪು. 1) ಚಿಚಿರ್ತೀಷತಿ or ಚಿಚಿರ್ತೀಷ್ಯತಿ. *nish* ಜೈತ್, ಜೈತ್ವತ್. and so on.

(7). ದ್ರುಹ್. ಸ್ನಿಹ್. ಸ್ನುಹ್.

- (a). Allow the optional rejection of ಇಟ್ before ವಲ್ *árdha* affixes not being *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 45.) and

- (b). require the absolute rejection of ಇಟ್ before *nish* (VII. 2. 15.) e. g. 1st Fut. ದ್ರೋಣಾ or ದ್ರೋಣ್ಯಾ or ದ್ರೋಣಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ದ್ರೋಣ್ಯೈತಿ or ದ್ರೋಣೈತಿ. *nish* ದ್ರೂಡ, ದ್ರೂಡವತ್ and so on.

(8) ದೃ (ದೃಜ್), ದ್ವ (ದ್ವಜ್).

Require ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 75.) e. g. ದಿವಂಷತಿ. ದಿವಂಷತಿ.

(9). ಕ್ಷೌ, ಕ್ಷ್ಣೌ, ನು.

Require the augmentation by ಇಟ್ of *árdhadhatuka* affixes except ಸನ್ and except those which have an indicatory ಕ (B. 510; VII. 2. 11. 12.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಕ್ಷೌನಿತಾ, ಕ್ಷ್ಣೌನಿತಾ, ನುನಿತಾ.

(10). ವೈ (ವೈಜ್ ವೈಜ್).

- (a) Allow the optional augmentation with ಇಟ್ of ಫಲ್ (VII. 2. 64.) and affixes of the benedictive in the *átmanepadi* (VII. 2. 39. 42);
- (b) require absolutely the rejection of ಇಟ್ before ವಲ್ affixes of the perfect other than ಫಲ್ (VII. 2. 13);
- (b) allow the augmentation with ಇಟ್ or ಈಟ್ of ಸನ್ which they take alternatively with ಸನ್₁, and ಸಿಜ್₁ in the *átmanepadi* (VII. 2. 38. 41. 42; I. 2. 12.);
- (c) require P. ಸಿಜ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 40); and
- (d) require the augmentation with ಇಟ್ or ಈಟ್ of all other ವಲ್ *árdha* affixes except those having indicatory ಕ (B. 510. VII. 2. 11.) e. g. 1 Fut. ವರಿತಾ or ವರೀತಾ. 2nd Fut. ವರಿಶ್ಯತಿ or ವರೀಶ್ಯತಿ. P. Aor. 2 ಅವಾರಿಶ್ಯಾಂ. 3 ಅವಾರಿಷ್ಯಃ A. Aor. 2 ಅವೈಷಾತಾಂ or ಅವರಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅವರೀಷಾತಾಂ Perf. 4 ವನರ್ಥ or ವನರಿಥ 8. ವವೈವ 9. ವವೈವು. A. Ben. ವೈಷೀಷ್ಯ or ವರೀಷೀಷ್ಯ. D. ವಿವೌರ್ಷತಿ or ವಿವರಿಷತಿ or ವನರೀಷತಿ.

(11). ಜಫ್, ಜಭ್, ಧಹ್, ಧಕ್.

Have the reduplicate of their FA and FP roots augmented with ನುಕ್ (VII. 4. 86.) *e. g.* ಜಂಜದ್ಯತೆ, ಜಂಜಪೀತಿ. ಜಂಜಭ್ಯತೆ, ಜಂಜಭೇತಿ and so on.

(12). ಜ್ಯೂ, ಫ್ಲೂ.

Have ಚಿ and ಚಿ respectively as the reduplicates alternatively with ಚು and ಫು when D from their C is formed and also when the base of the aorist from the C is formed. (VII. 4. 81. 93.) *e. g.* Aor. of C. ಅಚಿಜ್ಯವತ್ or ಅಚುಜ್ಯವತ್; ಅಪಿಫ್ಲವತ್ or ಅಫುಫ್ಲವತ್; D of C ಚಿಚ್ಯಾವಯತಿ or ಚುಚ್ಯಾವಯತಿ; ಪಿಫ್ಲಾವಯತಿ or ಫುಫ್ಲಾವಯತಿ.

(13). III. ವಿಃ III. ವಿಃ.

Have ವೆ as their reduplicate in the special tenses (VII. 4. 75.) *e. g.* ವೆವ್ವಿಪ್ಪಿ, ವೆವಕ್ಪಿ.

(14). ಚೇವ್ವಿಪ್ಪಿ, ವೇವ್ವಿಪ್ಪಿ.

Have ಚಿ and ವೆ respectively as the reduplicate of their C alternatively with ಚಿ and ವಿ when the base of the aorist of their C is formed (VII. 4. 76) *e. g.* ಅಚಿಚೇವ್ವಿಪ್ಪತ್ or ಅವೇವ್ವಿಪ್ಪತ್; ಅವೇವ್ವಿಪ್ಪತ್ or ಅವವೇವ್ವಿಪ್ಪತ್.

(15). ಜ್ವಿರ್, ಮವ್.

Become respectively ಜ್ವಿ and ಮವಿ before ಝಲ್ affixes (VI. 4. 20) *e. g.* FP ಜ್ವಿಜ್ವಿ or ಜ್ವಿಜ್ವಿರಿತಿ; ಮವಿಮವಿತಿ or ಮವಿಮವಿರಿತಿ.

(17). IX ಋ. IX ಕೃ. IX ಕೃ (ಕೃಞ). IX ಗೃ, IX ಘೃ, IX ರ್ಘೃ, IX ಧೃ, IX ಧ್ವೃ, IX ನೃ, IX ವೃ, (ವೃಞ) IX ಪ್ಲಿ, IX ಭೃ, IX ಮೃ, IX ರೀ, IX ಲೀ, (ಲೀಞ) IX ಷೃ, (ಷೃಞ) IX ಳಿ, IX ಸ್ತೃ (ಸ್ತೃಞ).

Shorten their final vowels before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 80) *e. g.* ಋಣಾತಿ, ಕೃಣಾತಿ, and so on.

(16). IV ಕ್ಲಮ, ಕ್ಷಮ, ತಮ, ಮದ್, ಕಮ, ಕ್ರಮ.

Lengthen their penultimate in the special tenses (VII. 3. 74.)
e. g. ಕಾಲ್ಮಯತಿ.

(18). III. ಗಾ, ಗಾ, (ಗಾಜ್), ಗೈ.

Change their final vowels into ಎ before affixes of the benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* (VI. 4. 67.) and into ಈ before other consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ except ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 4. 66. 69.) e. g. III. ಗಾ:—2 ಜಗೀತಃ Impv. ಜಗಾತು or ಜಗೀತಾತ್. Imp. 2 ಅಜಗೀತಾಂ. O ಅಜಗೀಯಾತ್. ಗಾ (ಗಾಜ್):—A. Aor. ಅಗೀಷ್ಟ. III. ಗಾ. ಗೈ:—Ben. ಗೇಯಾತ್. III. ಗಾ. ಗಾ (ಗಾಜ್). ಗೈ:—Pass. ಗೀಯತೆ Aor. 2 ಅಗೀಯಾತಾಂ or ಅಗಾಯಿಪಾತಾಂ FA ಜೇಗೀಯತೆ *nish* ಗೀತ, ಗೀತವತ್. Ger. ಗೀತ್ವಾ.

(19). ಗುಢ್, ಮೃಶ್, ಮೃದ್.

Do not *gunate* their penultimate before ತ್ವಾ (I. 2. 7.) ಗುಢಿತ್ವಾ, ಮೃಶಿತ್ವಾ, ಮೃದಿತ್ವಾ.

(20). ಚಮ (preceded by ಅಜ್), ವಮ.

Lengthen their penultimate before affixes having indicatory ಕ and ಚಿತ್. (VII. 3. 34. 74; Sid. II. 272. e, g) ಅಚಾಮತಿ. ವಾಂತಿ. Pass Aor. ಅಚಾಮಿ, ಅವಾಮಿ.

(21). ದಾಜ್, ಸಂಜ್.

Lopate their penultimate in the special tenses (VI. 4. 25.)
e. g. ದಾಜತಿ, ಸಂಜತಿ.

(22). ದೀಧೀ, ವೇವೀ.

Lopate their final before affixes beginning with ಯ, ಇ, and ಈ (VII. 4. 53.) and do not *gunate* or *wridddhiate* their final before other affixes which ordinarily should cause *gunation* or *wridddhiation* (I. 1. 6. Sid. II. 127.) e. g. O ಅದೀಧೀತ 1st Fut. ದೀಧಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ದೀಧಿವ್ಯತಿ. Perf. ದೀಧ್ಯಾಂಚಕ್ರ. Ben. ದೀಧಿಪೀಷ್ಟ. Pass ದೀಧ್ಯತೆ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್.) ದೀಧ್ಯ.

(23). ಪೀಡ್, ಭಾಪ್, ಭಾಪ್, ವಿಲ್.

Do not optionally shorten their penultimate before ಣಿ followed by ಪಜ್ (VII. 4. 3.) e. g. ಅಪಿಪೀಡತ್ or ಅಪಿಪಿಡತ್ ; ಅಬಭಾಪತ್ or ಅಬಿಭಾಪತ್ ; and so on.

(24). X. ಧೂ. (ಧೂಜ್.) X. ಪ್ರೀ. (ಪ್ರೀಜ್.)

Optionally take ನುಕ್ as their augment before ಣಿ (Sid II. 181). e. g. ಧೂನಯತಿ or ಧಾವಯತಿ ; ಪ್ರೀಣಯತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಯಯತಿ.

(25). ಕೃನ್ವ್ಯ (ಕೃವಿ) ಧಿನ್ವ್ಯ (ಧಿವಿ).

Become ಕೃನ್ and ಧಿನ್ respectively in the special tenses and do not *gunate* their penultimate (III. 1. 80.) e. g. ಕೃಣೋತಿ, ಧಿಣೋತಿ.

(26). ಋನ್ (ಋಣು) ಋನ್ (ಋಣು) ಘೃನ್ (ಘೃಣು)
ತೃನ್ (ತೃಣು) ವನ್ (ವನು.)

Take optionally ೀ ಿಚಿ as their tense affix in the aorist in the 3rd person and 2nd person singular and *lopate* their final consonant before ರ್ಘು affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (II. 4. 79 ; VI. 4. 37.) e. g. ಅರ್ಮ or ಅರ್ಮಿಷ್ಟ್ವ ; ಅಪ್ಪಿತೆ or ಅಪ್ಪಿಣಿಷ್ಟ್ವ and so on.

(27). ಕ್ರಂಥ್, ಗ್ರಂಥ್.

- (a). Allow the affixes of the perfect not having indicatory ಣ or ಪ to be treated optionally as having indicatory ಕ, becoming ಕ್ರಂಥ್ and ಗ್ರಂಥ್ respectively at the sametime (Sid. II. 102.) and
- (b). in the reflective voice do not take ಚಿಣ್ in the 3rd person singular of the aorist and require their bases of the active voice to be used in the present, imperative, imperfect, and optative tenses (Sid. II. 278.) e. g. Perf 2 ಕ್ರಂಥತುಃ or ಕ್ರಂಥತುಃ ; Reflec. (I. ಕ್ರಂಥ್) ಕ್ರಸ್ಥತೆ (IX. ಕ್ರಂಥ್) ಕ್ರಸ್ಥೀತೆ (I. ಗ್ರಂಥ್) ಗ್ರಸ್ಥತೆ (IX. ಗ್ರಂಥ್) ಗ್ರಸ್ಥೀತೆ. Aor. ಅಕ್ರಸ್ಥಿಷ್ಟ್ವ, ಅಗ್ರಸ್ಥಿಷ್ಟ್ವ.

- (28). ಭ್ರಾಕ್, ಸ್ರಾಭ್, ಲಾಟ್, ಲಾಠ್, ದಾಟ್, ರಾಚ್,
ಕುಭ್, ಕ್ಷಾಭ್, ನಭ್, ತುಭ್, ಶ್ವಿತ್.

Are optionally conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* in the aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as their tense affix (I. 3. 91; III. 1. 55) e. g. ಅಭ್ರಕತ್ or ಅಭ್ರಂಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯ and so on.

(29). ವಾ including all roots having this form as well as ಮೆ which becomes ವಾ except in the special tenses, viz II ವಾ III. ವಾ IV. ವಾ and I ಮೆ.

- (a). Becomes ವಿಸ before ಸನ್, *lopatng* its reduplicate at the same time (VII, 4. 54. 58).
- (b). becomes ವಿ before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 40). and
- (c). becomes ವಿ before other consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 66). except those of the benedictive *parasmaipadi* before which it becomes ಮೆ (VII. 4. 67). and except before ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which it remains as ವಾ only (VI. 4. 69). e. g. Ben. ಮೇಯಾತ್. Pass ವಿಯಾತೆ. D ವಿತ್ಸುತಿ. FA ಮೆವಿಯಾತೆ. *nish* ವಿತ.

Note.—The exception referred to in VI. 4. 67. in regard to benedictive *parasmaipadi* does not apply in the case of other roots than II. ವಾ as they are all *ātmanepadi*.

- (30). ಸ್ವ (ಇಷ್ಟಿದಾ) ವಿದ್ (ಇವಿದಾ) ಕ್ಷಿದ್ (ಇಕ್ಷಿದಾ.)

- (a). Are optionally conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* taking then ಅಜ್ as their tense affix (I. 3. 91; III. 1. 55); and
- (b). when they as roots having indicatory ಆ take optionally E *nishṭha*, take ತ and ತವತ್ instead of ಕ್ಷ and ಕ್ಷವತ್ (I. 2. 19.) e. g. Aor. ಅಸ್ವಿದತ್ or ಅಸ್ವಿದಿಷ್ಟ್ಯ *nish* ಸ್ವದಿತ or ಸ್ವಿದ್; ಸ್ವದಿತವತ್ or ಸ್ವಿದ್ವತ್; and so on.

(31). ವಿಪ್, ಸಿಪ್.

- (a). Become ವಿಪ್ and ಸಿಪ್ respectively (VII. 1. 59) in the special tenses and
- (b). take ಅಪ್ as their tense affix in the aorist optionally in the *átmanepadi* and absolutely in the *parasmaipadi* (III. 1. 53, 54) e. g. ವಿಂಪತಿ, ಸಿಂಪತಿ. P. Aor. ಅವಿ ಪತ A. Aor. ಅವಿಪತ or ಅವಿಪ್; P. Aor. ಅಸಿಪತ. A. Aor. ಅಸಿಪತ or ಅಸಿಪ್.

(32). ಕೊ, ಛೊ.

- (a). Take ಿಪ್ as their tense affix of the aorist optionally (II. 4. 78); and.
- (b). become ಕಾಯ್ and ಛಾಯ್ before ಕಿ (VII. 3. 37). and ಕಿ optionally before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 41.) e. g. Aor. ಅಕಾಸೀ ತ್ or ಅಕಾತ. C ಕಾಯಯತಿ. *nisk* ಕಿತ or ಕಾತ; ಕಿತವತ್ or ಕಾತವತ್.

(33). ಯಪ್, ವಪ್, ವಪ್.

- (a). Have ಇ, ಉ, and ಉ respectively as their reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17). and.
- (b). are *samprasaranated* before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15). e. g. Perf. ಇಯಾಜ, ಉವಾಪ, ಉವಾಪ. *nisk* ಇಪ್ಪ, ಇಪ್ಪವತ್; ಉಪ್ಪ, ಉಪ್ಪವತ್; ಊಢೆ, ಊಢೆವತ್.

(34). ತ್ರಪ್, ಭ್ರಪ್, ಭ್ಲಪ್.

Lopate their reduplicate and change their penultimate into ಲ before affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 122, 125). e. g. Perf. ತ್ರಪಿ, ಭ್ರಪಿ, ಭ್ಲಪಿ.

(35.) ತ್ವೊ, ಭಪ್.

Lopate their reduplicate and become respectively ತೆರ್ and ಭೆಪ್ before ಥಲ್ and affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 122, 125.) e. g. Perf. 2 ತೆರತುಃ, ಭೆಜತುಃ; 4 ತೆರಥ್, ಭೆಜಥ್.

(36). IV. ದ್ಯೌ VII. ದ್ಯೌ.

- (a). Shorten their final vowel optionally before affixes of the perfect (VII. 4. 12.) and.
- (b). have ದ as their reduplicate before ಣಿ followed by ಚ್ಚ (VII. 4. 95,) e. g. Perf. 2 ದದ್ರತುಃ or ವದರತುಃ Aor. of C ಅದದರತ್.

(37). ಎ IX. ಎ.

Become ಎಸ್ and *lopate* their reduplicates at the same time before ಸನ್, (VII. 4. 54. 58.) and become ವಾ before affixes which would ordinarily *gunate* or *vriddhiate* their final vowels and before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 1. 50.) e. g. 1st Fut ವಾತಾ. 2nd Fut. ವಾಸ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅವಾಸೀತ್. Perf. ಮಮೌ. 4 ಮಮಾಥ or ಮಮಿಥ. C ವಾಪಯತಿ. D ಮಿತ್ಸತಿ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ವಾಯ. Inf. ವಾತುಂ.

(38). ರಭ್, ಲಭ್, ಕಕ್.

Change their penultimate into ಇ and *lopate* their reduplicates at the same time before ಸನ್. (VII. 4. 54, 58) e. g. ರಿಪ್ಸತಿ, ಲಿಪ್ಸತಿ, ಚ್ಚತಿ.

(39). ವ್ಯಚ್, ವ್ಯಧ್.

- (a). Become ವಿಚ್ and ವಿಧ್ respectively before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 1. 16.) and.
- (b). have ಉ as their reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) e. g. Perf. ವಿವ್ಯಾಚ್, ವಿವ್ಯಾಧ. Pass. ವಿವ್ಯಾಚಿ, ವಿವ್ಯಾಧಿ. *nish* ವಿಚಿತ, ವಚಿತವತ್. ವಿಧಿತ, ವಿಧಿತವತ್.

(40) ಕೃಷ್, ಮೃಶ್.

Take ಸಚ್ alternatively with ಕ್ಷ as their tense affix in the aorist (Sid. II, 104) e. g. ಅಕ್ರಾಶೀತ್ or ಅಕ್ರಾಶೀತ್ or ಅಕ್ರಾಶೀತ್ ; ಅವಕ್ರಾಶೀತ್ or ಅವಕ್ರಾಶೀತ್ or ಅವಕ್ರಾಶೀತ್.

(41). ತೃಪ್, ಕೃಶ್, ಲಾಂಚ್.

From their gerund by ಕ್ವಾ alternatively with ತ್ಯಾ (I. 2. 24. 25.) e. g. ತೃಪಿತ್ಯಾ or ತರ್ಪಿತ್ಯಾ, ಕೃಶಿತ್ಯಾ or ಕರ್ಶಿತ್ಯಾ, ಲಾಂಚಿತ್ಯಾ or ಲಾಂಚಿತ್ಯಾ.

(42). ಸ್ರಂಸ್, ಭ್ರಂಸ್, ಧ್ವಂಸ್.

- (a). Are conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* optionally in the aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as their tense affix (III. 1. 55; I. 3. 91.) and
- (b). have their reduplicates augmented with ನೀಕ್ before ಯಜ್ and ಿ ಯಜ್ (VII 4.84) e. g. Aor. ಅಸ್ರಂಸಿಷ್ವ or ಅಸ್ರಸತ್. FA ಸನೀಸ್ರಸ್ಯತೆ FP ಸನೀಸ್ರಂಸೀತಿ and so on.

(43). ವೃಧ್, (ವೃಧ) ಕೃಧ್ (ಕೃಧ).

- (a). Are conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* optionally (1) in the aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as their tense affix (III. 1. 55; 1. 3. 91.) and (2) when ಸ್ಯ and ಸನ್ are attached (I. 3. 92); and.
- (b). in the *parasmaipadi* reject the augment ಇಟ್ before ಸ್ಯ and ಸನ್ (VII. 2. 59.) e. g. 2nd Fut. ವರ್ಧಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ವತ್ಸ್ಯತೆ, ಕರ್ಧಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಕತ್ಸ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅವೃಧತ್ or ಅವರ್ಧಿಷ್ಯ, ಅಕೃಧತ್ or ಅಕರ್ಧಿಷ್ಯ. D ವಿವೃತ್ಸತೆ or ವಿವರ್ಧಿಷತೆ. and so on.

(44). ದ್ರ, ಸ್ರ.

- (a). Form their base in the aorist in the active voice by ಚಜ್ (III. 1. 48);
- (b). reject the augment ಇಟ್ before ವಲ್ *árdhadhátuka* affixes in the perfect (VII. 2. 13);
- (c). have their C roots invariably conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 86); and

(d). have the vowel of the reduplicates of their C roots optionally changed into ಉ alternatively with ಇ before ಚಕ್ and ಸನ್ (VI. 4. 81. 93.) e. g. Aorist ಅಮದ್ರಾವತ್, ಅಸುಸ್ರಾವತ್. Perf. 4 ದುದ್ರೋಥ, ಸುಸ್ರೋಥ ; 8 ದುದ್ರಾವ, ಸುಸ್ರಾವ ; 9 ದುದ್ರಾವು, ಸುಸ್ರಾವು. C ದ್ರಾವಯತಿ, ಸ್ರಾವಯತಿ. Aor. of C ಅದಿದ್ರಾವತ್ or ಅದುದ್ರಾವತ್ ; ಅಸಿಸ್ರಾವತ್ or ಅಸುಸ್ರಾವತ್. D ದಿದ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ or ದುದ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ ; ಸಿಸ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ or ಸುಸ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ.

(46). ಹ್ಲೆಚ್ಚ, ಲಗ್, ವ್ಲೆಚ್ಚ, ರಭ್, ವಾಹ್, ದ್ಯಹ್, ವೃಹ್, ಕ್ಷ್ give in conjunction with ಕ್ಷ, respectively the following anomalous words.— (VII. 2. 18. 20. 21.)

ಹ್ಲೆಚ್ಚ "the churning stick"
 ಲಗ್ "attached"
 ವ್ಲೆಚ್ಚ "indistinct"
 ವಿರಿಚ್ಚ "a note"
 ವಾಹೆ "excessive"
 ದ್ಯಹೆ "strong"
 ಪರಿವೃಹೆ "lord"
 ಕ್ಷ್ಯ "difficult" "impervious"

(45). ದಮ, ಕಮ, ದಸ, ಛದ.

Allow their C to be formed optionally by ಿಣಿ when *nishṭha* affixes are to be taken by them, the *nishṭha* affixes themselves rejecting then the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. ದಾನ್ತ or ದಮಿತ ; ಕಾನ್ತ or ಕಮಿತ ; ದಸ್ತ or ದಾಸಿತ ; ಛನ್ತ or ಛಾದಿತ.

(46). ಪೂರ್.

(a). Forms its base in the 3rd person singular of the aorist of the active voice optionally by ಚಿಕ್ (III. 1. 61); and

(b). allows its C to be formed optionally by ಿಣಿ when *nish.* are to be taken by them, the *nish* affixes themselves then rejecting the augment ಇಟ್. (VII. 2. 27). e. g. Aor. ಅವೂರಿ, ಅವೂರಿಷ್ಟ. *nish* of C ಪೂರ್ಣ or ಪೂರಿತ.

(47). ತಾಯ್.

Forms its base in the 3rd person singular of the aorist of the active voice optionally by ಚಿಣ್ (III. 1. 61.) e. g. ಅತಾಯಿ or ಅತಾಯಿಫ್.

(48). ರಾಫ್.

Allows the optional rejection of ಇಟ್ before *árdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ತ (VII. 2. 48). including *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 28.) e. g. 1st Fut. ರಣ್ಣಾಪ್ಪ or ರಣ್ಣಿಪಿತಾ. *nishṭha*. ರಾಫ್ಪ or ರಾಫಿತ.

(49). ರಿಪ್.

Allows the optional rejection of ಇಟ್ before *árdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ತ except *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 48) and requires the absolute rejection of ಇಟ್ before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 15) e. g. 1st Fut. ರಿಪ್ಪಾ or ರಿಪಿತಾ. *nish* ರಿಫ್ಪಾ.

(50). ತ್ವರ (ಇತ್ತರಾ.)

(a). Becomes ತರ before nasal affixes and ಝಲ್ affixes (VI. 4. 20) and

(b). allows the optional rejection of ಇಟ್ before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 28) e. g. FP ತರತರಾ. *nishṭha* ತರ್ಣ or ತ್ವರಿತ.

(51). ನಿವ್.

Becomes ನ್ರ before nasal affixes and ಝಲ್ affixes (VI. 4. 20) e. g. FP ನ್ರನ್ರೀತಿ.

(52). ಸ್ಯಮ್.

(a). Changes its penultimate optionally into ು and at the same time *lopates* its reduplicate before ಫಲ್ and affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 125) and.

(b). is *samprasáranated* before ಯಜ್ (VI. 1. 19.) e. g. Perfect 2 ಸ್ಯಮತುಃ or ಸಸ್ಯಮತುಃ 4 ಸ್ಯಮಿಥ or ಸಸ್ಯಮಿಥ. FA ಸಸಿಮ್ಯತೆ.

(53). ಸ್ಯನ್.

(a). Has the same irregularities as those mentioned in (a) for ಸ್ಯಮ್ ;

(b). when preceded by ಆಜ್, allows the optional rejection of ಋಟ್ before *nishtha* ; (VII. 2. 28.) and

(c). when not preceded by ಆಜ್, gives the anomalous word ಸ್ವಾಂತ meaning *mind* (VII. 2. 18). e. g. Perfect 2 ಸ್ವನತುಃ or ಸಸ್ಯನತುಃ. 4 ಸ್ವನಿಥ or ಸಸ್ಯನಿಥ. *nishtha*. ಆಸ್ವಾಂತ or ಆಸ್ವನಿತ. Anomalous word. ಸ್ವಾಂತ (*mind*).

(54). ಆಜ್.

ಆಜ್ must be changed into ವೀ before *úrđhahlútuka* affixes optionally if they begin with ವಲ್ and absolutely otherwise (II. 4. 56. Kás. thereon) e. g.

Impv. ವೀಯತಾಂ Imp. ಅವೀಯತ O. ವೀಯತ 1st Fut. ವತಾ or ಆಜಿತಾ 2nd Fut. ವೆಷ್ಯತಿ or ಆಜಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Cond. ಅವೇಷ್ಯತ್ or ಆಜಿಷ್ಯತ್. Aor. ಅವ್ಯಪೀತ್ or ಆಜೀತ್. Perf. ವಿನಾಯ. 2 ವಿವ್ಯತುಃ. 3 ವಿವ್ರ್ಯಃ 4 ವಿವಥ or ವಿವಯಥ or ಆಜಿಥ. 5 ವಿವ್ಯಥುಃ 6 ವಿವ್ರ್ಯ 7 ವಿನಾಯ or ವಿವಯ, 8 ವಿವ್ರಿವ or ಆಜಿವ. 9 ವಿವ್ರಿವು or ಆಜಿವು. Ben. ವೀಯಾತ್. Pass. ವೀಯತೆ. 1st Fut. ವತಾ or ವಯತಾ or ಆಜಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ವೇಷ್ಯತೆ or ವಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಆಜಿಷ್ಯತೆ. Cond. ಅವೇಷ್ಯತ or ಅವಯಿಷ್ಯತ or ಆಜಿಷ್ಯತ. Aor. ಅವಾಯ (not reflective). ಅವಾಯ or ಅವಾಯಿಷ್ಯ or ಅವೇಷ್ಯ or ಆಜಿಷ್ಯ (reflective); 2 ಅವಾಯಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅವಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಆಜಿಷಾತಾಂ. Perf. ವಿವಯ. 2 ವಿವಿಯಾತೆ. 3 ವಿವಿಯರೆ. 4 ವಿವಿಯರೆ or ಆಜಿರೆ. 5 ವಿವಿಯಥ. 6 ವಿವಿಯಥ್ಯೆ or ವಿವಿಯಥ್ಯೆ or ಆಜಿಥ್ಯೆ. 7 ವಿವಯ. 8 ವಿವಿಯವಹೆ or ಆಜಿವಹೆ. 9 ವಿವಿಯವಹೆ or ಆಜಿವಹೆ. Ben. ವಯಿಷ್ಯ or ವೇಷ್ಯ or ಆಜಿಷ್ಯ

C ವಾಯಯತಿ D ವಿವೀವತಿ or ಅಜಿಜಿವತಿ. FA ವೇವೀಯತೆ. FP ವೇವೇತಿ or ವೇವಯತಿ. *nish* ವೀತ or ಅಜಿತ. Ger. ವೀತ್ವಾ or ಅಜಿತ್ವಾ. (ಛ್ರವ್) ವೀಯ. Inf. ವೀತುಂ or ಅಜಿತುಂ.

(55). ಅಡ್.

- (a). Is changed into (1) ಘ್ರಸ್ತ absolutely before ಸನ್ and affixes of the aorist, (2) into ಜಗ್ಧ before *árdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ತ (II. 4. 36, 37.), and (3) into ಅದ before *sárvadhátuka* affixes consisting of a single letter (VII. 3. 100);
- (b). requires ಧಲ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ absolutely (VII. 2. 66.); and
- (c). requires its C to be conjugated in the *átmanepadi* as well as in the *parasmaipadi* (Kás. on I. 3. 87.) the *atmanepadi* being used when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent, though the root has the sense of eating. *e. g.* Imp. ಆದತ್ 4 ಆದಃ Aor. nil and so use the aorist of ಘ್ರಸ್ instead. Perf 4. ಆದಿಥ C. ಆದಯತಿ or ಆದಯತೆ. D. nil and so use the D of ಘ್ರಸ್ instead. *nish* ಜಗ್ಧ, ಜಗ್ಧವತ್. Ger. ಜಗ್ಧ್ವಾ. (ಛ್ರವ್.) ಜಗ್ಧ್ಯ Inf. ಜಗ್ಧುಂ.

Note.—It is said that in the perfect we may consider this root optionally as defective, using, instead of the forms from this root, the forms from the root ಘ್ರಸ್ (II. 4. 40). But the practical advantage of this rule is not apparent.

(56). II. ಅನ್.

Requires affixes of the special tenses following it immediately to the augmented with ಈಟ್ or ಅಟ್ if they consist of single consonants, and with ಇಟ್ if they are other affixes beginning with ವಲ್ (VII. 2. 76; VII. 3. 98. 99.) *e. g.* ಅನಿತಿ Impv. ಅನಿತು or ಅನಿತಾತ್ Imp. ಅನೀತ್ or ಅನತ್.

(57). ಅಂಜ್ (I. U. ಅಂಜ್). used in the sense of "to worship."

(a). Requires the augment ಇಟ್ before the gerund absolutely, not optionally, and also before *nishtha*; (VII. 2. 53). and.

(b). does not lose its nasal before affixes having indicative ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 4. 30). e. g. O ಅಂಜ್ಯಾತ್. Ben. ಅಂಜ್ಯಾತ್. Pass ಅಂಜ್ಯಂತೆ. *nish* ಅಂಚಿತ, ಅಂಚಿತವತ್. Ger. ಅಂಚಿತ್ಯಾ.

(58). ಅಂಜ್ (ಅಂಜ್).

Requires the augmentation with ಇಟ್ of the tense affix of the aorist and of the affix ಇನ್ (VII. 2. 71. 74) e. g. Aor. ಅಂಜೇತ್. D ಅಂಜೇಷತ್.

(59). ಅಯ್.

Requires the perfect to be formed by the auxiliary affix ಅಯ್ and the auxiliary verbs (III. 1.37.) e. g. Perf. ಅಯಾಂ ಪಕ್ರ.

(60). ಅರ್.

Requires *nishtha* to reject the augment ಇಟ್ (1) when preceded by ಸಂ, ನಿ, or ವಿ and (2) when preceded by ಅಫಿ, if the meaning is "near." (VII. 2. 24, 25) e. g. ಸಮರ್, ನ್ಯರ್, ವ್ಯರ್, ಅಭ್ಯರ್ "near."

(61). V ಅಶ್ (ಅಶ್).

(a). Requires the affix ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII, 2. 74) and

(b). requires the reduplicate of the perfect to be augmented with ಸುಟ್ (VII. 4. 72) e. g. Perf. ಅಸಕ್, 2 ಅಸಕಾತ್, 3 ಅಸಕಿರೆ ಹೀಂ. D ಅಸಕಿವತ್.

(62). II. ಅಸ್.

- (a). Takes no *árdhadhátuka* aff (II. 4. 52.) except affixes of the perfect and this only when the root is used as an auxiliary in the formation of a perfect with the affix ಅಽಽ. (Kás. on II. 4. 52.)
- (b). requires *árdhadhátuka* aff consisting of single letters to be augmented with ಈಟಿ (VII. 3. 96.)
- (c). changes itself into ಎ before ಡಿ (of the Impv.) (VI. 4. 111. 119.)
- (d). *lopates* its final before affixes beginning with ಸ (VII. 4. 50.) and
- (e). *lopates* its initial before *súrvadhátuka* aff having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 111.) e. g. 2 ಸ್ತಃ 3 ಸನ್ತಿ, 4 ಅಸಿ 5 ಸ್ಥಃ 6 ಸ್ಥಃ 8 ಸ್ವಃ 9 ಸ್ತಃ. Impv. 2 ಸ್ತಾಂ, 3 ಸಸ್ತು, 4 ಎಧಿ, 5 ಸ್ತಂ, 6 ಸ್ತ. Imp. ಅಸೀತ್. 4 ಅಸೀಃ. O. ಸ್ಯಾತ್ 2 ಸ್ಯಾತಾಂ 3 ಸ್ಯಾಃ 4 ಸ್ಯಾಃ 5 ಸ್ಯಾತಂ, 6 ಸ್ಯಾತ. 7 ಸ್ಯಾಂ 8 ಸ್ಯಾವ 9 ಸ್ಯಾಮ. Other tenses *nil* and so the forms of the root ಲಪ್ should be used in these tenses.

(63). IV. ಅಸ್.

- (a). Takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 52.) and
- (b). then gets itself augmented with ಛಕ್ (VII. 4. 17.) e. g. Aor. ಅಸ್ಥತ್ 2 ಅಸ್ಥತಾಂ 3 ಅಸ್ಥನ್. A. Aor. ಅಸ್ಥತ. 2 ಅಸ್ಥತಾಂ.

(64). ಅಪ್ (ಅಽಽ).

Becomes ಈಪ್ before ಸನ್ *lopating* its reduplicate at the same time (VII. 4. 55. 58.) e. g. D ಈಪ್ಸತಿ.

(65.) ಅಸೃ.

Forms its perfect by the auxiliary affix ಅಸೃ &c. (III. 1. 37.) e. g. Perf. ಅಸೃಂಪಕ್ರ.

(66.) ಇಣ್.

- (a). Is in the aorist changed into ಗಾ (II. 4. 45.) and takes
 1 ಓಜ್ as its tense affix (II. 4. 77.)
- (b). cannot be used in its causative or desiderative form when it means "to go" and so the causative and desiderative forms in this sense must be taken from the root ಗಮ್ (II. 4. 46, 47).
- (c). is changed not into ಇಯ್ (ಇಯಜ್) but ಯ್ (ಯಣ್) before affixes beginning with vowels and not being such as require its own *gunation* or *vriddhi* according to ordinary rules (VI. 4. 81.)
- (d). has ಈ, not ಇ, as its reduplicate before affixes of the perfect having indicative ಕ (VII. 4. 69.) and
- (e). in the benedictive remains as ಇ without being lengthened, provided *upasargūh* are to be used along with the root (VII. 4. 24.) e. g. 3 ಯಂತಿ Impr. 3 ಯಂತು. Imp. 3 ಆಯಸ್. Aor. ಅಗಾತ್. 2 ಅಗಾತಾಂ. 3 ಅಗಾಃ. 4 ಅಗಾಃ. 5 ಅಗಾತಂ. 6 ಅಗಾತ. 7 ಅಗಾಂ. 8 ಅಗಾಮ. Perf. 2 ಈಯತುಃ. 3 ಈಯಾಃ. 5 ಈಯಥುಃ. 6 ಈಯು. 8 ಈಯಿವ. 9 ಈಯಿವು. Ben. ಈಯಾತ್. But ಉದ್, ಸಮ್, or ಅನು + ಈಯಾತ್ = ಉದಿಯಾತ್, ಸಮಿಯಾತ್, ಅನ್ವಿಯಾತ್. C ಗಮಯತಿ "he causes to go." D ಜಿಗಮಿಷತಿ "he wishes to go." But C ಅಯಯತಿ "he causes to study." D ಇಚ್ಛತಿ "he wishes to learn."

(67.) ಇಕ್.

- (a). Is never used without the *upasargu* ಅಧಿ. (Sid. II. 119).

- (b). and is conjugated like the root ಇಣ್ (Sid. II. 119); but
- (c). before affixes beginning with vowels and not being such as require its own *gunation* or *vridhhiation* according to ordinary rules, changes itself into ಯ only optionally, not absolutely like ಇಣ್ (Sid. II. 119.) e. g. 3 ಅಧೀಯಂತಿ or ಅಧಿಯಂತಿ Impv. ಅಧೀಯಂತು or ಅಧಿಯಂತು Imp. ಅಧ್ಯಾಯನ್ or ಅಧ್ಯೈಯನ್.

(68). ಇಜ್.

- (a). Is never used without the *upasarga* ಅಧಿ ;
- (b). is changed (1) into ಗಾ (ಗಾಜ್) absolutely in the perfect but optionally in the aorist and the conditional, as also when a C root is to be formed from it with a view to this C being used in the aorist or as a root for the formation of D therefrom (II. 4. 49 to 51). (2) into ಆ when a C root is to be formed from it for other purposes (VI. 1. 48). and (3) into ಗಾಂ before ಸನ್ (II. 4. 48 ; VI. 4. 16. Kás thereon);
- (c). is in its causative form used in the *parasmaipadi* even when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent (I. 3. 86); and
- (d). requires that all affixes following this root in its form of ಗಾ as above, if not distinguished by indicatory ಜ್ and ಣ, should be treated as affixes having indicatory ಜ್. (I. 2. 1.) e. g. Cond. ಅಧ್ಯೈಷ್ಯತ or ಅಧ್ಯೈಷ್ಯತ. Aor. ಅಧ್ಯೈಷ್ಯ or ಅಧ್ಯೈಷ್ಯ. Perf. ಅಧಿಜಗ್. Pass Aor. ಅಧ್ಯಗಾಯ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ. C ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯತಿ, (not ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯತಿ also) Aor. of C ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಿಪತ or ಅಧ್ಯಪಿಪತ. D ಅಧಿಜಗಾಂಸತೆ. D from C. ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಿಪಯತಿ or ಅಧಿಜಗಾಪಯತಿ.

(69). ಇಜ್ (ಇಜ್ಞಾ.)

- (a). Is changed in the special tenses into ಇಜ್ಞಾ (VII. 3. 77);
and
- (b). allows all *áridhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ತ except *nish* to be optionally augmented with ಇಜ್ಞಾ (VII. 2. 48.) e. g. ಇಜ್ಞಾತಿ. Impv. ಇಜ್ಞಾತು or ಇಜ್ಞಾತಾತ್. Imp. ಇಜ್ಞಾತ. O ಇಜ್ಞಾತ. 1st Fut. ಎಜ್ಞಾತ or ಎಜ್ಞಾತಾ.

(70). ಉಪ್ಯಯ್.

Aor. of C. ಉಪ್ಯಯಾತ್ or ಉಪ್ಯಯಾತ್. and so on. D ಉಪ್ಯಯಾತಿ or ಉಪ್ಯಯಾತಿ. and so on. (Sub. II. 197, 198).

(71). ಉಪ್.

Allows the perfect to be formed optionally by the auxiliary affix ಅಪ್ (III. 1. 38.) e. g. Perf. ಓಪಾಂಜಕಾರ or ಉಪ್ನೇಷ.

(72). ಉಪ್.

When preceded by *upasargáh* is shortened into ಉಪ್ before affixes beginning with ಯ and having indicative ಕ or ಜ್ (VII. 4. 23.) e. g. Ben. ಸಮಾಪ್ಯಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಾಪ್ಯಾತ್. Pass ಸಮಾಪ್ಯತಿ, ಅಭ್ಯಾಪ್ಯತಿ.

(73). ಉಪ್.

- (a). Has the affix ಸನ್ optionally deprived of the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 49);
- (b). has its final vowel optionally *vridhhiated* before *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with consonants and distinguished by indicative ಪ, except such affixes of this description as consist of only single letters (VII. 3. 90, 91);
- (c). is optionally *gunated* before affixes of the aorist in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 6);

- (d). allows the said affixes of the aorist as well as other affixes augmented with ಇಟ್ to be treated optionally as affixes having indicatory ಜ್ (I. 2. 3); and
- (e). requires its perfect to be formed without the auxiliary affix ಅಮಾ ಹೀ. (B. 638.) e. g. ಉರ್ತೋತಿ or ಉರ್ತೋತಿ. 4. ಉರ್ತೋತಿ or ಉರ್ತೋತಿ. 7. ಉರ್ತೋತಿ or ಉರ್ತೋತಿ. Impv. ಉರ್ತೋತು or ಉರ್ತೋತು or ಉರ್ತೋತು. 1st Fut. ಉರ್ತೋತಿ or ಉರ್ತೋತಿ. 2nd Fut. ಉರ್ತೋತಿ or ಉರ್ತೋತಿ. Cond. ಉರ್ತೋತಿ or ಉರ್ತೋತಿ. Aor. ಉರ್ತೋತಿ or ಉರ್ತೋತಿ or ಉರ್ತೋತಿ. Perf. ಉರ್ತೋತಿ. D ಉರ್ತೋತಿ or ಉರ್ತೋತಿ. ನುರ್ತೋತಿ or ಉರ್ತೋತಿ.

(74). ಋ.

- (a). Is changed into ಋತ್ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 78.) and into ಅರ್ before the affix ಣಿ (VII. 3. 36);
- (b). requires ಧಲ್ and ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 66) ;
- (c). becomes *gunated* in the perfect before even those affixes which in the case of other roots are not *gunated* (VII. 4. 11) ;
- (d). takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 56);
- (e). becomes *gunated* before ಯಕ್, ಯಜ್, and the affixes of the benedictive, (VII. 4. 29. 30) ; and
- (f). allows FA and FP to be formed (Sid. II. 206; 216.) e. g. ಋತ್. Impv. ಋತು or ಋತು. Imp. ಅರ್ತು. 0 ಋತ್. Aor. ಅರ್ತು. Perf. 2 ಅರ್ತು. 3. ಅರ್ತು. 4. ಅರ್ತು. Ben. ಅರ್ತು. Pass. ಅರ್ತು. C ಅರ್ತು. D ಅರ್ತು. FA ಅರ್ತು. FP ಅರ್ತು. ಅರ್ತು, ಅರ್ತು, or ಅರ್ತು.

(75). ಋಜ್.

Forms its perfect without the auxiliary aff. ಆಽ &c. (III. 1. 36.) *e. g.* Perf. ಆಽಜ್ಜ್.

(76). ಋತ್.

- (a). Takes ಈಽಜ್ as its self-descriptive affix optionally before *úrdhadhátuka* affixes and absolutely otherwise. (III. 1. 29, 31); and
- (b). allows the affix ತ್ತ್ಯ augmented with ಋತ್ to be treated optionally as having an indicatory ಕ (I. 2. 24.) *e. g.* ಋತ್ಯೇತೆ, Impv. ಋತ್ಯೇತಾಂ. Imp. ಆತ್ಯೇತ O ಋತ್ಯೇತೆ. 1st Fut. ಋತ್ಯೇತಾ or ಆತ್ಯೇತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಋತ್ಯೇತೀ or ಆತ್ಯೇತೀ. Cond. ಆತ್ಯೇತೀತ್ಯೇತೆ or ಆತ್ಯೇತೀತ್ಯೇತೆ. Aor. ಆತ್ಯೇತೀತ್ಯೇತೆ or ಆತ್ಯೇತೀತ್ಯೇತೆ. Perf. ಋತ್ಯೇತೀತ್ಯೇತೆ or ಆತ್ಯೇತೀತ್ಯೇತೆ. Ben. ಋತ್ಯೇತೀತ್ಯೇತೆ or ಆತ್ಯೇತೀತ್ಯೇತೆ. C ಋತ್ಯೇತೀತ್ಯೇತೆ or ಆತ್ಯೇತೀತ್ಯೇತೆ. D ಋತ್ಯೇತೀತ್ಯೇತೆ or ಆತ್ಯೇತೀತ್ಯೇತೆ.

(77). ಋಧ್.

D ಆಽಧೀತ್ಯೇತೆ or ಈತ್ಯೇತೆ and so on (VII. 2. 49; VII. 4. 55.)

(78). ಕಮ್. (ಕಮು).

- (a). takes ಕೀಜ್, ೀ ಕೀಜ್, and ಅಯ್ as its self-descriptive affixes optionally before *úrdhadhátuka* affixes and absolutely before other affixes (III. 1. 30. 31.) the ಕೀ, ೀ ಕೀ, and ಅಯ್ being used as in the case of *ni* roots.
- (b). takes ಕಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist if the self-descriptive affixes above mentioned are not used in the aorist under the rule in (a) (Kás on III. 1. 48); and
- (c) *vridhhiates* its penultimate before ಆಽ and primitive affixes having indicatory ಆ or ಣ, though it ends

in *ಋ* and is not a *E* root (*Kās* on VII. 3. 34.) e. g. ಕಾಮಯತೆ. Impv. ಕಾಮಯತಾಂ. Imp. ಅಕಾಮಯತ. O. ಕಾಮಯತ. 1st Fut. ಕಾಮಯಿತಾ or ಕಮಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಕಮಿಷ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಚಕಮತ or ಅಚೀಕಮತ. Perf. ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಚಕಮೆ. Ben. ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ. Pass. ಕಾಮ್ಯತೆ or ಕಮ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಕಾಮಿ. D. ಚಿಕಮಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಚಿಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ. FA ಚಂಕಮ್ಯತೆ (no. FA when the self descriptive affix is used).

(79.) ಕಸ್.

FA ಚನೀಕಸ್ಯತೆ. FP ಚನೀಕಸೀತಿ or ಚನೀಕಸಿತಿ. and so on (VII. 4. 84.)

(80.) I ಕು (ಕುಜ್.)

FA ಕೂಕೂಯತೆ and so on. (VII. 4. 63). But FP is regular.

(81.) ಕುಹ್.

Takes in the present, imperative, imperfect and, optative of the reflective voice ಕ್ಯನ್ optional and is then conjugated in the *prasmaipadi* (III. 1. 90.) e. g. ಕುಷ್ಯತಿಪಾದಾಸ್ವಯಮವ.

(82.) ಕ್ಯತ್. (ಕ್ಯತಿ).

(a). Takes ಸುಮ್ as an augment in all special tenses (VII. 1. 59); and

(b). allows the omission of the augment ಇಟ್ optional before *ardhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ಸ except in the aorist (VII. 2. 57.) ಕ್ಯಂತತಿ. Impv. ಕ್ಯಂತತು or ಕ್ಯಂತತಾತ್. Imp. ಅಕ್ಯಂತತ. O ಕ್ಯಂತತ. 2nd Fut. ಕರ್ತಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಕರ್ತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ. D. ಚಿಕರ್ತಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಚಿಕ್ಯತ್ಸತಿ.

(83.) VI ಕ್ಯಾ.

(a). Takes ಸುಟ್ as its augment after ಉಪ, ಪ್ರತಿ, and ಅಪ, when it, as modified by any of these *upasargāḥ*

means “to cut,” (ಉಪ), “to strike,” (ಉಪ, ಪ್ರತಿ), or “to scratch the ground as cattle or birds’ (ಅಪ) (VI. 1. 140 to 142); and

- (b). requires ಸಹ to be augmented with ಇಹ. (VII. 2. 75).
e. g. ಉಪಸ್ಕರತಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಕರತಿ, ಅಪಸ್ಕರತೆ (irregular *átmanepadi*, see above). D ಚಿಕರತಿ.

(84). ಕೃ.

- (a). Takes ಸುಹ as its augment after ಸಮ, ಪರಿ, and ಉಪ when it, as modified by any of these *upasarquh*, means “to adorn or polish or prepare well” (ಸಮ, ಪರಿ, and ಉಪ), “assemble” (ಸಮ, ಪರಿ, and ಉಪ), or “to alter” (ಉಪ), or “to supply an ellipsis” (ಉಪ) (VI. 1. 137 to 139);
- (b). takes ಾ ಉ as its tense affix absolutely in the special tenses when affixes beginning with ವ or ಮ or ಯ are to follow (VI. 4. 108. 109);
- (c). becomes ಕಾರ before the above affixes as well as before the tense affix ಉ when *sírvadhátuka* affixes having inditatory ಕ or ಜ are to follow (VI. 4. 110);
- (d). rejects the augment ಇಹ before affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13); and
- (e). requires its C to be conjugated in the *átmanepadi* even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent, when the word ಮಿಥ್ಯಾ is used as an *upapada* along with it the sense being “to utter frequently incorrectly” (I. 3. 71.) *e. g.* 2 ಕುರುತಃ. 3 ಕುರ್ವನ್ತಿ. 5 ಕುರುಥಃ. 6 ಕುರುಥ. 8 ಕುರ್ವಃ. 9 ಕುರ್ವಃ. Impv. ಕರೋತು or ಕುರುತಾತ್. 2 ಕುರುತಾಂ. 3 ಕುರ್ವಂತು. 4 ಕುರು. 5 ಕುರುತಂ. 6 ಕುರುತ. Imp. 2 ಅಕುರುತಾಂ.

3 ಅಕುರ್ವನ್. 5 ಅಕುರುತಂ. 6 ಅಕುರುತು, 8 ಅಕುರ್ವ. 9 ಅಕುರ್ವ. O. ಕುರ್ವತ &c. Perf. 8 ಚಕ್ರವ. 9 ಚಕ್ರವ. ಕೃಮ.

Atmanepadi ಕುರುತೆ &c. Impv. ಕುರುತಾಂ &c. except 7. 8. 9. which are respectively ಕರವೈ. ಕರವಾವಪ್ಪಿ. ಕರವಾವಪ್ಪಿ. Imp. ಅಕುರುತ &c. O. ಕುರ್ವತ &c. C ಮಿಥ್ಯಾಕಾರಯತಿವದಂ "he frequently utters the word incorrectly," but ವದಂಮಿಥ್ಯಾವಾಚಯತಿ and also ವದಂಮಿಥ್ಯಾಕಾರಯತಿ, "he utters the word incorrectly;" (here there is no frequency implied). ಉಪಸ್ಕರ್ತಾ, ಪರಿಷ್ಕರ್ತಾ. ಸಂಸ್ಕರ್ತಾ.

(85). ಕ್ಷಪ್ (ಕೃಪ್) (VIII. 2. 18.)

- (a). Is optionally declined in the *parasmaipadi* in the 1st and 2nd future, the conditional, and the aorist, as well as in its desiderative form (I. 3. 91. to 93);
- (b). takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist when it is conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* as aforesaid (III. 1. 55); and
- (c). in the 1st and the 2nd future and the conditional as well as in its desiderative form, when it is conjugated in the *parasmaipadi*, requires absolutely its tense affixes to be not augmented with ಇಟ್. (VII. 2. 59. 60) e. g. 1st Fut ಕಪ್ಪಿತಾ. ಕಪ್ಪಿತಾಃ, or ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಾಃ or ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ. 2nd Fut. ಕಪ್ಪಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಕಲ್ಪಿಸ್ಯತೆ or ಕಲ್ಪಿಸ್ಯತಿ. Cond. ಅಕಪ್ಪಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಅಕಲ್ಪಿಸ್ಯತೆ or ಅಕಲ್ಪಿಸ್ಯತಃ. Aor. ಅಕಪ್ಪಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಕ್ಷಪ or ಅಕಲ್ಪತ್. D ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪಿಷತೆ or ಚಿಕ್ಕಲ್ಪಿಸತೆ or ಚಿಕ್ಕಲ್ಪಿಸತಿ.

(86.) A. P I ಕ್ರಮ (ಕ್ರಮಾ) A. P IV ಕ್ರಮ (ಕ್ರಮಾ) (III. 1. 70.)

- (a). Requires *úrdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ to be not augmented with it when used in the *átmanepádi*, except when the affixes concerned are passive primitive affixes (VII. 2. 36. Kàs thereon).

- (b). lengthens its penultimate in the special tenses of the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 3. 76.) e. g. ಕ್ರಾಮತಿ, ಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯತಿ
Impv. ಕ್ರಾಮತು or ಕ್ರಾಮತಾತ್. ಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯತಿ or ಕ್ರಾಮತ್ಯಾತ್.
Imp. ಅಕ್ರಾಮತ್ or ಅಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯತ್. O. ಕ್ರಾಮೆತ್. ಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯೆತ್.
A. 1st Fut. ಕ್ರಂತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಕ್ರಂಸ್ಯತಿ. Cond. ಅಕ್ರಂ
ಸ್ಯತ್. Ben. ಕ್ರಂಸೀದ್ಯ

(87). ಕ್ರೀ (ದಾಕ್ರೀಜ್).

C ಕ್ರಾಪಮತಿ. (VI. 1. 48.)

(88). ಕ್ಲಿಶ್. (ಕ್ಲಿಶಾ).

- (a). Forms its gerund by either ತ್ವಾ or ಕ್ವಾ (VII. 2. 50);
(b). when it forms its gerund by ತ್ವಾ as aforesaid does
not *gunate* its penultimate (I. 2. 7); and
(c). requires its *nishtha* affixes to be optionally augmented
with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 50.) e. g. *nishtha* ಕ್ಲಿಶಿಕ or ಕ್ಲಿಶ್ಯ; ಕ್ಲಿಶಿತವತ್ or ಕ್ಲಿಶ್ಯವತ್; Ger. ಕ್ಲಿಶಿತ್ವಾ or ಕ್ಲಿಶ್ಯಾ.

(89). ಕ್ಷಣ್. (ಕ್ಷಣು).

- (a). Takes optionally ಿಙ್ as its tense affix in the 3rd
and 2nd person singular of the aorist *utmanepadi*
(II. 4. 79);
(b). does not *vridhante* its penultimate before ಿಙ್ in the
parasmaipadi (VII. 2. 5); and
(c). *lopates* its final nasal before affixes beginning with ಝ
and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 4. 37.) e. g.
Aor. ಅಕ್ಷಣೀತ್ A. Aor. ಅಕ್ಷತ or ಅಕ್ಷಣಿಷ್ಯ. 4 ಅಕ್ಷ
ಢಾಃ or ಅಕ್ಷಣಿಷ್ಯಃ. *nish.* ಕ್ಷತ. Ger. ಕ್ಷತ್ವಾ or
ಕ್ಷಣಿತ್ವಾ.

(90). ಕ್ಷೀ. (ಕ್ಷೀಷ್).

Optionally shortens its vowel in the special tenses (VII. 3.
80. Sid. II. 167.) e. g. ಕ್ಷೀಣೀತಿ or ಕ್ಷೀಣೀತಿ.

(91). ಕ್ಷಾಧ್

- (a). Requires *nishṭhā* affixes beginning with ವ್ ಲ್ to be augmented with ಳ್ (VII. 2. 52.) and
- (b). forms its gerund by E ತ್ಯಾ (VII. 2. 52.) e. g. *nish* ಕ್ಷಾಧಿತ or ಕ್ಷಾಧಿತವತ್. Ger. ಕ್ಷಾಧಿತ್ಯಾ or ಕ್ಷಾಧಿತ್ಯಾ.

(92). ಖನ್. (ಖನು).

- (a). *Lopates* its penultimate before vowel affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 4. 98.) and
- (b). lengthens its penultimate before ಸನ್ and also before other affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್, optionally if the affixes begin with ಯ but absolutely if the affixes begin with ಝಲ್ (VI. 4. 42, 43.) e. g. Perf. 2 ಚಖ್ನತುಃ. 3 ಚಖ್ನುಃ. Ben. ಖಾಯಣತ್ or ಖನ್ಯಾತ್. Pass. ಖಾಯತೆ or ಖನ್ಯತೆ. FA ಚಖನ್ಯತೆ or ಚಾಖಾಯತೆ.

(93). ಖ್ಯಾ.

Forms its active aorist by ಅಜ್ (III. 1. 52.) e. g. ಅಖ್ಯತ್.

(94). ಗಣ್.

Aor. of C. ಅಜಿಗಣತ್ or ಅಜಗಣತ್ and so on (VII. 4. 97.)

(95). AP ಗಮ (ಗಮ್ಪು.)

- (a). Becomes ಗಮ್ಪು in the special tenses (VII. 3. 77.)
- (b). requires the augmentation of *árdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ಸ in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 58.) and also optionally of the affix ವಸ್ (ವಸು) (VII. 2. 68.)
- (c). *lopates* its penultimate before vowel affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 4. 98.)

- (d). *lopates* its final nasal optionally before ಲ್ಯಪ್ but absolutely before ಕ್ಯಪ್ and affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 4. 37 to 40.) and
- (e). allows the affixes of the benedictive and the aorist to be treated optionally as if they had a ಕ indicatory even in the *âtmanepadi* (I. 2. 13.) ಗಜ್ಜೈತಿ, A ಗಜ್ಜೈತೆ. 2nd Fut. ಗಮಾಜ್ಜೈತಿ. Cond. ಅಗಮಾಜ್ಜೈತ್. A. Aor. ಅಗತ or ಅಗಂಸ್ತ. Perf. 2 ಜಗ್ಯತುಃ, A ಜಗ್ಯೆ. Ben. A ಗಂಸೀಜ್ಜೈ or ಗಂಸೀಜ್ಜೈ. D. ಜಗಮಾಜ್ಜತಿ, *nish* ಗತ, Ger. ಗತಾಪ್ಪಿ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ಗವ್ಯಪ್ or ಗತ್ಯ. (ವಸೌ) ಜಗನ್ವಸ or ಜಗ್ವಿವಸ. (ಕ್ಯಪ್) ಗತ್.

(96). VI. ಗಾರ್ (ಗಾರೀ).

- (a). Requires all affixes not having indicatory ಜ್ or ಣ to be treated as affixes having indicatory ಜ್ (I. 2. 1.) and
- (b). before the affix ಣಮಾರ್ becomes optionally ಗಾರ್ as well as ಗೋರ್ if it is preceded by ಳಪ (VI. 1. 53.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಗಾರಿಜೈತಿ. (ಣಮಾರ್). ಅಪಗಾರಮಪಗಾರಂ or ಅಪಗೋರಮಪಗೋರಂ.

(97). B. ಗಾಹೂ.

- (a). Takes either ಕ್ಷ or ಿ ಕ್ಷ as its tense affix in the aorist of the *âtmanepadi* before dental and dento labial affixes (VII. 3. 73.)
- (b). requires no augmentation by ಇಟ್ of ಸನ್ (VII. 2. 12.) and
- (c). lengthens its penultimate before all vowel affixes (VI. 4. 89.) ಗೂಹತಿ. Impv. ಗೂಹತು or ಗೂಹತಾಠ. Imp. ಅಗೂಹತ. O. ಗೂಹತ. 1st Fut. ಗೂಹತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಗೂಹಪೈತಿ. Con. ಅಗೂಹಪೈತ್. A. Aor. ಅಗೂಹ or ಅಘುಹ್ತ. D. ಅಘುಹ್ತತಿ, ಅಘುಹ್ತತೆ.

(98). ಸ್ವರ್ಧ್.

Conjugates its C irregularly in the *âtmanepadi* when the sense is "to deceive" (I. 3. 69.) e. g. ವಾಣವಕಂಗಳರ್ಧಯತಿ "he deceives the boy;" otherwise ಸರ್ಧಯತಿ or ಸರ್ಧಯತಿ according to the general rule.

(99). VI. A. P. ಸ್ವರ್ಧ್.

- (a). Requires ಸನ್ to be invariably augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 75.) and only with ಇಟ್ (not ಈಟ್ also optionally) (Kâs thereon).
- (b). forms FA root only when it is intended to convey the sense of contempt or censure in respect of the sense of the root (III. 1. 24.) and
- (c). becomes ಲ್ when the FA is to be formed (VIII. 2. 20.) e. g. D. ಜಿಸಂಷತಿ. FA ಜೇಱಲ್ಯತಿ.

(100). ಸ್ವರ್ಧ್.

- (a). Forms its D by ಸನ್₁ not ಸನ್ (I. 2. 8.) and requires this ಸನ್₁ to be not augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 12.)
- (b). requires other *ârdhadhâtuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ to be augmented with ಈಟ್ instead of ಇಟ್ provided they are not the affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 37.)
- (c). requires ತ್ಯ augmented with ಈಟ್ as aforesaid to be treated as if it had an indicatory ಃ (I. 2. 8.)
- (d). requires the affixes of the 1st and the 2nd Futures, the conditional, the aorist, and the benedictive in the passive, to be treated as if they had the condition of ಜೇಱ್ (VI. 4. 62.) and

- (e). gets *samprasáranated* before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ, the *samprasáranation* affecting its reduplicates also (VI. 1. 16. 17.) e. g. ಗೃಹ್ಣಾತಿ. Impv. ಗೃಹ್ಣಾತು or ಗೃಹ್ಣೇತಾತ್. Imp. ಅಗೃಹ್ಣಾತ್. O. ಗೃಹ್ಣೇಯಾತ್. 1st Fut. ಗ್ರಹೀತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಗ್ರಹೀಷ್ಯತಿ. Cond. ಅಗ್ರಹೀಷ್ಯತ್. Aor. ಅಗ್ರಹೀತ್. Perf. 8 ಜಗೃಹಿವ. Ben. ಗೃಹ್ಣಾತ್. Pass ಗೃಹ್ಯತೆ. 1st Fut. ಗ್ರಹೀತಾ or ಗ್ರಾಹಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಗ್ರಹಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಗ್ರಾಹಿಷ್ಯತೆ. Cond. ಅಗ್ರಾಹಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಅಗ್ರಹೀಷ್ಯತೆ. Aor. 2 ಅಗ್ರಾಹೀಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಗ್ರಾಹಿಷಾತಾಂ. Ben. ಗ್ರಹಿಷೀಷ್ಯ or ಗ್ರಾಹಿಷೀಷ್ಯ. D ಜಿಘೃಷ್ಯತಿ FA ಜಿಘೃಷ್ಯತೆ. but FP ಜಾಗ್ರಥಿ. *nish* ಗೃಹೀತ. Ger. ಗೃಹೀತ್ವಾ. Inf. ಗ್ರಹೀತಂ.

(101). ಘಿಸ್ (ಘಿಸ್).

- (a). Requires the affix ವಸ್ (ವಸು) to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 67.) and
- (b). *lopates* its penultimate before all vowel affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ except ಅಜ್ (VI. 4. 98.) e. g. Aor. ಆಕ್ಷತ್. Perf. 2 ಜಕ್ಷತಾಃ. (ಕ್ವಸು) ಜಕ್ಷಿವಸ್.

(102). ಘುಪ್.

Has its *nishthá* without the augment ಇಟ್ optionally when it is preceded by ಸಮ and absolutely when the word formed does not mean "proclaimed" (VII. 2. 23. 28.) e. g. ಸಂಘುಪ್ತು or ಸಂಘುಷಿತ; ಘುಪ್ತು. But ಅವಘುಷಿತಂವಾಕ್ಯವಾಹ.

(103). III ಘೈ.

Requires its reduplicate to end in ಅ instead of ಇ except in the case of D and FA roots (VII. 4. 66.) e. g. ಜಘೃತ್ Perf. ಜಘೈ.

(104). ಘ್ರಾ.

- (a). Becomes ಜಿಘ್ರಿ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 78.)

- (b). has ಫ್ರವ್ as well as ಫ್ರವ್ as its O before affixes of the aorist (VII. 4. 6.)
- (c). becomes ಫ್ರೇ when FA root is to be forward from it (VII. 4. 31.) and.
- (d). takes in the *parasmaipadi* ಿ ಿವ್ as well as ಿವ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (II. 4. 78.) e. g. ಜಿಫ್ರತಿ Aor. ಅಫ್ರಾತ್ or ಅಫ್ರಾಸಿತ್. Aor. of C ಅಜಫ್ರವತ್ or ಅಜಿಫ್ರವತ್. FA ಜಿಫ್ರಯಾತೆ. (ಕೃತ್ಯ) ಜಿಫ್ರತ್ (ಶಾನ್ವತ್) ಜಿಫ್ರಾಣ.

(105). ಚಕಾನ್.

Is to be considered as a reduplicated root and so has to take in the active voice ಅತಿ and ಅತು respectively in the 3rd person plural present and imperative and ಉಃ instead of ಅನ್ in the 3rd person plural imperfect (VI. 1. 6. VII. 1. 4.) e. g. ಚಕಾ ಸತಿ. Impv. 3 ಚ ಕಾಸತು. Imp. 3 ಅಚಕಾಸುಃ.

(106.) ಚಕ್ಷ್ (ಚಕ್ಷಿಜ್).

Except when used in the sense of "to avoid" (ವಿಸರ್ಜನಂ) cannot take any *árdhadhátuka* affixes except those of the perfect and so before the said affixes should be represented by ಖ್ಯಾ (ಖ್ಯಾಜ್) or by ಕ್ಯಾ (II. 4. 54, 55 Kás thereon) e. g. 1st Fut. ಖ್ಯಾ ತಾ or ಕ್ಯಾತಾ. Inf. ಖ್ಯಾತುಂ or ಕ್ಯಾತುಂ.

(107). ಚರ್.

- (a). Has ಚಂಚಾರ್ಕ್ಯ. and ಚಂಚಾರ್. respectively as its FA and FP roots and does not require that the FP root should have the penultimate *gunated* even before those personal affixes which in the case of other roots would cause the *gunation* (VII. 4. 88; Sid. II. 214.) e. g. FP ಚಂಚಾರೀತಿ or ಚಂಚಾರೀತ್. FA ಚಂಚಾರ್ಕ್ಯ ತೆ.

(108). ಚಾಯ್.

FA ಚೆಕ್ಕಿಯು. FP ಚೆಕ್ಕೇ. (VI. 1. 21). ಅಪಚಿತ. (anomalous) as well as ಅಪ ಚಾಮಿತ. (VII. 2. 30).

(109). I. ಚಿ (ಚಿಚ್).

C ಚಾಪಿ or ಚಾಯಿ. (VI. 1. 54).

(110). V. ಚಿ (ಚಿಚ್).

- (a). Optionally becomes चि before ऋन् and the affixes of the perfect (VII. 3. 58.) and
- (b). before री becomes optionally चा (VI. 1. 54). e. g. Perf. ಚಿಕಾಯಿ or ಚಿಚಾಯಿ. C. ಚಾಪಯತಿ or ಚಾಯಯತಿ. D. ಚಿಚ್ಚಿ ದತ್ತಿ or ಚಿಕ್ಕದತ್ತಿ; ಚಿಚ್ಚಿದತ್ತಿ or ಚಿಕ್ಕದತ್ತಿ.

(111). ಜಕ್ಷ್.

- (a). Is to be considered as a reduplicate root (VI. 1. 6.) and
- (b). requires *sárvadhátuka* affixes to be augmented with ಚ್ಚಿ or ಅಚ್ಚಿ if they consist of single consonants and with ಇಚ್ಚಿ if they are others beginning with ವಲ್ (VII. 2. 76. VII. 3. 98. 99.) e. g. ಜಕ್ಷಿತಿ. 4 ಜಕ್ಷಿಸಿ. 7 ಜಕ್ಷಿಮಿ. 8 ಜಕ್ಷಿವಃ. 9 ಜಕ್ಷಿನಃ. Impv. ಜಕ್ಷಿತು or ಜಕ್ಷಿ ತಾತ್. 2 ಜಕ್ಷಿತಾಂ. 3 ಜಕ್ಷತು. 5 ಜಕ್ಷಿತಂ. Imp. ಅಜಕ್ಷೀತ್ or ಅಜಕ್ಷತ್. 3 ಅಜಕ್ಷುಃ. 4 ಅಜಕ್ಷೀಃ or ಅಜಕ್ಷುಃ.

(112). IV. ಜನ್ (ಜನಿ).

- (a). Becomes जा (1) before affixes having indicatory च (VII. 3. 79) ; (2) before affixes beginning with च्च and having indicatory च or ज (VI. 4. 42; Kás. thereon) ; and (3) optionally before affixes beginning with य and having indicatory च or ज (VI. 4. 43).

- (b). *lepates* its penultimate before affixes beginning with vowels and having indicative ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 98.)
- (c). forms the 3rd person singular of the aorist optionally with ಚಿಠ್ (III. 1. 61.)
- (d). does not *viddhiate* its penultimate before ಚಿಠ್ (VII. 3. 35.) and
- (e). has its C always in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 86.) e. g. ಜಾಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಜನಿ or ಅಜನಿವ್ಯ. Perf. ಜಜ್ಞೆ. Pass. ಜಾಯತೆ or ಜನ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಜನಿ. C. ಜನಯತಿ. FA. ಜಾ ಜಾಯತೆ or ಜಂಜನ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ಜಾತ.

(113). PA III. ಜಢ.

Is irregular like IV ಜಢ except in the following particulars:—

- (a). does not become ಜಾ before affixes having indicative ಕ.
- (b). does not form 3rd person singular of the aorist optionally with ಚಿಠ್ and
- (c). in the *átmanepadi* except in the imperfect, requires the *sirvalhátuka* affixes ಕೆ, ಸ್ತ, ಛ, and ಧ್ವಂ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 78. Kás thereon). e. g. ಜಜ್ಞೆಪ. 6 ಜಜ್ಞೆಧ್ವೆ Impv. 4 ಜಜ್ಞೆಧ್ವ 6 ಜಜ್ಞೆಧ್ವಂ. Aor. ಅಜನಿಧ್ವ.

(114). ಜಾಗ್ಯ.

- (a). Is to be considered as a reduplicated root (VI. 1. 6.) and so takes ಅತಿ and ಅತು in the 3rd person plural present and imperative and ಉಢ್ in the 3rd person plural imperfect (III. 4. 109. ; VII. 1. 4.)
- (b). does not *viddhiate* but *gunats* its final vowel before ಲಿ ಢ್ಢ್ in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 5 ; VII. 3. 85.)

- (c). *gunates* its final vowel also before ಜಸ್, and all other affixes whatever may be their indicatory letters except (1) ಕ್ಯಸು (2) ಚಿಣ್, (3) ಣಿ and (4) affixes having indicatory ಂ (VII. 3. 85 Kás thereon).
- (d). forms its perfect only optionally by the auxiliary affix ಆಸು and the auxiliary verbs (III. 1. 38.) and
- (e). optionally *gunates* its final vowel before ಕ್ಯಸು (Kás on VII. 3. 85.) e. g. ಜಾಗ್ರತಿ. Impv. 3 ಜಾಗ್ರತು. Imp. 3 ಅಜಾಗರಾಃ. Aor. ಅಜಾಗರೀತ್. Perf. ಜಜಾಗರ or ಜಾಗರಾಂಚಿಕಾರ. Ben. ಜಾಗರ್ಯಾತ್. Pass ಜಾಗರ್ಯತಿ. ೪ ಜಾಗರಯತಿ. *nish* ಜಾಗರಿತ (ಕ್ಯಸು) ಜಜಾಗ್ರವಸ್ or ಜಜಾಗರ್ವಸ್.

(115). ಜಿ.

- (a). Becomes ಳ before ಸನ್ and the affixes of the perfect (VII. 3. 57.) and ಜಾ before ಣಿ (VI. 1. 48.) e. g. Perf. ಜಿಗಾಯಾ. C ಜಾಪಯತಿ. D ಜಿಗೀಷತಿ (ಕ್ಯಸು) ಜಿಗಿವಸ್.

(116). ಜ್ಞ.

- (a). Becomes ಜಾ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 79);
- (b). has ಜ್ಞವ್ as its C root before ಸನ್ when ಸನ್ rejects the augment ಇಟ್ as it may optionally in the case of this root (VII. 2. 49.)
- (c). requires its D to be always conjugated in the *átmanepádi* except when it is preceded by ಅಸು (I. 3. 57, 58.)
- (d). when it allows ಸನ್ to reject ಇಟ್ after its C, the D of C rejects also its reduplicate at the same time (VII. 4. 55, 58.) and.

- (e). allows its C optionally to reject the augment ಇಟ್ before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. ಜಾನಾತಿ. D of C. ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸಯಿಸತಿ or ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸ್ಯತಿ. *nishṭha* of C. ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸ್ಮ or ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸಿ ತ. D preceded by ಅನು. ಅನುಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸತಿ. D not preceded by ಅನು. ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸತೆ.

(117). V. ಜ್ಯೌ.

- (a). Takes ಅಜ್ optionally as its tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 58).
- (b). becomes optionally ಜೇರ್ in the perfect, *loping* its reduplicate at the same time, before ಧಲ್ and affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 124). and
- (c). requires EO ತ್ಯಾ instead of ಕ್ಯಾ (VII. 2. 55.) e. g. Aor. ಅಜರತ್ or ಅಜಾರೀತ್. Perf. ಜಿಜರತಾಃ or ಜೇರತಾಃ. 4 ಜಜ ರಥ or ಜೇರಿಥ. Ger. ಜರಿತ್ಯಾ or ಜರೀತ್ಯಾ.

(118). IX. ಜ್ಯೌ.

- (a). Becomes ಜ್ಯ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 80), and
- (b). has further the irregularities mentioned in (b) and (c) regarding IV ಜ್ಯೌ e. g. ಜ್ಯಣಾತಿ. &c.

(119). I. ಜ್ಯೌ.

Has the irregularities alluded to in (b) and (c) regarding IV ಜ್ಯೌ which see.

(120). ಜ್ಯಾ.

- (a). Gets *sámprasáranated* before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 1. 16.) except ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 1. 42). and
- (b). has ಜಿ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) e. g. ಜಿನಾತಿ. Perf. ಜಿಜ್ಯಾ. Ben. ಜೇಯಾತ್. FA ಜೇಲೇ ಯತಿ. *nishṭha*. ಜೇನ. Ger. ಜೇತ್ಯಾ.

(121). ಜೀನ್.

Allows its C to have ಜಿ as well as ಜೀ as its reduplicate before ಚಜ್ (VII. 4. 3.) e. g. ಅಜೀಜಿವತ್ or ಅಜಿಜೀವತ್.

(122). ಡೀಜ್ (ಓಡೀಜ್).

- (a). Requires ತ್ಯಾ instead of ಕ್ಯಾ (I. 2. 18.) and
- (b). requires augmentation with ಇಟ್ in the case of all ವಲ್ *árdhadhátuka* affixes except *nishtha* (B. 510 ; Kás. on VII. 2. 14.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಡಯಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಡಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಡಯಿಷ್ಯ. Ben. ಡಯಿಷ್ಯಿಷ್ಯ. D. ಡಿಡಿ ಯಿಷತಿ. Ger. ಡಯಿತ್ಯಾ. Inf. ಡಯಿತುಂ.

(123). ತನ್ (ತನು).

- (a). Becomes ತ before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 37).
- (b). becomes ತಾ optionally before ಯಕ್ (VI. 4. 44).
- (c). rejects optionally the augment ಇಟ್ before ಸನ್ and then becomes optionally ತಾನ್ before the unaugmented ಸನ್ (VI. 4. 17. Kás. on VII. 2. 49) and
- (d). rejects the augment ಇಟ್ before *nishtha* (VII. 2. 15.) and
- (e). optionally takes ಿಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist in the *átmanepadi* before the affixes ತ and ಘಾನ್ (II. 4. 79) e. g. Pass ತಾಯತೆ or ತನ್ಯತೆ A. Aor. ಅತ ನಿಷ್ಯ or ಅತತ (4) ಅತನಿಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅತಘಾಃ. D. ತಿತಾಂಸತಿ or ತಿತಂಸತಿ or ತಿತನಿಷತಿ. *nishtha* ತತ.

(124). ತವ್.

Has ಅತವ್ (not ಅತಾವಿ) as its form in the 3rd person singular of the aorist in the passive voice if the sense is that of "expressing remorse" and also in the reflective even in other senses (III. 1. 65) e. g. ಅನ್ಯನಾತವ್ತುಪಾವೇನಕರ್ತುಮಾ. ಅತವ್ತುತವಸ್ತುತವಸಾ.

(125). ತು.

Takes the augment ಇಟ್ optionally before *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with consonants. (VII. 3. 95.) e. g. ತವೀತಿ or ತೌತಿ.

(126). ತ್ಯವ್.

- (a). Permits the augment ಇಟ್ optionally before *úrdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ (VII. 2. 45.) and
- (b). takes either ನಿಜ್ or ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (Sid. II. 104.) e. g. 1st Fut. ತರ್ವಿತಾ or ತರ್ವ್ತಾ or ತ್ರವ್ತಾ. 2nd Fut. ತರ್ವಿಷ್ಯತಿ, ತರ್ವ್ಯತಿ, or ತ್ರವ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅತರ್ವೀತ್ or ಅತರ್ವಿಷ್ಯತ್ or ಅತರ್ವಿಷ್ಯತ್ or ಅತ್ರವತ್.

(127). ತ್ರಸ್.

Optionally *lopates* its reduplicate and then becomes ತ್ರಸ್ before affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಜ and before ಫಲ್ (VI. 4. 124.) e. g. Perf. 2 ತ್ರಿಸತಾಃ, or ತತ್ರಿಸತಾಃ. 4 ತ್ರಿಸಥ or ತತ್ರಿಸಥ.

(128). ವದ್.

Does not *lopate* its reduplicate and does not become ವೆ before the affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 126.) e. g. Perf. ವದದೆ, ವದಜಾತೆ, ವದಜಿರೆ.

(129). ದಂಭ್ (ದಂಭು.)

- (a). *Lopates* its penultimate optionally before affixes of the perfect not distinguished by indicatory ಣ or ಷ. (Sid II. 102.)
- (b.) allows ಸನ್ optionally to reject the augment ಇಟ್ and when it so rejects the augment becomes ದಿಭ್ or ದೀಭ್ rejecting at the same time its reduplicate (VII. 2. 49; VII. 4. 55, 58.) and

- (c). requires its *nishṭha* to be used without the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 15.) e. g. Perf. 2 ವದಂಭತುಃ or ವೆಭತುಃ, 3 ವದಂಭುಃ or ವೆಭುಃ. D ದಿವಂಭಿವತಿ or ಭಿವ್ಯತಿ or ಭೀವ್ಯತಿ. *nish* ಧವ್.

(130). ವಯ್.

Forms its perfect by the auxiliary affix ಅಽಽ and the auxiliary verbs (III. 1. 37.) e. g. ವವಯ್ಚಕ್ರ.

(131). ವಂದ್ರಾ.

- (a). Reject optionally the augment ಇಟ್ before ಸನ್ (Kās. on VII. 2. 49.) but absolutely before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 15.)
- (b). is considered as a reduplicated base (VI. 1. 6.) and therefore takes ಅತಿ, ಅತು, and ಜನ್ in the plural respectively in the present, imperative, and imperfect (VII. 1. 4; III. 4. 109.)
- (c). *lopates* for the same reason its final vowel before *sārvadhātuka* vowel affixes having indicatory ಕ್ or ಙ (VII. 4. 112.)
- (d). becomes ವಂದ್ರಿ before *sārvadhātuka* consonantal affixes (VI. 4. 114.)
- (e). *lopates* its final vowel before *ārdhadhātuka* affixes except optionally before the tense affix of the aorist and except before E ಸನ್ (Sid. II. 125.) and
- (f). forms its perfect optionally by ಅಽಽ and the auxiliary verbs (Sid. II. 125.) e. g. 2. ವಂದ್ರಿತಃ. 3 ವಂದ್ರತಿ. Impv. ವಂದ್ರಿತು or ವಂದ್ರಿತಾತ್. 2 ವಂದ್ರಿತಾಂ. 3 ವಂದ್ರತು. 4 ವಂದ್ರಿಸಿ. Imp. 2 ಅವಂದ್ರಿತಾಂ. 3 ಅವಂದ್ರಿ. 1st. Fut. ವಂದ್ರಿತಾ. 2nd. Fut. ವಂದ್ರಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅವಂದ್ರಿಸೀತ್ or ಅವಂದ್ರೀತ್. Perf. ವಂದ್ರಾಂಚಕಾರ or ವವಂದ್ರಾ.

(132). III. ದಾ.

- (a). Takes as its tense affix in the aorist ಸಚ್^೧ in the *ātmanepadi* and ᳚ ಸಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 2. 17; II. 4. 77.)
- (b). becomes ದಿ before ಸಚ್^೧ (I. 2. 17.) ದಿಸ್ before ಸನ್ (VII. 4. 54.) and ದವ್ before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 46.)
- (c). *lopates* its final vowel before consonantal *sārvadhātuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 112, 113). except before ಹ್ಯ before which it changes its final vowel into ಎ (VI. 4. 119.)
- (d). *lopates* its reduplicate before ಹ್ಯ and ಸನ್ (VI. 4. 119; VII. 4. 58.) and
- (e). changes its final vowel into ಈ before consonantal *ārdhadhātuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ and not being affixes beginning with ತ with an indicatory ಕ except before the affixes of the benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* before which the final vowel is changed into ಎ. (VI. 4. 66, 67). e. g. 2 ದತ್ತಃ. ೩ ದತ್ತಃ. 6 ದತ್ತಃ. 8 ದವ್ಯಃ. 9 ದವ್ಯಃ. Impv. 4 ದಹಿ. P. Aor. ಅದಾತ್. A. Aor. ಅದಿತ. Ben. ದಯಾತ್. Pass ದೀಯತೆ. D ದಿತ್ಸತಿ. *nishṭha* ದತ್ತ. Ger. ದತ್ತಾ.

(133). ದಾ (ದಾಕ).

- (a). Becomes ಯಚ್ಛೈ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 78.)
- (b). takes as its tense affix in the aorist ಸಚ್^೧ in the *ātmanepadi* and ᳚ ಸಚ್ in the *prasmaipadi* (I. 2. 17. II. 4. 77.)
- (c). becomes ದಿ before ಸಚ್^೧ taken as above, (I. 2. 17.) ದಿಸ್ before ಸನ್, (VII. 4. 54.) ದವ್ before affixes beginning with ತ and having an indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 46.)

(d). changes its final vowel into ಀ before consonantal *árdhadhátuka* affixes having indicative ಕ or ಜ and not being affixes beginning with ತ and having indicative ಕ except before the affixes of the benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* before which the final vowel is changed into ಎ (VII. 4. 66, 67.) and.

(e). *lopates* its reduplicate before ಸನ್ (VII. 4. 58.) e.g. ಯಜ್ಞತಿ. P. Aor. ಅಮಾತ್. A. Aor. ಅದಿತ. Ben. ದೇಯಾತ್. Pass ದೀಯಾತೆ. P. D. ದಿತ್ಯತಿ. *nishtha* ವತ್ತ, Ger. ವತ್ಯಾ.

(134). ದೀ (ದೀಜ್).

(a). becomes ದೀಯ before vowel affixes having indicative ಕ or ಜ (B. 679 ; VII. 4. 63.) and ದಾ before ಲ್ಯಪ್ as well as before all affixes which under ordinary rules would *gunate* or *vriddhiate* its final vowel (VI. 1. 50.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಜಾತಾ. 2nd Fut. ದಾಸ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅದಾಸ್ತ. Perf. ದಿದೀಯ. 2 ದಿದೀಯಾತೆ. 3 ದಿದೀಯಾರ. Ben. ದಾಸೀವ್ಯ. C ದಾಪಯತಿ. Inf. ದಾತುಂ.

(135). ದುಃ.

Has as its C ದೂಃ or ದೋಃ when the sense is "to perplex the mind" but ದೂಃ only otherwise (VI. 4. 90, 91.) e. g. ಚಿತ್ತಂದೂಃವಯತಿ or ದೋಃವಯತಿ, but otherwise ದೂವಯತಿ.

(136). ದುಹ್.

(a). Does not take ಯಕ್ in the reflective voice in the present, imperative, imperfect, and optative tenses, though it is in this voice to be used in the *átmanepadi* (III. 1. 89.) and

(b). takes ಕ್ಸ or ಿ ಕ್ಸ optionally as its tense affix of the aorist in the *átmanepadi* before affixes beginning

with dentals taking however ಚಿಣ್ in the 3rd person singular optionally in the reflective voice but exclusively in the passive voice not reflective (III. 1. 63 ; VII. 3. 73.) e. g. reflc. ದಃಗ್ಧೇಗೋಽಸ್ವ ಯಮೇವ. Aor. ಅದೋಹಿ or ಅದುಗ್ಧೇ or ಅಧಃಕ್ಷತಗೋಽಸ್ವ ಯಮೇವ. Pass not reflc. ಅದೋಹಿ. A. generally ಅದುಗ್ಧ or ಅಧಃಕ್ಷತ.

(137). IV. ವೃಶ್ (ವೃಷಾಢಿ.)

Allows *úrdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ to be optionally augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2 45.) and allows ಸಿಚ್ or ಅಜ್ to be used as the tense affix of the aorist (Sid. II. 104.) e. g. 1st. Fut. ದರ್ಪಿತಾ or ದರ್ಪಾ or ದ್ರಪಾ. 2nd. Fut. ದರ್ಪಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ದಪ್ಪ್ಯತಿ or ದ್ರಪ್ಪ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅದರ್ಪೀತ್ or ಅದಾರ್ಪೀತ್ or ಅದ್ರಾಪ್ಪೀತ್. Perf. 8 ದದೃಪಿವ or ದದೃಪ್ವ. 9 ದದೃಪಿಮು or ದದೃಪ್ಮ. D ದಿದರ್ಪಿಷತಿ or ದಿದೃಪ್ಪತಿ. Ger. ದರ್ದಿತ್ವಾ or ದೃಶಿತ್ವಾ. Inf. ದರ್ದಿತುಂ or ದೃಶಿತುಂ or ದ್ರಶಿತುಂ.

(138). ದೃಶ್.

- (a). Becomes ವಳ್ಯ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 78.)
- (b). becomes ದ್ರಶ್ before affixes beginning with ರ್ಘಲ್ and not having an indicatory ಶ (VI. 1. 58.)
- (c). takes ಅಜ್ or ಸಿಚ್ as the tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 47).
- (d). is *gunated* when it so takes ಅಜ್. (VII. 4. 16.)
- (e). allows ಥಲ್ to be optionally augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 65.)
- (f). allows ಕ್ವಸು also to be augmented optionally with ಇಟ್ (Kás. on VII .2. 68.)
- (g). has the tense affixes of the 1st and 2nd Future and of the aorist as well as the personal affixes of the benedictive in the passive voice to be treated optionally as having the condition of ಚಿಣ್ (VI. 4. 62.) and.

- (h). requires its D to be conjugated in the *átmanepadi* (I. 3. 57.) e. g. ವಶ್ಯತಿ. Impv. ವಶ್ಯತು. Imp. ಅವಶ್ಯತ್. O. ವಶ್ಯತ್. 1st Fut. ವ್ರಷ್ಟಾ. 2nd Fut. ವ್ರಷ್ಟ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅವರ್ಷತ್ or ಅವ್ರಾಷ್ಟೀತ್. Perf. 4 ವರ್ಷಿಷ or ವವ್ರಷ್ಟ. Pass 1st Fut. ವರ್ಷಿತಾ or ವಷ್ಟಾರ್. 2nd Fut. ವರ್ಷಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ವ್ರಷ್ಟ್ಯತಿ. Aor. 2 ಅವರ್ಷಿಸಾತಾಂ or ಅವ್ರಾಷ್ಟಾತಾಂ. Ben. ವರ್ಷಿಷೀಷ್ಟ or ವ್ರಾಷ್ಟೀಷ್ಟ. D ದಿವ್ಯಕ್ಷತಿ. Inf. ವ್ರಷ್ಟ್ಯಂ. (ಕೃಸು) ವಪ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಸ್ or ವದ್ಯಕಿವಸ್.

(139). IX. ಧೃ.

- (a). Becomes ದೃ absolutely in the special tenses (VII. 3. 80.) and optionally in the perfect (VII. 4. 12.) and.
- (b). in the aorist of its C when it takes ಪಜ್ has ವ as its reduplicate (VII. 4. 95.) e. g. ದೃಣಾತಿ. Perf. 2 ವವ್ರತುಃ or ವವರತುಃ. 3 ವವ್ರುಃ or ವವರುಃ. Aor. of C ಅವವರತ್.

(140). ದೇ (ದೇಜ್).

- (a). Takes ಏಚ್₁ as its tense affix (I. 2. 17.)
- (b). becomes ದಿ before ಏಚ್₁ so taken, (I. 2. 17.) ದಿಸ್ before ಸ್, and ದದ್ before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 46. 54.)
- (c). changes its final vowel into ಈ before consonantal *árdhadhítuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ and not being affixes beginning with ತ and having ಕ (VI. 4. 66.)
- (d). becomes ದಿ in the perfect without having the liability to reduplicate the said ದಿ (VII. 4. 9.) and
- (e). *lopates* its reduplicate before ಸನ್ (VII. 4. 58.) e. g. Aor. ಅವಿತ. 2 ಅವಿಸಾತಾಂ. 3 ಅವಿಷತ. 4 ಅವಿಘಾಃ. Perf. ದಿಗ್ಯೆ. 2 ದಿಗ್ಯಾತಿ. 3 ದಿಗ್ಯೇ. Pass ದೀಯತಿ. D ದಿತ್ಸುತಿ. *nishtha* ದತ್ತ. Ger. ದತ್ತ್ವಾ.

(141). ದೂರ್.

Has all the irregularities of ದಾ (ದಾಣ್) except (a) e. g. Aor. ಅದಾತ್. Ben. ದೆವಾತ್. Pass. ದೀಯತೆ. D. ದಿತ್ಸತಿ. *nishtha* ವತ್ಸ. Ger. ವತ್ಸ್ಯ.

(142). ದ್ಯೂತ್.

- (a). Forms its aorist optionally in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 91.) taking ಅಜ್ only as its tense affix in this mode of conjugation (III. 1. 55.) and
- (b). has ದೆ for F roots and ದಿ in other cases as its reduplicate (VII. 4. 67.) e. g. Aor. ಅದ್ಯೂತಿಷ್ಠ, or ಅದ್ಯೂತತ್. Perf. ದಿದ್ಯೂತೆ. D ದಿದ್ಯೂತಿವತೆ or ದಿದ್ಯೂತಿವತೆ. FA ದದ್ಯೂತ್ಯತೆ. FP ದದ್ಯೂತೀತಿ.

(143.) ದ್ವಿಷ್.

Takes optionally ಜಸ್ in the 3rd per. plural imperfect (III. 4. 112.) e. g. ಅದ್ವಿಷನ್ or ಅದ್ವಿಷಾಃ.

(144.) ಧಾ.

- (a). Takes as its tense affix in the aorist ಋಜ್₁ in the *ātmanepadi* and ᳚ ಋಜ್ in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 2. 17; II. 4. 77.)
- (b). becomes ಧಿ before ಋಜ್₁, so taken (I. 2. 17.), ಧಿಃ before ಸನ್ (VII. 4. 54.), and ಏ before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 42.)
- (c). *lopates* its final vowel before consonantal *sárvadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 112, 113.) except before ಓ before which it changes its final vowel into ಎ (VI. 4. 119.)
- (d). *lopates* its reduplicate before ಓ₂ and ಸನ್ (VI. 4. 119; VII. 4. 58). and

- (e). changes its final vowel into ூ before consonantal *árdhadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ and not being affixes beginning with ತ with an indicatory ಕ except before the affixes of the benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* before which the final vowel is changed into ு (VI. 4. 66, 67.) e. g. 2 ಧತ್ತಃ. 5 ಧತ್ತಃ. 6 ಧತ್ತಃ. 8 ದಧ್ವಃ. 9 ದಧ್ವಃ. Impv. 4 ಧಃ. P. Aor. ಅಧಾತ್. A. Aor. ಅಧಿತ. Ben. ಧೇಯಾತ್. Pass. ಧೀಯತೆ. D. ಧಿತ್ಸತಿ. *nishṭha* ಋತ. Ger. ಋತ್ವಾ.

(145.) ಧೆ (ಧೆಃ.)

- (a). Takes as its tense affix in the aorist ಸಿಚ್ಛಃ in the *átmanepadi* and ಿ ಸಿಚ್ಛಃ or ಸಿಚ್ಛಃ or ಚ್ಛಃ in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 2. 17; II. 4. 77, 78; III. 1. 49.)
- (b). becomes ಧಿ before ಸಿಚ್ಛಃ so taken (I. 2. 17.) and ಧಿಸ್ before ಸನ್ (VII. 4. 54.)
- (c). *lopates* its reduplicate before ಸನ್ (VII. 4. 58.)
- (d). changes its final vowel into ூ before consonantal *árdhadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ except before the affixes of the benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* before which the final vowel is changed into ு (VI. 4. 66, 67.) and
- (e). forms its C not in the *parasmaipadi* always though the sense of it is to "swallow" but in both *parasmaipadi* and *átmanepadi* as roots not having that sense do. (Kùs on I. 3. 89.) e. g. P. Aor. ಅಧಾತ್ or ಅಧಃಸೀತ್ or ಅದಧತ್. A. Aor. ಅಧಿತ. Ben. ಧೇಯಾತ್. Pass. ಧೀಯತೆ. D. ಧಿತ್ಸತಿ. C. ಧಾಮಯತಿ or ಧಾಮಯತೆ. *nishṭha* ಧೀತ, Ger. ಧೀತ್ವಾ.

(146). V. ಧೂ.

Requires P ಿಚ್ to be invariably augmented with ಇಚ್ though it allows other *ardhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ to be augmented with ಇಚ್ only optionally provided they are not *nishtha* (VII. 2. 15, 44. 72.) e. g. 1st future ಧೂತಾ or ಧವಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಧೂಷ್ಯತಿ or ಧವಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಧಾವೀತ್. A. Aor. ಅಧೂಷ್ಯ or ಅಧವಿಷ್ಯ.

(147). ಧೈಷ್.

Takes ತ and ತವತ್ as *nishtha* affixes instead of ಕ್ಷ and ಕ್ಷವತ್ and gives the anomalous word ಧೈಷ್ಯ which means "bold" (VII. 2. 19; I. 2. 19.) e. g. ಧೈಷತ. ಧೈಷತವತ್. Anomalous word ಧೈಷ್ಯ.

(148). ಧ್ವಾ.

Becomes ಧವು in the special tenses (VII. 3. 78.) and ಧ್ವೀ when FA is to be formed (VII. 4. 31.) e. g. ಧವುತಿ. FA ಧ್ವೀಯತಿ.

(149). ಧ್ವಾನ್.

Becomes ಧವನ್ when FA is to be formed (VI. 1. 19.) and gives the anomalous word ಧ್ವಾಂತ with the meaning of "darkness" (VII. 2. 18.) e. g. FA. ಧ್ವಾನ್ತಸ್ಯತಿ. Anomalous word. ಧ್ವಾಂತ "darkness."

(150). ನಮ್.

- (a). Becomes ನ absolutely before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ, and optionally before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VII. 4. 37, 38.) and ನಂನ್ before ಿಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi*, this ಿಚ್ being also augmented with ಇಚ್ at the same time (VII. 2. 73); and

- (b). in the reflective voice does not only not take ಯಕ್ but ಷ್ as its tense affix in the present, imperative, imperfect, and optative, but also instead of ಚಿಕ್ take ಿಚ್ in the 3rd person singular of the aorist (III. 1. 89.) e. g. Aor. ಅನಂಚಿತ್. Reflective. ಸಮತೆ. Aor. ಅನಂಸ್ತ. *nishtha* ಸತ. ಸತವತ್ (ಪ್ರ) ನವ್ಯ or ಸತ್ಯ.

(151.) ನಕ್ (ನಕೂ).

- (a). Rejects ಇಚ್ invariably before *nishtha* and optionally before other *àrdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ (VII. 2. 15, 45.)
- (b). becomes ನಕ್ optionally before ಅಚ್, and optionally ಣಕ್ before ಕ್ತ್ವ (not ತ್ವ) and absolutely before other affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and not having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VII. 1. 60; VI. 4. 24, 32; Sid. II. 140. note); and
- (c). conjugates its C invariably in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 86). e. g. 1st Fut. ಸಶಿತಾ or ಸಂಷ್ಪಾ. 2nd Future. ಸಶಿದ್ಯತಿ or ಸಂಕ್ಷೈತಿ. Aor. ಅನೇಶತ್ or ಅನಕತ್. Perf. 4 ನನಂವ್ಥ or ನೇಶಥ. 8. ನೇಶಿವ or ನೇಶ್ಯ. 9. ನೇಶಿಮ or ನೇಶ್ಯ. C ನಾಕಯತಿ (not also ನಾಕಯತೆ.) D ನಿನೇಶತಿ or ನಿನಂಕ್ಷೈತಿ. *nishtha* ನವ್ಯ. ನವ್ಯವತ್. Ger. ನವ್ಯಾವ್ಯ or ಸಂಷ್ಪಾವ್ಯ or ಸಶಿತಾವ್ಯ. Inf. ಸಶಿತುಂ or ಸಂಷ್ಪುಂ.

(152.) ನೃತ್.

- (a) Rejects ಇಚ್ optionally before *àrdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ಸ except ಿಚ್ of the aorist (VII. 2. 57). and invariably before *nishtha* (VII. 2. 15.) and
- (b). conjugates its C optionally in the *ātmanepadi* also like other roots though its sense is that of "motion"

(J. 3. 99.) e. g. 2nd Future. ಸರ್ವವ್ಯತಿ or ಸತ್ಪ್ರಯತಿ.
C ಸರ್ವಯತಿ, ಸರ್ವಯತಿ. D. ನಿರ್ವಯತಿ or ನಿಸ್ವಯತಿ.
nishṭha ಸ್ವತ್, ಸ್ವತ್,ವತ್.

(153). ವತ್. (ವತ್)

- (a). Becomes ವತ್, before ಅಜ್ of the aorist (VII. 4. 19.)
(b). rejects ಇಟ್ optionally before ಸನ್ and when it so
rejects ಇಟ್ becomes ವಿತ್, rejecting its reduplicate
at the same time. (Kás on. VII. 2. 49.; VII. 4.
54, 58.) and
(c). has ವನೀ as its reduplicate when F' roots are to be
formed (VII. 4. 84.) e. g. Aor. ಅವಸ್ವತ್. D ಏವತಿವತಿ
or ವಿತ್ವತಿ. FA ವನೀವತ್ವತಿ. FP ವನೀವತಿವತಿ.

(154). IV. ವದ್.

- (a). Takes ವೀತ್ in the 3rd person singular of the aorist
even in the active voice (III 1. 60.)
(b). becomes ವಿದ್ before ಸನ್ rejecting its reduplicate at
the same time (VII. 4. 54, 58.) and
(c). has ವನೀ as its reduplicate when F' roots are to be
formed (VII. 4. 84.) e. g. Aor. ಅವಾದಿ 2. ಅವತ್ವತಾಂ.
D ವಿತ್ವತಿ. FA ವನೀವದ್ಯತಿ. FP ವನೀವದೀತಿ.

(155). ವಾ.

- (a). Becomes ವಾ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 78); ವೀ
before consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ್ or ಙ
(VI. 4. 63.) ; and ವಾಯ್ when ಳ is to be formed
(VII. 3. 37.)
(b). takes ಿ ಿವ್ as its tense affix of the aorist in the
parasmaipadi (II. 4. 77.) and

- (c). conjugates its C in the *ātmanepadi* also like other ordinary roots though its sense involves that of “swallowing” (I. 3. 89.) and when the Aor. of its C is to be formed by ಚಜ್, *lopates* the penultimate of its C, taking ಪಿ as its reduplicate (VII. 4. 4.) e. g. ಪಿಬತಿ. Aor. ಅಪಾತ್. Pass. ಪೀಯತಿ. C ಪಾಯಯತಿ or ಪಾಯಯತಿ. Aor. of P. C. ಅಪೀಪ್ಯತ್. Aor. of A. C. ಅಪೀಪ್ಯತ್. FA ಪೀಯತಿ. *nishṭha* ಪೀತ. Ger. ಪೀತ್ವಾ.

(156). ವೂಜ್.

- (a). Optionally takes ತ and ತವತ್ as *nishṭha* and ತ್ವಾ as the gerundial affix allowing the augment ಇಹಿ before them (I. 2. 22 ; VII. 2. 51.) and.
- (b). requires ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಹಿ (VII. 2. 74.) e. g. D ಪಿಪವಿಷತಿ. *nishṭha* ಪೂತ or ಪವಿತ ; ಪೂತವತ್ or ಪವಿತವತ್. Ger. ಪೂತ್ವಾ or ಪವಿತ್ವಾ.

(157). III. ಕ್ಷ್.

- (a). Becomes optionally ಕ್ಯ in the perfect (VII. 4. 12.) and
- (b). allows its C to reject optionally the augment before the affix ಕ್ಷ (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. Perf. 2 ಪಪರತುಃ or ಪಪ್ರತುಃ. 3 ಪಪ್ರುಃ or ಪಪರುಃ, (ಕ್ಷ after C.) ಪೂರಿತ or ಪೂರ್ಣ.

(158). IX. ಕ್ಷ್.

- (a). Becomes ಕ್ಯ absolutely in the special tenses and optionally in the perfect (VII. 3. 80 ; VII. 4. 12.) and allows its C to reject optionally the augment ಇಹಿ before the affix ಕ್ಷ. (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. ಕ್ಷಣಾತಿ. Perf. 2 ಪಪರತುಃ or ಪಪ್ರತುಃ. 3 ಪಪರುಃ or ಪಪ್ರುಃ. (ಕ್ಷ after C.) ಪೂರ್ಣ or ಪೂರಿತ.

(159). ಪ್ಯಾಯ್ (ಪ್ರಿಪ್ಯಾಯಾ).

- (a). Becomes ಪೀ absolutely in the perfect and when FA is to be formed (VI. 1. 29.) and optionally before *nishtha* (VI. 1. 28.) and
- (b). takes ಚೀತ್ optionally as well as ಸೀತ್ in the 3rd person singular of the aorist even in the active voice (III. 1. 61.) e. g. Aor. ಅಪ್ಯಾಯಿ or ಅಪ್ಯಾಯಿಷ್ಠ. Perf. ಪಿಪ್ಯೈ. FA ಕಪೀಯತೆ. *nishtha*. ಪೀನ or ಪ್ಯಾಯತ.

(160). ಪೃಚ್ಛೈ.

- (a). Becomes ಪೃಚ್ಛೈ before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 1. 16.) and
- (b). takes E. ಕನ್^೧ instead of E. ಕನ್ (1. 2. 8; VII. 2. 75.) e. g. Pass. ಪೃಚ್ಛೈತೆ. D ಪಿಪೃಚ್ಛೈಷತಿ. FA ಪರೀಪೃಚ್ಛೈತೆ. *nishtha* ಪೃಚ್ಛೈ. Ger. ಪೃಷ್ಠಾವಿ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ಪೃಚ್ಛೈ.

(161.) ಫಣ.

- (a). Becomes optionally ಫಣ್ in the perfect before ಫಲ and affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ, *lopatng* at the same time its reduplicate (VI. 4. 125.) and.
- (b). gives the anomalous word ಪಾಣ್ಣ, which means "with out an effort" (VII. 2. 18.) e. g. Perf. ೨ ಫಣತುಃ or ಪಫಣತುಃ. 4 ಫಣೇಥಃ. ಪಫಣೇಥಃ. ಪಾಣಃ (anomalous).

(162.) ಫಲ.

- (a). Becomes ಫಲ before affixes beginning with ತ and when F roots are to be formed (VII. 4. 88, 89.) taking in the latter case ಪಂ as its reduplicate (VII. 4. 87)
- (b). becomes ಫಲ in the perfect before ಫಲ and affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ, *lopatng* its reduplicate at the same time (VI. 4. 122.) and.

- (c). takes ७ or ७वत् as *nishṭha* instead of ७ and ७वत् respectively (VIII. 2. 55.) e. g. Perf. २ ७लताः . ४ ७लिङ्गः . FA ७णु७ते . FP ७णु७ति or ७णु७ति , *nishṭha* ७णु७त् , ७णु७वत् .

(163). ७ .

Forms the base of the aorist from C as ७वत् (not ७वत्) (VII. 4. 95.) e. g. ७वत् .

(164.) ७ .

- (a). Conjugates its C invariably in the *parasmaipadi* even when its sense does not include that of motion. (I. 3. 86). and
- (b). forms the base of the aorist from C and of D from C as ७वत् or ७वत् (VII. 4. 81, 93.) e. g. C ७वत् . (never ७वत्). Aor. of C. ७वत् or ७वत् . D from C ७वत् or ७वत् .

(165). ७ .

- (a). Takes ७ optionally in the 3rd person singular of the aorist in the active voice (III. 1. 61.) and.
- (b). invariably conjugates its C in the *parasmaipadi*: (I. 3. 86.) e. g. Aor. ७वत् or ७वत् . C ७वत् (not ७वत् also).

(166). ७ .

- (a). Is defective as regards all *drdhadhātuka* affixes and then substitutes the root ७वत् (II. 4. 53)
- (b). becomes optionally the root ७वत् in the 3rd person and in the 2nd person dual, and ७वत् in the 2nd person singular in the present tense (III. 4. 84. VIII. 2. 35).

- (c). takes, when it so optionally changes its form in the present, the personal affixes of the perfect requiring however no ಇಟ್ before ಫಲಃ so exceptionally taken, (III. 4. 84.)
- (d). requires all consonantal *súrvadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಪ to be augmented with ಈಟ್ (VII. 3. 93.) and
- (e). in the reflective voice in the present, the imperative, the imperfect, and the optative, requires their base in the active voice to be used, and in the aorist does not allow the base to be formed by ಚಿಣ್ in the 3rd person singular (Sid. II. 278.)
e. g. ಬ್ರವೀತಿ or ಆಹ. 2 ಬ್ರೂತಃ or ಆಹತಃ. 3 ಬ್ರುವಂತಿ or ಆಹತಃ. 4 ಬ್ರವೀಷಿ or ಆತ್ಫಃ. 5 ಬ್ರೂಥಃ or ಆಹಥಃ. Impv. ಬ್ರವೀತು or ಬ್ರೂತಾತ್. 1st Fut. ವಕ್ತಾ. 2nd Fut. ವಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ. Refl. ಬ್ರೂತೆ. Aor. ಅವೋಚತ.

(167). ಭ್ರಾಜ್.

Becomes ಭ್ರೀಜ್ optionally in the perfect (VI. 4. 125.) and has ಭ್ರಜ್ optionally as its C before ಚಪ್ (VII. 4. 3.) *e. g.* Perf. ಭ್ರೀಜೆ. 2 ಭ್ರೀಜಾತೆ. 3 ಭ್ರೀಜಿರ. Aor. of C. ಅವಿಭ್ರಜತಃ or ಅವಿಭ್ರಾಜತಃ.

(168). ಭೀ.

- (a). Becomes optionally ಭಿ before consonantal *súrvadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 115.)
- (b). forms its perfect optionally by the auxiliary affixes ಆಽ and the auxiliary verbs it, when it so forms its perfect, getting reduplicated as it would be before *sluanted* ಕಪ್ (III. 1. 39.) and
- (c). becomes ಭಾಪ್ or ಭೀಪ್ when C is to be formed if the sense involves fear directly caused by the causative agent (VI. 1. 56.; VII. 3. 40.) being then conjugated in the *átmanepauli* (I. 3. 68). 2. ವಿಭೀತಃ or

ಬಿಭಿತಿಃ. Perf. ಬಿಭಾಯ or ಬಿಭಯಂಚಕಾರ. C. (in the sense alluded to) ಭಾವಯತಿ or ಭೀಷಯತಿ. C (otherwise) ಭಾಯಯತಿ.

(169.) ಭೂ.

- (a). Becomes ಭೂವ್ in the perfect and in the aorist when vowel affixes are to be attached (VI. 4. 88), the ಊ of ಊವ್ not being liable to *guṇa* or *vriddhi* (Sid. II. 9; I. 2. 6.)
- (b). takes ೀ ಳ್ as the tense affix of the aorist in the *parasmaipadi* (II. 4, 77.)
- (c). is never *guṇated* before *sārvadhātuka* personal affixes except when the base is a FP (VII. 3. 88; B. 766). and
- (d). has ಏ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VII. 4. 73.)
Perf. ಬಭೂವ. Aor. ಅಭೂತ್. 4 ಅಭೂಃ. But FP ಬೋ ಭೋತಿ or ಬೋಭವೀತಿ.

(170.) ಭೈ.

- (a). Optionally forms its perfect by the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs, the base being reduplicated before this affix ಆಮ್ as before *shlu-ated* ಕ್ವೆ (III. 1. 39.) and
- (b). optionally allows ಇಟ್ before ಸನ್ (VII. 2. 49.) but rejects ಇಟ್ before all the affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13.) e. g. Perf. ಬಭಾವ or ಬಿಭರಾಂಚಕಾರ. 8 ಬಭಾವ. &c. 9 ಬಭಾವು. &c. D. ವಿಭರತಿ or ಬಿಭರತ್.

(171.) VI. ಭ್ರಮ್.

Becomes ಭ್ರಾಮ್ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 74.) and ಭ್ರೇಮ್ before ಫಲ್ and affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ್ or ಜ (VI. 4. 124.) e. g. ಭ್ರಾಮ್ಯತಿ. Perf. 2 ಭ್ರೇಮತುಃ. 4 ಭ್ರೇಮಿಥ್.

(172.) ಭ್ರಮ್.

Becomes ಭ್ರಮ್ before ಥಲ್ and the affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 124.) e. g. Perf. 2 ಭ್ರಮತುಃ. 4 ಭ್ರಮಿಥ.

(173.) ಭ್ರಸ್ (ಭ್ರಸೋ.)

(a). Becomes ಭ್ರಷ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 1. 16.), and before other affixes provided they are *àrdhadhātuka*, becomes optionally ಭರ್ಷ (VI. 4. 47.) and

(b). optionally allows ಇಟ್ before ಸನ್ (VII. 2. 49.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಭ್ರಷ್ಯಾ or ಭಷ್ಯಾ. 2nd Fut. ಭ್ರಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ or ಭಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಭ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀತ್ or ಅಭಾಕ್ಷೀತ್. Perf ಬಭ್ರಷ್ಟ or ಬಭಷ್ಟ. Ben. ಭ್ರಜಾಶ್ಯತ್. Pass. ಭ್ರಷ್ಟ್ಯತೆ. C ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಯತಿ or ಭಷ್ಟಯತಿ. D ಬಿಭ್ರಕ್ಷತಿ or ಬಿಭಕ್ಷತಿ or ವಿಭ್ರಷ್ಟ್ಯತಿ or ವಿಭಷ್ಟ್ಯತಿ. FA ವಾಭ್ರಷ್ಟ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ಭ್ರಷ್ಟ್ಯ. Ger. ಭ್ರಷ್ಯಾವಿ-

(174.) ಭ್ರೀ.

Optionally becomes ಭ್ರೀ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 80. Sid. II. 167.) e. g. ಭ್ರೀಣಾತಿ or ಭ್ರೀಣಾತಿ.

(175.) IV ಮನ್.

Becomes ಮ before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 37.) e. g. *nish* ಮತ. Ger. ಮತ್ಯಾ.

(176.) VIII. ಮನ್.

(a). Becomes ಮ before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 37.) and

(b). takes ೀ ಏಟ್ in the *atmanepadi* before the personal affixes ತ and ಘಾಸ್ (II. 4. 79.) e. g. Aor. ಅಮತ or ಅಮನಿಷ್ಟ್ಯ. 4 ಅಮಥಾಃ or ಅಮನಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಾಃ. *nish*ಥಾ ಮತ. Ger. ಮತ್ಯಾ.

(177.) IV. ವಿಜ್ಞ.

- (a). Gets *gunated* before affixes having indicatory ಳ (VII. 3. 82.) e. g. ಮೆವ್ಯುತೆ.

(178). ಮುಜ್ಞ (ಮುಜ್ಞ).

- (a). Is augmented with ಸುಮ in the special tenses (VII. 1. 59). and
- (b). when the sense of it is intransitive i. e. when the sense is "to get loose" and so forth, it *gunates* its vowel optionally even before ಸನ್^೧ *lopatng* its reduplicate at the same time (VII. 4. 57. 58). e. g. ಮುಂಜತಿ. D. (transitive) ಮುಮುಜ್ಞತಿ. D. (intransitive) ಮುಮೋಜ್ಞತೆ or ಮೋಜ್ಞತೆ.

(179). ಮುಷ್ಞ.

- (a). Forms its D invariably (not only optionally) by ಸನ್^೧, (I. 2. 8.) and
- (b). takes ಕ್ವಾ though it is E (I. 2. 7.) e. g. D. ಮುಮುಷಿಷತಿ. Ger. ಮುಷಿಷತ್ವಾ.

(180). ಮುಷ್ಞ.

- (a). Rejects ಇಟ್ absolutely before *nish* and optionally before other ಁಠ *úrdhuháatuka* affixes ; and
- (b). when preceded by ಪರಿ conjugates its C in the *átmanepadi* as well as *parasmaipadi* according to the general rules (I. 3. 89.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಮೊಷಿತಾ or ಮೊಗ್ಧಾ or ಮೊಷಾ. C. (from ಮುಷ್ಞ preceded by ಪರಿ) ಪರಿಮೊಷಯತಿ. and ಪರಿಮೊಷಯತಿ.

(181). ಮೈ (ಮೈಜ್ಞ).

. Is conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* except in the special tenses and in the aorist and benedictive (I. 3. 61.) e. g. 1st Fut. 4 ಮತರ್ಷಿ. 2nd Fut. ಮರಿಶ್ಯತಿ. Perf. ಮಮಾರ. D. ಮುಪೂರ್ಷತಿ.

(182). ವ್ಯುಜ್ (ವ್ಯುಜ್).

Takes *vridhhi* optionally before vowel affixes having indicative ಕ or ಜ and absolutely before other affixes (VII. 2. 114. Sid. II. 122.) e. g. ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ. 3 ವ್ಯುಜಂತಿ or ವ್ಯಾಜಂತಿ.

(183). ವ್ಯುಪ್.

(a). Takes ತ್ವಾ or ಕ್ವಾ (I. 2. 25). and,

(b). when the sense is "to forgive or pardon," takes ತ or ತವತ್ as its *nish* as well as ಕ್ವ or ಕ್ವವತ್. (I. 2. 20.) e. g. *nish* (in the sense alluded to) ವ್ಯುಪಿತ or ಮರ್ಪಿತ; ವ್ಯುಪಿತವತ್ or ಮರ್ಪಿತವತ್. Ger. ವ್ಯುಪಿತ್ವಾ or ಮರ್ಪಿತ್ವಾ.

(184). ವ್ಯಾ.

Becomes ಮನ before affixes having indicative ಕ (VII. 3. 78.) e. g. ಮನತಿ.

(185). ಯಮ್.

- (a). Becomes ಯಜ್ before affixes having indicative ಕ (VII. 3. 77.)
- (b). becomes ಯಂಸ್ before ಸಿಜ್ of the aorist in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 73.)
- (c). requires ಸಿಜ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ when it so becomes ಯಂಸ್ (VII. 2. 73.)
- (d). becomes ಯ before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 37.) and optionally also before ಳ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 4. 38).
- (e). when its is preceded by ಅಜ್, conjugates its C in the *ātmanépadī* though the sense is intransitive and it agrees with an agent possessed of a will (I. 3. 89.)

- (f). when it is conjugated in the *átmanépadī* on account of its being preceded by ಆಜ್ in a transitive sense if the sense is “to hint” (ಗರ್ಹಿಸು), it takes ಸಿಚ್^೬ as its tense affix of the aorist (I. 2. 15.) and
- (g). when it is conjugated in the *átmanépadī* on account of its coming after ಉಪ in the sense of “to marry,” it takes ಸಿಚ್^೬ alternatively with ಸಿಚ್ as its tense affix of the aorist (I. 2. 16.) e. g. ಯಜ್ಞತಿ. Aor. ಅಯಂಸಿಚ್. C (when preceded by ಆಜ್) ಆಯಮ ಯತಿ. *nishtha* ಯತ. ಯತವತ್. Ger. ಯತ್ವಾ (ಛ್ರಮ್) ಯಮ್ಯ or ಯತ್ಯ. Aor. (in the sense of “to hint”) ಉದಾಯತ. Aor. (in the sense of “to marry”) ಉಪಾಯತ or ಉಪಾಯಂಸ್.

(186). ಯನ್.

When preceded by ಆಜ್ has its C conjugated in the *átmanépadī* as well as in the *parasmaipadī* according to the general rules, though the sense is intransitive and it agrees with an agent possessed of a will (I. 3. 89.) e. g. ಆಯಸಯತಿ and ಆಯಸಯತಿ.

(187). ಯಾ.

- (a). Requires ತ್ಯಾ instead of ಕ್ಯಾ. (B. 510 ; I. 2. 18.)
- (b). allows augmentation with ಇಟ್ optionally in the case of ಸನ್ and requires such augmentation absolutely in the case of other *úrdhadhátuka* affixes except those which have an indicatory ಕ (B. 510; VII. 2. 11, 49.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಯವಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಯವಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಯವಿಷತ್. D ಯಯವಿಷತಿ or ಯಯಾಃ ಷತ್. Ger. ಯವಿತ್ವಾ. Inf. ಯವಿತುಂ.

(188). ಯಾಧ್.

Has its C conjugated always in the *parasmaipadī* contrary to the general rule (I. 3. 86.) e. g. ಯೋಧ್ ಪಾತಿ.

(189). ರಧ್.

- (a). Is augmented with ಣೌ before vowel affixes (VII. 1. 61.) except before affixes augmented with ಇಟ್ and not being those of the perfect (VII. 1. 62.) and
- (b). rejects ಇಟ್ absolutely before *nishṭha* and optionally before other ಣ್ affixes including those of the perfect (VII. 2. 45, 15. Kás on VII. 2. 45) e. g. 1st Fut. ರಧಿತಾ or ರವ್ಧಾ. 2nd Fut. ರಧಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ರತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ. Perf. ರರಂಧ. 2. ರರಂಧತುಃ. 4. ರರಂಧಿಥ or ರರಧ್ಧ. 8. ರರಂಧಿವ or ರರಂಧ್ವ 9. ರರಂಧಿಮ or ರರಂಧ್ಮ. *nishṭha* ರಧ್ಧ. Ger. ರಧಿತ್ಯಾ or ರವ್ಧಾವಿ.

(190). ರಂಜ್.

- (a). *Lopates* its penultimate in the special tenses (VI. 4. 26.)
- (b). *lopates* its penultimate also before the affix ಣಿ provided the sense is "to hunt or chase" (Sid II. 196.) and
- (c). in the reflective voice takes ಶ್ಯನ್ alternatively with ಯಕ್ as its tenses affix in the present, the imperative, the imperfect, and the optative tense, being, when it so takes ಶ್ಯನ್, conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* (III. 1. 90.) e. g. ರಜತಿ Refl. ರಜ್ಯತಿ or ರಜ್ಯತೆ. C (in the sense of "to chase") ರಜಯತಿ.

(191). ರಾದ್.

- (a). Takes ಸನ್₁ and ಕ್ವಾ (I. 2. 8.) and.
- (b). requires ವಲ್ *sárvadhátuka* affixes to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 76.) and if they are affixes consisting of single consonants requires ಈಟ್ or ಲಟ್

instead of ಇಟ್ (VII. 3. 98, 99.) e. g. ರೂದಿತಿ. Impv. ಅರೂದೀತ್ or ಅರೂದೇತ್. Aor. ಅರೂದೀತ್ or ಅರೂದತ್. D ರಃರೂದಿವತಿ. Ger. ರೂದಿತ್ಯಾ.

(192). ರಮ್.

- (a). Becomes ರಂಸ್ before ಸಿಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi* and requires then the ಸಿಚ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 73.) and.
- (b). becomes ರ before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 37.) and optionally before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 4. 38.) e. g. P. Aor. ಅರಂಸೀತ್. *nish* ರತ. Ger. ರತ್ಯಾ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ರಷ್ಯ or ರತ್ಯೆ.

(193). ರಾಜ್.

Optionally *lopates* its reduplicate and becomes ರೆಜ್ before ಫಲ್ and affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 125.) e. g. Perf. 2 ರರಾಜತಾಃ or ರೆಜತಾಃ, 3 ರರಾಜಃ or ರೆಜಃ, 4 ರರಾಜೆಫ or ರೆಜೆಫ. Aor. ರರಾಜೆ or ರೆಜೆ.

(194). ರಾಧ್ (in the sense of "to injure")

- (a). *lopates* its reduplicate and becomes ರೆಧ್ before ಫಲ್ and affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 123.) and
- (b). has ರಿತ್ಯ as its D base (Kàs on VII. 4. 54.) e. g. Perf. 2 ರೆಧತಾಃ. 4 ರೆಧಿಫ. D. ರಿತ್ಯತಿ.

(195). ರಾಚ್.

Has its C conjugated in the *átmanepadi* as well as in the *parasmaipadi* according to the general rules notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the provisoes (I. 3. 89.) e. g. ರೂಚಯತಿ. ರೂಚಯತಿ.

(196). ರಾ.

- (a). Requires augmentation with ಇಟ್ of *úrdhadhátuka* ವಲ್ affixes not being ಸನ್ unless they have indicatory ಕ (B. 510. VII. 2. 11, 12.) and
- (b). allows also consonantal *sárvadhátuka* affixes to be augmented with ಈಟ್ (VII. 3. 95.) e. g. 1 ರೌತಿ or ರವೇತಿ. 1st Fut. ರವಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ರವಿಷ್ಯತಿ. *nish* ರಾತ. Ger. ರಾತ್ಯಾ.

(197). ರಾಧ್ (ರಾಧಿರ್).

Does not take ಚಿಣ್ in the reflective voice in the 3rd person singular (III. 1. 64). e. g. ಅರಾಧ್ಯ though ಅರೋಧಿ. in passive voice not reflective.

(198). ರಾಹ್

Becomes optionally ರಾಪ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 43.) C ರೋಪಯತಿ or ರೋಹಯತಿ.

(199). IV. ವಿ.

- (a). Becomes ಲಾ absolutely before ಣಿ when the sense of the C so formed is "to delude or deceive" or "to subdue" or "to show respect to or adore" and otherwise optionally before all affixes that would ordinarily *gunate* or *vridhhiate* its final vowel and also before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 1. 51.) and
- (b). conjugates its C always in the *útmanepadi* in the particular senses above alluded to (I. 3. 70 Kás. thereon) e. g. 1st Fut. ಲಾತಾ or ಲೈತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಲಾ ಸ್ಯತಿ or ಲೈಸ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಲಾಘೀತ್ or ಅಲಾಯೀತ್. Perf. ಲೌ or ಲಿಲಾಯ. 4 ಲಿಥಿ or ಲಿಲಯಿಥಿ, C (in the senses alluded to) ಲಾಪಯತಿ though otherwise it is ಲಾಪಯತಿ or ಲಾಯಯತಿ. Ger. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ಲಾಯಾ or ಲೀಯಾ. Inf. ಲಾತುಂ or ಲೈತುಂ.

(200). IX. ಏ.

- (a). Has all the irregularities which IV ಏ has, and
 (b). further shortens its final vowel before affixes having
 indicatory ಕ. (VII. 3. 80.) e. g. ವಿನಾತಿ. 1st Fut.
 ಲಾತಾ or ಲಿತಾ.

(201). IV. ಲಭ್.

Rejects the augment ಇಟ್ absolutely before *nish* and
 optionally before *ārdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ತ (VII.
 2. 15. 48.) e. g. 1st. Fut. ಲೋಭಿತಾ or ಲಾಭ್ಯಾ. *nish* ಲಾಭ್ಯ. Ger.
 ಲೋಭಿತ್ವಾ or ಲಾಭಿತ್ವಾ or ಲಾಭ್ಯಾವಿ.

(202). VI. ಲಭ್.

Rejects the augment ಇಟ್ absolutely before *nish* and op-
 tionally before other *ārdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ತ
 and not being ತ್ವಾ (VII. 2. 48, 54.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಲೋಭಿತಾ or
 ಲೋಭ್ಯಾ. *nish* ಲಾಭ್ಯ. Ger. ಲಾಭಿತ್ವಾ or ಲೋಭಿತ್ವಾ.

(203). ವಚ್.

- (a). Becomes ವ್ರಚ್ before ಲಜ್ which it takes as its tense
 affix in the aorist in the active voice (VII. 4. 20;
 III. 1. 52.) and ಉಚ್ before affixes having indi-
 catory ಕ (VI. 1. 15.)
 (b). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.)
 and
 (c). has no 3rd person plural in the present and so ಬ್ರವಂತಿ
 or ವದಂತಿ is used instead in this number and person
 (Sid II. 120.) e. g. Perf. ಉವಾಚ. 2 ಉಚತುಃ. Ben.
 ಉಚ್ಯಾತ್. Pass. ಉಚ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ಉಕ್ತ. Ger. ಉಕ್ತ್ವಾ.

(204). ವದ್.

- (a). Takes ಕ್ತ್ವಾ as its gerundial affix though it is E
 (I. 2. 7.)

- (b). has its C conjugated in the *átmanepadi* as well as *parasmaipadi* according to the general rules on the subject contrary to proviso (b) (I. 3. 89.)
- (c). becomes ಉದ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15.)
- (d). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and
- (e). in the *parasmaipadi* absolutely, not only optionally, *vriddhiates* its penultimate before ನಿಷ್ of the aorist (VII. 2. 3.) e. g. Aor. ಅವಾದೀತ್. Perf. ಉವಾದ 2 ಉದತುಃ. Ben. ಉದ್ಯಾತ್. Pass ಉದ್ಯತೆ. C ವಾದಯತಿ, ವಾದಯತಿ. *nish* ಉದಿತ. Ger. ಉದಿತವ್ಯ.

(205). ವಸಃ.

- (a). Takes ಕ್ಷ್ಯ as its gerundial affix though it is E (I. 2. 7).
- (b). has its C conjugated in the *átmanepadi* as well as in the *parasmaipadi* according to the general rules on the subject contrary to proviso (b) (I. 3. 89.)
- (c). becomes ಉಷ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15.)
- (d). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and
- (e). requires ಕ್ಷ್ಯ and *nish* to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 52.) e. g. Perf. ಉವಾಸ. 2 ಉಷತುಃ. Ben. ಉಷ್ಯಾತ್. Pass. ಉಷ್ಯತೆ. C ವಾಸಯತಿ, ವಾಸಯತಿ. *nish* ಉಷಿತ. Ger. ಉಷಿತವ್ಯ.

(206). ವಶಃ.

- (a). Becomes ಉಶಃ before affixes having indicatory ಕ orಜ (VI. 1, 16.) except ಯಜಃ (VI. 1. 20.) and

- (b). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.)
e. g. 2 ಉಷ್ಯತಿ. Perf. ಉಷಾಕ. 2 ಉಕತಾಕ. Ben. ಉಷ್ಯಾ
 ತ್. Pass. ಉಷ್ಯತೆ.

(207.) I ವಂಚ್.

Takes ಕ್ವಾ or ತ್ವಾ as its gerundial affix (I. 2. 24.) *e. g.* ವಂಚಿ
 ತ್ವಾ or ವಚಿತ್ವಾ.

(208). X ವಂಚ್.

- (a). Takes ಕ್ವಾ or ತ್ವಾ as its gerundial affix (I. 2. 24.) and
 (b). has its C always conjugated in the *átmanepadi*
 (I. 3. 69.) *e. g.* C ವಂಚಯತೆ. Ger. ವಂಚಿತ್ವಾ or ವಚಿತ್ವಾ.

(209). VII. ವಿಜ್.

Requies all affixes augmented with ಇಟ್ to be treated as
 affixes having indicatory ಜ (I. 2. 2.) *e. g.* 1st Fut. ವಿಜಿತಾ. 2nd
 Fut. ವಿಜಿಷ್ಯತೆ.

(210). VI. ವಿದ್.

- (a). Gets augmented with ಸುಽ in the special tenses
 (VII. 1. 59.) and
 (b). takes ಸನ್₁ and ಕ್ವಾ invariably (I. 2. 8.) and
 (c). allows optionally the augment ಇಽ before the primitive
 affix ವಸು (VII. 2. 68.) *e. g.* ವಿದತಿ. D ವಿವಿಡಿಷತಿ. Ger.
 ವಿಡಿತ್ವಾ. (ಕ್ವಸು) ವಿವಿಡ್ವಾನ್ or ವಿವಿಡವಾನ್.

(211). II. ವಿದ್.

- (a). Forms its perfect optionally by the auxiliary affix ಅಽ
 and the auxiliary verbs (III. 1. 38.)
 (b). forms its imperative also by the auxiliary affix ಅಽ
 and the imperative of the root ಕ್ಯ (III. 1. 41, Kàs-
 th:reon.)

- (c). allows its perfect forms to be used optionally in the present (III. 4. 83.) but without the reduplicate.
- (d). forms its imperfect plural 3rd person by ಜಸ್ (III. 4. 109.)
- (e). takes ಸನ್ and ಕ್ತ್ವ invariably (I. 2. 8.) and
- (f). allows optionally the augment ಇ before the primitive affix ವಸು (VII. 2. 68.) e. g. ವೇದ. 2 ವಿವತುಃ. 3 ವಿದುಃ. 4 ವೇತ್ಥ. 5 ವಿದಥುಃ. 6 ವಿದ. 7 ವೇದ. 8 ವಿದಿಷ. 9 ವಿದಿಮ. or ವತ್ತಿ &c. Imp. 3 ಅವಿದಃಃ. Impv. ವಿದಾಂಕರೂತು or ವಿದಾಂಕುರುತಾತ್. 2 ವಿದಾಂಕುರುತಾಂ. 3 ವಿದಾಂಕುರ್ವಸ್ತು. and so on, or ವೆತ್ತ. &c. Perf. ವಿದಾಂಚಕಾರ. and so on, or ವಿದದ &c. D. ವಿದಿಷತಿ. Ger. ವಿದಿತ್ವಾ.

(212). ವಧ್.

Does not *vridhdhiate* its penultimate before ಚೀ (VII. 3. 35.) e. g. Pass. Aor. ಅವಧಿ.

(213). ವೇ.

Becomes optionally ವಾ before ಣಿ when it means "to conceive or generate (VI. 1. 55.) e. g. C. ವಾಪಯತಿ or ವಾಯಯತಿ, in the sense alluded to, but ವಾಯಯತಿ, otherwise.

(214). ವೆ (ವೇಜ).

- (a). Optionally in the perfect becomes ವಯ್ before personal affixes not having indicative ಕ್, and ಉಯ್ or ಉವ್ before affixes having indicative ಕ್ (II. 4. 41; (VI. 1. 16, 38, 39, 40.)
- (b). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) when it has not the form of ವೆ.
- (c). becomes ವಾಯ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 37.) and

- (d). becomes ಉ before affixes having indicatory ಕ except ಲ್ಯಪ್ and affixes of the perfect (VI. 1. 15, 41) e. g. Perf. ವವೌ or ಉವಾಯ. 2 ವವತುಃ or ಉವಾಯತುಃ or ಉವತುಃ. 4 ವವಿಥ or ವವಾಥ or ಉವಯಿಥ. Ben. ಉವಾಯತ್. C. ವಾಯಯತಿ. *nish* ಉತ. Ger. ಉತ್ಯಾ.

(215). ವ್ಯಥ್.

Has ವಿ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VII. 4. 68.) e. g. ವಿವ್ಯಥೆ. 2 ವಿವ್ಯಥಾತೆ.

(216). ವೈ (ವೈಇ).

- (a). Remains as ವೈ in the perfect (VI. 1. 45.) and further requires ಥಲ್ to be invariably augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 66.)
- (b). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and before ಯಜ್ (VI. 1. 19.) and
- (c). gets *sámprasáranated* before ಯಜ್ and before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15.) and not being those of the perfect except before ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which when it is preceded by ಪರಿ it optionally gets *sámprasáranated* though not *sámprasáranated* otherwise (VI. 1. 43, 44.) e. g. Perf. ವಿವ್ಯಾಯ. 4 ವಿವ್ಯಯಿಥ. Ben. ವೀಯಾತ್. Pass. ವೀಯತೆ, FA ವೇವೀಯತೆ. *nish* ವೀತ. Ger. ವೀತ್ಯಾ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್). ಪರಿವ್ಯಾಯ or ಪರಿವೀಯ.

(217). ಪ್ರಶ್ (ಪ್ರಶ್ಚ್).

- (a). Gets *sámprasáranated* before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜೆ (VI. 1. 16.)
- (b). has ವ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and

- (c). requires as its gerundial affix ತ್ವಾ invariably augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 55.) e. g. ವ್ಯಕ್ತೃತಿ. Perf. ವವ್ಯಕ್ತೃ. 2 ವವ್ಯಕ್ತೃತುಃ. Ben. ವ್ಯಕ್ತೃಶ್ಯತ್. Pass ವ್ಯಕ್ತೃಶ್ಯತೆ. Ger. ವ್ರಕ್ತೃತ್ವೈ.

(218). IX ವ್ರೀ.

Optionally shortens its final vowel before affixes having indicative ಕ (VII. 3. 80.) e. g. ವ್ರೀಣಾತಿ or ವ್ರೀಣತಿ.

(219). ವ್ರಜ್.

Has its penultimate invariably *vridhiated* before ಏಚ್ of the aorist in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 3.) e. g. Aor. ಅವ್ರಾಜೀತ್.

(220). ವೃತ್ (ವೃತು.)

- (a). Is conjugated optionally in the *parasmaipadi* in the aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as its tense affix ; also when followed by ಸ್ಯ and ಸನ್₁ rejecting then the augmentation of ಸ್ಯ and ಸನ್ with ಇಟ್ (I. 3. 91, 92 ; III. 1. 55 ; VII. 2. 59.) and
- (b). has the words ವೃತ್ತ as that formed by ಕ್ತ from its C root when the meaning is "read fully" (VII. 2. 26.) e. g. 2nd Fut. ವತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ or ವರ್ತಿಷ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅವೃತತ್ or ಅವರ್ತಿಷ್ಯ. D ವಿವೃತ್ಸತಿ or ವಿವರ್ತಿಷತೆ. Anomalous word. ವೃತ್ತ (fully read).

(221). ಕವ್ (ಕಧ).

- (a). Becomes ಕೀಯ before affixes having indicative ಕ, being at the same time conjugated in the *ātmanepadi* (VII. 3. 78 I. 3. 60.) and
- (b). becomes ಕತ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 42.) e. g. ಕೀಯತೆ. C ಕಾ ವಯತಿ.

(222). ಕನಃ.

- (a). Does not become ಕನಃ *lopatating* its reduplicate in the perfect before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ and before ಫಲಃ (VI. 4. 126.) and.
- (b). gives the anomalous word ವಿಕಸ್ಮ, which means "arrogant" (VII. 2. 19.) e. g. Perf. 2 ಕಕಸತುಃ. 4 ಕಕಸಿಫಃ. Anomalous word. ವಿಕಸ್ಮ.

(223). II. ಐನಃ.

- (a). Takes ಅಜಃ as its tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 56.)
- (b). becomes ಐನಃ before this ಅಜಃ and before consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 34.) except ಧಿ₂ sub for ಙಿ₂ before which it becomes ಐ (VI. 4. 35. Sid. II. 126.)
- (c). is considered as a reduplicated base (VI. 1. 4. 6.) and
- (d). does not allow its C to shorten its penultimate before ಚಜಃ (VII. 4. 2.) e. g. 2 ಔಷ್ಪತಿ. 3 ಕಾನತಿ. 4 ಕಾಧಿ. Impv. ಕಾನತು or ಔಷ್ಪತ್. 2 ಔಷ್ಪಾಂ. 3 ಕಾನತು. Imp. 2 ಅಃಷ್ಪಾಂ. 3 ಅಕಾನುಃ. O. ಔಷ್ಪತ್. Aor. ಅಔಷ್ಪತ್. Ben. ಔಷ್ಪತ್. Pass ಔಷ್ಪತೆ. *nish* ಔಷ್ಪ.

(224). ಕಿಃ.

- (a). Takes ರತಿ, ರತಾಂ, ರತ as personal affixes in the 3rd person plural of the present, imperative and imperfect respectively (VII. 1. 6.)
- (b). *gunates* its vowel before all *sárvadhátuka* affixes (VII. 4. 21.) and changes its vowel into ಅಯಾಜಃ before affixes beginning with ಯ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VII. 4. 22.) and
- (c). takes ತ and ತವತ್ instead of ಕ್ತ and ತವತ್ as its *nish* affixes (I. 2. 19.) e. g. ಕತಿ. 2 ಕಯಾತಿ. 3 ಕುತಿ. Impv.

ಕತಾಂ. 2 ಕಯಾತಾಂ. 3 ಕರತಾಂ. Imp. ಅಕತ. 2 ಅಕಯಾ
ತಾಂ. 3 ಅಕರತ. O. ಕಯಾತ. 1st Fut. ಕಯಾತಾ. Pass
ಕಯ್ಯತಿ. FA ಕಾಕಯ್ಯತಿ. *nish* ಕಯಿತ.

(225). ಕೃಠಾ.

Becomes ಕೃ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 80.)
and optionally also in the perfect (VII. 4. 12.) e. g. ಕೃಣಾತಿ. Perf.
ಕಕೃತುಃ or ಕಕರತುಃ.

(226). ಕೈೃ (ಕೈೃಜ್).

- (a). Before *nishṭha* becomes ಶೀ when it is preceded by
ಪ್ರತಿ and optionally also when it is preceded by
ಅಭಿ and ಅವ (VI. 1. 25, 26.)
- (b). before *nish* becomes ಶೀ always even when not so
preceded if it means "to become thick or con-
gealed" (VI. 1. 24.) and
- (c). takes ನ, and ನವತ್ as its *nishṭha* affixes when it does
not mean "to feel" (ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ) (VIII. 2. 47.) e. g. *nish*
ಅಭಿಶೀನ or ಅಭಿಶ್ಯಾನ; ಅವಶೀನ or ಅವಶ್ಯಾನ; ಪ್ರತಿಶೀನ;
ಶೀನ; ಅಭಿಶೀತ or ಅಭಿಶ್ಯಾತ; ಅವಶೀತ or ಅವಶ್ಯಾತ; ಪ್ರತಿ
ಶೀತ; ಶೀತ.

(227). ಶಿ.

- (a). Takes ಷ್ as its tense affix of the aorist in the active
voice (III. 1. 48.) and
- (b). allows the augmentation with ಇಪ್ optionally of ಸನ್
(VII. 2. 49.) and absolutely of other ವಲ್ *ārdha-*
dhātuka affixes (B. 510.) except affixes having
indicatory ಕ (VII. 2. 11.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಕ್ರಯಾತಾ.
2nd Fut. ಕ್ರಯಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಶಿಕ್ರಿಯತ್. Perf. 4 ಶಿಕ್ರ
ಯಿಃ. D. ಶಿಕ್ರಯಿಷತಿ or ಶಿಕ್ರೀಷತಿ. *nish* ಶಿತ. Ger.
ಶಿತ್ವಾ.

(228) ಶ್ಯ (ಪುಟಿಶ್ಯ.)

- (a). Requires all *ārḥadhātuka* affixes except *nish* to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (B 510, VII. 2. 14.)
- (b). takes ಇಜ್ or ಅಜ್ alternatively with ಏಜ್ as its tense affix of the aorist in the active voice (III. 1. 49. Kás. thereon).
- (c). when it takes ಅಜ್ as above becomes ಶ್ಯ (VII. 4. 18.)
- (d). when it takes ಏಜ್ its final vowel is not *vridhdhiated* (VII. 2. 5.)
- (e). gets *sámprasáranated* optionally before ಯಜ್ and the affixes of the perfect and also before ಣಿ followed by ಸನ್ or ಇಜ್ (VI. 1. 30, 31.) and absolutely before other affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15) and
- (f) has ಕು as its reduplicate in the perfect when it gets *sámprasáranated* (VI. 1. 17. Sid. II. 108.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಕ್ಷಯಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಕ್ಷಯಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಕ್ಷಯಿಷತ್ or ಅಶಿಷ್ಯಿಷತ್ or ಅಶ್ಯಿಷತ್. Perf. ಕುಶಾವ or ಶಿಷ್ಯಾಯಾ. 4 ಕುಕವಿಥ or ಶಿಷ್ಯಯಿಥ. Ben. ಕೂಯಿಷತ್. Pass ಕೂಯಿಷಿ. Aor. of C. ಅಕೂಕವತ್ or ಅಶಿಷ್ಯಯಿಷತ್. D of C ಕುಶಾವಯಿಷತಿ or ಶಿಷ್ಯಯಾಯಿಷತಿ. D ಶಿಷ್ಯಯಿಷತಿ. FA ಕೂಕೂಯಿಷಿ or ಕ್ಷಿಷ್ಯಯಿಷತಿ. *nish* ಕೂನ.

(:29.) V ಕ್ಯ.

- (a). Becomes ಕ್ಯ in the special tenses (III. 1. 74.)
- (b). rejects the augment ಇಟ್ before all ವಜ್ affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13.)
- (c). conjugates its D in the *átmanepadi* except when the D is preceded by ಪ್ರತಿ or ಅಜ್ as an *upasarga* (I. 3. 57, 59.) and

- (d). has ಿ or ಁ as its reduplicate before ಣಿ followed by ಸನ್ or ಚಜ್ (VII. 4. 81, 93) e. g. ಕೃಣೋತಿ. Perf. 4 ಕುಕೃಣಧ. 8 ಕುಕೃಣವ. 9 ಕುಕೃಣಮ. Aor. of C ಅಕುಕೃಣತ or ಅಕಿಕೃಣತ. D of C ಕಾಕೃಣಯಿಷತಿ or ಕಿಣಾಯಿಷತಿ. D ಕುಕೃಣಿಷತಿ. But, ಪ್ರತಿಕುಕೃಣಿಷತಿ.

(230). ಕ್ಯಸಿ.

- (a). Does not *vridhhiate* its penultimate before ಿಚ್ though it is augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 5.) and
- (b). requires the augmentation with ಇಟ್ of ವಲ್ *sárva-dhátuka* affixes (VII. 2. 76) except such of them as consist of single consonants, for these are to be augmented with ಈಟ್ or ಅಟ್ at option (VII. 3. 98, 99.) e. g. ಕ್ಯಸಿತಿ. Imp. ಅಕ್ಯಸೀತ್ or ಅಕ್ಯಸ್ವತ್. Aor. ಅಕ್ಯಸೀತ್.

(231). ಷ್ವೇವ್.

- (a). Becomes ಷ್ವೇವ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 75.) and
- (b). has ತಿ or ಟಿ as its reduplicate in the perfect (Sid. II. 69.) e. g. ಷ್ವೇವತಿ. Perf. ತಿಷ್ವೇವ or ಟಿಷ್ವೇವ.

(232). ಸದ್ (ಷದ್).

- (a). Becomes ಸದ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 78.) and
- (b). does not take ಯಜ್ or ಿಯಜ್ except to convey a censure in connection with the action denoted by it (III. 1. 24.) e. g. ಸದತಿ. FA ಸಾಸದ್ಯತಿ and FP ಸಾಸತಿ, do not convey the sense of intensity or frequency.

(233). ಸನ್.

- (a). Forms its base in the aorist optionally by $\bar{1}$ ಸಿಚ್ in the 3rd and the 2nd person singular *átmanépadí* (II. 4. 79.)
- (b). allows ಸನ್ optionally to reject the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 49.) and rejects the augment absolutely before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 15.)
- (c). becomes ಸಾ when the augment ಇಟ್ is rejected before ಸನ್ and also before ಝಲ್ affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 42.) and
- (d). becomes ಸಾ optionally before affixes beginning with ಯ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 43.) e. g. A. Aor. ಅಸನಿಷ್ವ or ಅಸಾತ. 4 ಅಸನಿಷ್ವಾಃ or ಅಸಾಘಾಃ. Ben. ಸಾಯಾತ or ಸನ್ಯಾತ. Pass ಸಾಯತೆ or ಸನ್ಯತೆ. D ಸನಿಷ್ವತಿ or ಸಿಷಾಸತಿ. FA ಸಾಸನ್ಯತೆ or ಸಂಸನ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ಸಾತ.

(234.) ಸು.

Requires ಸಿಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi* to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 72.) e. g. ಅಸಾವೀತ್.

(235.) ಸ್ತೈಶಿ (ಸ್ತೈಶಿ or ಕ್ಷೈಶಿ).

When preceded by ಪ್ರ has as its *nishṭha* the following words:—ಪ್ರಸ್ತೀಮ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತೀತ; ಪ್ರಸ್ತೀಮವತ್. ಪ್ರಸ್ತೀತವತ್. (VI. 1. 23. VIII. 2. 54.)

(236.) ಸ್ಥಾ.

- (a). Becomes ತಿಷ್ವ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 78.)
- (b). takes $\bar{1}$ ಸಿಚ್ as its tense affix in the *parasmaipadi* (II. 4. 77.)

- (c). takes ಋ_1 as its tense affix in the *átmanepadi* becoming ಋ before the affix (I. 2. 17).
- (d). becomes ಋ also before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 4¹.) and ಋ before other consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 66.) except those of the benedictive before which it becomes ಋ (VI. 4. 67.) and except ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which it remains unchanged (VI. 4. 69.) and
- (e). becomes ಋ ಪ್ before ಣಿ followed by ಪಜ್ (VII. 4. 5.)
e. g. ತಿಷ್ಠತಿ. Aor. ಅಸ್ಥಾತ್. 2 ಅಸ್ಥಾತಾಂ. A. Aor. ಅಸ್ಥತ. Ben. ಸ್ಥೇಯಾತ್. Pass ಋಯಾತೆ. Aor. of C ಅತಿಷ್ಠಪತ್. FA ತೇಷ್ಠೀಯತೆ. *nish* ಋತ. Ger. ಸ್ಥಿತ್ವಾ. But- (ಲ್ಯಪ್). ಸ್ಥಾಯಿ.

(237). ಸಹ್.

- (a). Rejects the augment ಇಟ್ absolutely before *nish* and optionally before other *árdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ತ (VII. 2. 15, 48.) *e. g.* 1st Fut. ಸಹಿತಾ or ಸೋಧಾ. *nish* ಸೋಧೆ. ಸೋಧೆವತ್. Ger. ಸಹಿತ್ವಾ. ಸಾಧ್ಯಾ.

(238). IV. ಸಿಧ್ (ಸಿಧ್).

Becomes ಸಾಧ್ before ಣಿ when the sense relates to something not belonging to the other world (VI. 1. 49.) *e. g.* C. ಸಾಧಯತಿ in the sense alluded to though ಸೆಧಯತಿ otherwise.

(239) ಸೂ (ಸೂಜ್).

Allows the augment ಇಟ್ to be rejected absolutely before *nish* and optionally before other ವಲ್ *árdhadhátuka* affixes (VII. 2. 15, 44) and does not require its final vowel to be *gunated* before any *sàrvadhátuka* personal affix (VII. 3. 88.) *e. g.* Impv. 7 ಸುಪ್ಯೆ. 8 ಸುವಾವಪ್ಯೆ. 9 ಸುವಾಮಪ್ಯೆ. 1st Fut. ಸವಿತಾ or ಸೋತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸವಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಸೋಷ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ಸೂತ. Ger. ಸವಿತ್ವಾ or ಸೂತ್ವಾ.

(240). III. ಸ್ಯ.

- (a). Has its reduplicate as ಸ in the special tenses (VII. 5. 66.) and
- (b). takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 56.) and
- (c). rejects the augment ಇಱಿ before ವಶ affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13.) ಸಸರ್ತಿ. Aor. ಅಸರತಃ. Perf. 8 ಸಸ್ಯವ. 9 ಸಸ್ಯಮ.

241. I. ಸ್ಯ.

- (a). Becomes, before affixes having indicatory ಕ, ಧೌ when it means "to run" though it remains as ಸ್ಯ only when it does not mean so. (VII. 3. 78; Sid. II. 97.) and
- (b). rejects the augment ಇಱಿ before ವಲ್ affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13.) e. g. ಧಾವತಿ in the sense alluded to but ಸರತಿ otherwise. Perf. 8 ಸಸ್ಯವ. 9 ಸಸ್ಯಮ.

(142). ಸ್ಯಜ್.

Becomes ಸ್ಯಜ್ before ಝಲ್ affixes not distinguished by indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 58.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಸ್ರಷ್ಟ್ಯಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ರಷ್ಟ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಸ್ರಾಶ್ಚೀತಃ. Perf. 4 ಸಸರ್ಜಿಥ or ಸಸ್ರಜ್ಠ. Inf. ಸ್ರಷ್ಟ್ಯಂ.

(243.) ಸೇ (ಸೋ).

- (a). Becomes ಸಿ before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 40); ಸೇ before the personal affixes of the benedictive. (VI. 4. 67.); and ಸೀ before other consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ except ಲ್ಯಬ್ (VI. 4. 66, 69.)
- (b). takes ಿ ಜಜ್ optionally as its tense affix of the aorist in the *parasmaipadi* (II. 4. 78.) and

- (c). becomes ಸಾಯ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 37.) e. g. Aor. ಅಸಿಸ್ಸೀತ್ or ಅಸಾತ್. Ben. ಸೇಯಾತ್. Pass ಸೀಯತೆ. FA ಸೇಸೀಯತೆ. C ಸಾಯಾಯತಿ. *his/h* ಸಿತ. Ger. ಸಿತಾಪ್ಪ.

(244.) ಸ್ಕಂದ್.

Has ಚನೀ as its reduplicate for its FA and FP roots (VII. 4. 84.); and does not *lopate* its penultimate before ಕ್ವಾ (VI. 4. 31.) e. g. FA ಚನೀಸ್ಕದ್ಯತೆ. FP ಚನೀಸ್ಕನ್ನೀತಿ. Ger. ಸ್ಯಂತಾಪ್ಪ.

(245.) ಸ್ತು.

- (a.) Requires ಸಿಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi* to be augmented with ಇಚ್ (VII. 2. 72.) and rejects the augment before ವಲ್ affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13.) and
- (b.) allows consonantal *sarvadhātuka* affixes to be optionally augmented with ಈಚ್ (VII. 3. 95.) e. g. ಸ್ತುವೀತಿ or ಸ್ತಾತಿ. Aor. ಅಸ್ತಾವೀತ್. Perf. 4 ತುಮ್ವೋಥ್. 7 ತು ಷ್ಪವ. 8 ತುಷ್ಪಮ.

(246.) ಸ್ತ್ರಾ.

- (a.) Shortens its final before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 80.) and
- (b.) has ತ as its reduplicate before ಣಿ followed by ಚಚ್ (VII. 4. 95.) e. g. ಸ್ತ್ರಾಣಾತಿ. Aor. of C ಅತಸ್ತರತ್.

(247.) ಸ್ನ (ಸ್ನೇ)

- (a.) Requires its active base to be used in the reflective voice in the present, imperfect, imperative, and optative, but with *ātmanepadi* personal affixes (III. 1. 89.)
- (b.) takes no ಚಣ್ but ಸಿಚ್ only in the aorist of the reflective voice (III. 1. 89.) and

- (c). requires *ವಲ್* *árdhadhátuka* affixes to be augmented with *ಇಟ್* except before *ಸನ್* and other affixes having indicatory *ಕ* and except when it is to be used in the *átmanepùdi*, i. e. on account of the voice being passive or of an interchange of the action being intended to be expressed (B. 510; VII. 2. 10, 11, 12, 36.) 1st Fut. *ಸ್ವವಿತಾ*. 2nd Fut. *ಸ್ವವಿಭ್ಯತಿ*. Aor. *ಅಸ್ಯಾವೀತ್*. Reflective *ಸ್ವತೆ*. Aor. *ಅಸ್ಯಾವಿಷ್ಯ*. Pass. 1st Fut. *ಸ್ಯೋತಾ*. 2nd Fut. *ಸ್ಯೋಭ್ಯತೆ*. D *ಸುಸ್ಯಾವತಿ*. *nish* *ಸ್ವತೆ*. Ger. *ಸ್ವತ್ವಾ*.

(248). *ಸ್ಪಶ್*.

- (a). Has *ಫ* as its reduplicate before *ಣಿ* followed by *ಚಜ್* (VII. 4. 95.) and

- (b). before *nish* allow- its C optionally to be formed by *ಠಿ* *ಣಿ* and when so formed to reject the augment *ಇಟ್* (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. *ಅವಪ್ಪಕತೆ*. *nish* of C *ಸ್ಪವ್ಯ*, *ಸ್ಪಶಿತ*.

249. *ಸ್ಪೃಶ್*.

- Has either *ಸಿಹ್* or *ಶ್ಚ* as its tense affix in the aorist (Sid. II. 104.) e. g. Aor. *ಅಸ್ಯಪ್ಪಿಷೀತ್* or *ಅಸ್ಯಪ್ಪಿಷೀತ್* or *ಅಸ್ಯಪ್ಪಿಷ್ಠತ್*.

(250). *ಸ್ಥಾಯ್*.

- Becomes *ಸ್ಥೀ* before *nishtha* (VI. 1. 22.) and *ಸ್ಥಾವ* before *ಣಿ* (VII. 3. 41.) e. g. C *ಸ್ಥಾವಯತಿ*. *nish* *ಸ್ಥೀತ*.

(251). *ಸ್ಥಾರ್*.

- (a). Requires all affixes not distinguished by indicatory *ಜ್* or *ಣ* to be treated as affixes having indicatory *ಙ* (I. 2. 1.) and

- (b). becomes ಸ್ಪಾರ್ optionaly before ಣಿ (VI. 1. 54.) e. g.
1st Fut. ಸ್ಪಾರಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ಪಾರಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಸ್ಪಾರೀತ್.
C ಸ್ಪಾರಯತಿ. or ಸ್ಪೋರಯತಿ. D ಸುಸ್ಪಾರಿಷತಿ. Inf. ಸ್ಪಾರಿ
ರಿತುಂ.

(252). ಸ್ತ್ರೀ.

Has its D conjugated in the *átmanepadi* (I. 3. 57.) e. g.
ಸುಸಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷತೆ.

(253). ಸ್ತ್ರೀ.

- (a). When the sense of its C is "to be frightened or as-
tonished directly by a causative agent" its C is
conjugated invariably in the *átmanépadí* (I. 3.
68.) the C root becoming ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪ್ in this case (VI.
1. 57.) and
- (b). requires ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 74.)
e. g. C in the sense alluded to, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪಯತೆ; other-
wise, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಯತಿ. D ಸಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಿಷತೆ.

(254). ಸ್ಯಂದ್ (ಸ್ಯಂದೂ).

- (a). Is conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* optionally in the
aorist and also when it takes ಸ್ಯ or ಸನ್ (I. 3.
91, 92.)
- (b). takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix of the aorist in the *paras-
maipadi* (III. 1. 55.)
- (c). does not *lopate* its penultimate before ಕ್ವಾ (VI. 4. 31.)
and
- (d). rejects the augment ಇಟ್ before *àrdhadhàtuka* affixes
beginning with ಸ in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 59.)
e. g. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ಯಂದಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಸ್ಯಂತ್ಸ್ಯತೆ. ಸ್ಯಂತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ.
Aor. ಅಸ್ಯಂದಿಷ್ಯೆ or ಅಸ್ಯಂತ್ಸ್ಯೆ or ಅಸ್ಯಂದತ್. 2 ಅಸ್ಯಂದಿಷಾ
ತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ಯಂತ್ಸ್ಯಾತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ಯಂದತಾಂ. D ಸಿಸ್ಯಂದಿಷತೆ or ಸಿ
ಸ್ಯಂತ್ಸ್ಯತೆ or ಸಿಸ್ಯಂತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ. Ger. ಸ್ಯಂದಿತ್ಸ್ಯಾ or ಸ್ಯಂತ್ಸ್ಯಾ.

(255.) ಸ್ವಿಡ್ (ಪ್ವಿದಾ).

Has E. ತ and ತವತ್ as *nishṭha* affixes alternately with ಸ್ವಿ and ನವತ್ (I. 2. 19.) e. g. ಸ್ವಿನ್ನ್ or ಸ್ವಿದಿತ. ಸ್ವಿನ್ನ್ ವತ್ or ಸ್ವಿದಿತವತ್.

(256.) ಸ್ವಪ್.

- (a.) Requires consonantal *sàrvadhātuka* affixes consisting of single letters to be augmented with ಀಟ್ or ಅಟ್ (VII. 3. 98, 99.)
- (b.) requires other ವಲ್ *sàrvadhātuka* affixes to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 76)
- (c.) gets *sàmprasàraṇated* before ಯಜ್ and before ಣಿ followed by ಚಜ್ and before ಸನ್ which is to be treated as having indicatory ಕ and also other affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15, 18, 19; I. 2. 8.) and
- (d.) has ಸು as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and before ಣಿ followed by such affixes as require the reduplication of its C (VII. 4. 67.) e. g. ಸ್ವಿಪಿತಿ. Imp. ಅಸ್ವಪೀತ್ or ಅಸ್ವಪತ್. Aor. ಅಸ್ವಪೀತ್ or ಅಸ್ವಪತ್. Perf. ಸುಪ್ಪಾಪ. Ben. ಸುಪ್ಪಾತ್. Pass. ಸುಪ್ಪತೆ. Aor. of C ಅಸುಪ್ಪಾಪತ್. D of C ಸುಪ್ಪಾಪಯಿಷತಿ. D ಸುಪ್ಪಾಪ್ಪತಿ. FA ಸೋಪ್ಪಾಪ್ಪತೆ. *nishṭha* ಸುಪ್ಪ. Ger. ಸುಪ್ಪ್ಯ.

(257.) ಸ್ವಂಜ್, (ಪ್ವಂಜ್)

- (a.) Allows the affixes of the perfect to be treated optionally as affixes having indicatory ಕ (Sid. II. 102.) and
- (b.) loses its penultimate before ಕಮ್ (VI. 4. 25.) e. g. ಸ್ವಜ ತೆ. Perf. ಸಸ್ವಂಜಿ or ಸಸ್ವಜಿ.

(258.) ಸ್ವಿ.

Allows ವಲ್ *ardhadhātuka* affixes including ಸನ್ which it takes alternatively with ಸನ್ but excluding *nish* to be optionally augmented with ಇಲ್ unless they are those distinguished by indicatory ಕ, the option however not extending to the tense affix of the 2nd future, as before this affix the augmentation is absolutely required according to the general rule (VII. 2. 44. 49. 12. 15. Kās. on VII. 2. 44.) e. g. 1st. Fut. ಸ್ವರ್ತಾ or ಸ್ವರಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ವರಿವ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಸ್ವಾರೀತ or ಅಸ್ವಾರ್ಷೀತ. Perf. 4 ಸಸ್ಯ ರಿಥ or ಸಸ್ಯರ್ಥ. D ಸಿಸ್ವರಿವ್ಯತಿ or ಸುಸಸ್ವಾರ್ಷತಿ. *nish* ಸ್ವಿತ. Ger. ಸ್ವರಿ ತ್ಯಾ or ಸ್ವರಿತ್ಯಾ. Inf. ಸ್ವರಿತುಂ ಸ್ವರಿತುಂ.

(259.) ಷನ್.

- (a.) Becomes ವಧ್ in the benedictive (II. 4. 42.) and in the aorist optionally in the *ātmanepadi* but invariably otherwise (II. 4. 43, 44.)
- (b.) becomes ಷ in the 2nd person singular imperative taking ಷಿ at the same time as its personal affix (VI. 4. 36.)
- (c.) becomes ಷ್ಣ before vowel affixes except ಅಜ್ and ಷ before ಝಲ್ affixes if both these kinds of affixes have indicatory ಕ or ಷ (VI. 4. 37, 98; VII. 3. 54.)
- (d.) becomes ಷ್ಠಾನ್ before ಸನ್ (VI. 4. 16, VII. 3. 55.)
- (e.) becomes ಷುತ್ before affixes having indicatory ಙ or ಞ except ಚಿಣ್ and ಣಲ್ and ಷುನ್ before ಚಿಣ್ and ಣಲ್ (VII. 3. 32, 54.) and also after a reduplicate (VII. 3. 55.)
- (f.) becomes ಷ್ಠೀ before ಯಜ್ when it means to smite or kill (Sid. II. 209.)
- (g.) requires ಸ್ಯ to be augmented with ಇಲ್ (VII. 2. 70.)

- (h). allows *ವನ್* optionally to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 68.)
- (i). takes ನಿಚ್, as its tense affix in the aorist (I. 2. 14.) and
- (j). takes optionally ನಿಚ್ - ಚಿಣ್, ಸ್ಯ - ಚಿಣ್, ನೀಯುಟ್ - ಚಿಣ್, ತಾನ್ &c. - ಚಿಣ್ in the passive (VI. 4. 62.) e. g. 2 ಹತಃ. 3 ಘ್ನಂತಿ. Imp. 3 ಅಘ್ನನ್. Impv. 3 ಘ್ನಂತು. 4 ಜಹಿ. 2nd Fut. ಹನಿಷ್ಯತಿ. P. Aor. ಅವಧೀತ್. A. Aor. ಅವಧಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಹತ. 2 ಅವಧಿಮಾತಾಂ or ಅಹಸಾತಾಂ. Perf. ಜಘಾನ್. 2 ಜಘ್ನತುಃ. 4 ಜಘಂಥ or ಜಘನಿಥ. 7 ಜಘಾನ್ or ಜಘನ್. 8 ಜಘ್ನಿವ, ಜಘ್ನಿಮ. P. Ben. ವಧ್ಯಾತ್. A. Ben. ವಧಿಷ್ಯ. Pass 1st Fut. ಹನ್ತಾ or ಘಾನಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಹನಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಘಾನಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಘಾನಿ. 2 ಅಘಾನಿಮಾತಾಂ or ಅಹಸಾತಾಂ or ಅವಧಿಮಾತಾಂ. Ben. ಘಾನಿಷ್ಯ or ವಧಿಷ್ಯ. C ಘಾತಯತಿ. D ಜಘಾಂಸತಿ. FA (when the meaning is to smite or kill.) ಜಿಘ್ನೀಯತಿ. FP ಜಂಘನ್ತಿ. *nish* ಹತ. Ger. ಹತ್ವಾ. (ಕ್ವಸು) ಜಘ್ನಿವನ್ or ಜಘನ್ಸನ್.

(160.) III. ಹಾ. (ಓಷಾಕ್)

- (a.) Becomes ಹ or ಹ್ before consonantal *sûrvadhâtuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 116.) except before the affix ಹ್ಯ of the imperative before which it becomes ಹಾ, ಹಿ, or ಹೀ (VI. 4. 117.) and except before *sûrvadhâtuka* affixes beginning with ಯ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ before which its final vowel is entirely *lopatèd* (VI. 4. 118.) and
- (b.) becomes ಕ್ಷೇ in the benedicative, ಹ before ಕ್ವಾ, and ಹ್ otherwise before *ardhadhâtuka* consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 66, 67; VII. 4. 43.) e. g. 2 ಜಹಿತ್ಃ or ಜಹಿತಃ. Impv. 4 ಜಹಾಹಿ or ಜಹಿಹಿ or ಜಹೀಹಿ. O. ಜಹ್ಯಾತ್. Ben. ಕ್ಷೇಯಾತ್. FA ಜಿಹೀಯತಿ. *nish* ಹೀನ್. Ger. ಹಿತ್ವಾ.

(261.) ಓ.

Becomes ಛ after all reduplicates expect that of ಚ್ಚ coming directly after ಣಿ (VII. 3. 56.) e. g. ಜಿಘಾಽಯ. D ಜಿಘ್ರೀಷತಿ. D from C ಜಿಘ್ರೀಷಾಯೀಷತಿ. FA ಜಿಘ್ರೀಷತೀ. FP ಜಿಘ್ರೀಷತೀ or ಜಿಘ್ರೀಷತೀ.

(262.) ಊ.

- (a.) Forms optionally its perfect by the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs having then a reduplicate as it has in the special tenses (III. 1. 39.)
- (b.) does not change its final into ಉವಚ್ಚ but ಯಾನ್ only before vowel *sárvadhátuka* affixes (VI. 4. 87.) and
- (c.) takes ಧಿ as its personal affix in the 2nd per sing imperative (VI. 4. 101.) e. g. 3 ಜಾಹ್ಯತಿ. Imp. 4 ಜಹು ಧಿ. Perf. ಜಹಾವ or ಜಹವಾಂಚಿಕಾರ.

(263.) ಊ.

- (a.) Forms optionally its perfect by the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs having then a reduplicate as it has in the special tenses (III. 1. 39.)
- (b.) becomes ಕ್ರೀಪ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 36, 86.) and
- (c.) takes ನ and ನವತ್ alternatively with ಕ್ರ and ಕ್ರವತ್ respectively as its *nish* affixes (VIII. 2. 56.) e. g. Perf. ಜಿಹ್ರೀಷಾಯ or ಜಿಹ್ರೀಷಾಯಾಂಚಿಕಾರ. C ಕ್ರೀಷಯತಿ. *nish* ಕ್ರೀಷಣ or ಕ್ರೀಷತ.

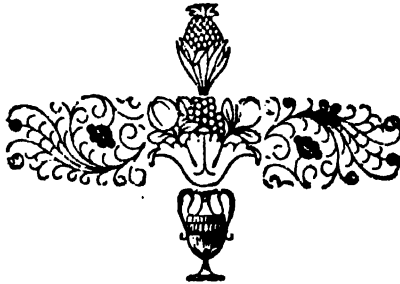
(264.) ಕ್ಷೈ.

- (a.) Takes ಅಜ್ಚ as its tense affix in the aorist optionally in the *átmanepadi* but absolutely otherwise (III. 1. 53, 54.)

- (b). is *sámprasáranāta* before ಣಿ followed by ಚೆಜ್ or ಸನಃ and before affixes having indicatory ಳ, and also when it is to be reduplicated (VI. 1. 15. 32, 33.) and.
- (c). becomes ಕ್ಷಾಯಃ before ಣಿ not followed by ಚೆಜ್ or ಸನಃ (VII. 3. 37.) e. g. Aor. ಅಕ್ಷತಃ. A. Aor. ಅಕ್ಷತ or ಅಕ್ಷ್ಯಸ್ತಃ. Perf. ಜುಹಾವಃ. Ben. ಕೂಯಾತ್. C. ಕ್ಷಾಯಾಯತಿ. Aor. of C ಅಜುಹವತ್. D of C ಜುಹಾವಯಿಷತಿ. FA ಜೋಕೂಯತಿ. FP ಜೋಷಿತಿ. *nish* ಕೂತ. Ger. ಕೂತ್ಯಾ.

(265.) ಕೃಷ್.

Optionally allows *nish* to reject the augment ಇಟ್ when the meaning conveyed is "horripilation" (VII. 2. 29.) e. g. ಕೃಷ್ಣ or ಕೃಷಿತ.



PART IV.

SIMPLE NOUNS.

CHAPTER I.

Formation of Primitive Nouns.

Proceeding now to the nouns we shall first advert to the formation of crude nouns. Not to allude to the controversy existing among the ancient Sanskrit grammarians as to whether there are any crude nouns at all which could not be traced to roots as their primary source, we may state as an universally acknowledged proposition that most of the simple crude nouns are derived from roots at first by the primitive affixes. Of these affixes, the miscellaneous affixes called *unadi* play a most important part. But they cannot be given *a priori*. Only when the words occur which present the forms of roots and of such affixes as are not the active and passive primitive affixes, we are able, from considering the result as presented in the words and ascertaining what the affixes and their indicatory letters must have been to produce that result, to ascertain the affixes in question. The maxim on this subject is given in the following couplet:—

संज्ञासुधातु रೂಪेಣी प्रत्ययश्च तत्रैवरे |
कारण्यद्विंशो द्यादसोऽन्ध म्प्रैतञ्चोत्प्रमाणादिषु॥

“The maxim in regard to the affixes “un” &c. is this that when, in appellatives, we find the forms of roots and affixes coming after them then one may know, from the result (as presented in the word), what are the indicatory letters, (which the affix must have possessed in order to produce the result)”. (III. 3. 1). In fact, these miscellaneous affixes are so various in form and sense that though as a grammatical proposition the crude nouns formed by them are supposed to be reducible to

roots and affixes in the manner aforesaid, they generally for all practical purposes of grammar require to be treated separately as if they were not derivative nouns but independent crude nouns. But other primitive words are more definite and admit of resolution into roots and affixes, and exhibit, as regards the sense of the affixes as well as the manner of their formation by these affixes, characteristics which can be generalized and classified. These are nouns formed by what we have termed the active and passive primitive affixes. Even as regards the connection of the sense of some of these affixes with the action denoted by certain roots to which they are attached, especially in the case of an affix called ಲ್ಯೃಃ and passive primitive affixes, there is a great *diversity*, and there are also so many other irregularities relating to them that their general character has been described in verse as follows :—

ಕೃಚಿತ್ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಃ ಕೃಚಿದಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಃ |
 ಕೃಚಿದ್ವಿಭಾಷಾ ಕೃಚಿಪನ್ಯದೇವ |
 ವಿಧೇರ್ವಿಧಾನಂ ಬಹುಧಾನವಿಕ್ರಮೈ |
 ಚಾತುರ್ವಿಧಂ ಚಾಹುಳಕಂವದಂತಿ ||

“Sometimes they are applied (where there was no express rule for their application); sometimes they are not applied (in spite of an express rule for their application); sometimes they are optionally applied or not; sometimes there is some other result (license permitted by the rule). Seeing that the application of the rules is various, they specify four kinds of varieties, (viz the four above mentioned, among which the last of the four includes all the cases not included in the other three)” (III. 3. 113).

And now in dictionaries we can find a complete enumeration of all the primitive nouns formed by affixes other than the miscellaneous ones as well as by these latter. Still, as a knowledge of the most common affixes of the former description and of the manner in which nouns are formed by them will give a careful student an easy and practically a very valuable hold over a large family of such nouns, we propose to direct our

attention to the formation of this latter kind of primitive nouns, omitting however those which have been formed by affixes exceptionally applicable to them, or in accordance with rules peculiar to them.

2. The most common primitive nouns are as follows :—

A. Active primitive affixes.

(1) Affs. which give the sense of an agent generally, without referring the action to any actual time as present, past, or future, the sense being generally descriptive.

(i) ಣ್ವೀಲ್ (ii) ತ್ಯಚ್
(iii) ತ್ಯಚ್ (iv) ವನಿಸ್
(v) ಕ್ವನಿಸ್ (vi) ವನಿಸ್
(vii) ವಿಚ್ (viii) ಕ್ಯೆಠ್
(ix) ಣ (x) ಕ್ (xi) ಅನ್
(iii. 1. 41, 133, 136;
iii. 2. 1, 75, 76; v.
3. 59; vi. 4. 154.)

(2) Affs. which give the sense only of fitness to be an agent

(i) ತ್ಯಚ್ (ii) ತ್ಯಚ್
(iii. 3. 169; v. 3. 59;
vi. 4. 154)

(3) Affs. which have the root accompanied by a word ending in a case affix as an ಉಪಪದಃ *upapadaḥ* i. e. as a word upon which it is dependent and which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action which has reference to what is expressed by the *upapada* is well or repeatedly done by the agent, or that the action is the habit of the agent not however related to the genus to which the agent belongs, or that the action is like that done by, (not *done to*) with, or otherwise, in respect of what is expressed by the *upapada*, or that the action has reference to what is expressed by the *upapada* as a matter of row.

ಣಿನಿ (iii. 2. 78, 79,
80, 81, Sid. ii. 371,
372)

(4) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that there is some necessity or indebtedness on the part of the agent in connection with the action denoted by the roots.

ಣಿವಿ (iii. 3. 170).

(5) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action is simply the object of a prayer of some one who wishes that that may be the action of that agent.

ವ್ರನ್ (iii. 1. 150).

(6) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action is simply the object of a prayer of some one who wishes that that may be the action of that agent, the sense being simply appellative.

(i) ಕ್ತಿಚ್ (ii) ಕ್ಷ (iii) ಸ್ವಿ sub. for ಕ್ಷ (iv) ತ (iii. 3. 174).

(7) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action refers to the physical condition of the agent.

ಚಾನಶ್ (iii. 2. 129).

(8) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action refers to the general habit or nature of the agent or is one in respect of which he has power or skill.

(i) ಚಾನಶ್ (ii) ತ್ತ್ಯ ನ್ (iii) ತ್ಯನ್ (iv) ಕ್ವಿಪ್ (v) ಉ (vi) ಯುಚ್ (iii. 2. 129, 135, 148, 149, 168, 177, 178; v. 3. 59; vi. 4. 154.)

(9) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action is future in respect of another action performed for the sake of that future action, the latter action being denoted by a verb as an *upapada*.

(i) ಣ್ವಲ್ (ii) ಲ್ಷ (iii. 3. 12).

(10) Affs. which being attached to roots denoting fixedness, motion, or eating, give the sense of agent and of location in connection with the action denoted by the roots, *i. e.* that the action is located by the agent in this or that *site*.

(11) Affs. which give senses other than that of the agent, *viz.*, object, instrument, and so forth, in diverse ways that relate to the action, the sense being generally appellative, and quantity or measure being intended to be expressed.

(12) Affs. which give senses other than that of the agent, *viz.*, object, instrument, and so forth, in diverse ways that relate to the action, the sense being generally appellative.

(13) Aff. which simply denote the state of the action with the addition that the state is a completed state which the action has attained.

(14) Aff. which denote the simple state of the action or the object of the action when transitive, the root having as its *upapada* the words ಕೃಷದ, ದ.ಶ, and ಸು, in the sense of "unpleasantly" or "pleasantly".

(i) ಕ್ಷ (ii) ನೃ sub. for ಕ್ಷ (iii) ತ (iii. 4. 76.)

(i) ಘೋಷ (ii) ಕ್ರಿನ್ (iii) ನಿ sub for ಕ್ರಿನ್ (iv) ಅ (v) ಅಜ್ (vi) ಯಾಚ್ (vii) ಣ್ಯಲ್ (viii) ಇಜ್ (ix) ಅನಿ. (3. 3. 26).

(i) ಲ್ಯುಟಿ (ii) ಘೆ (iii) ಘೋಷ (iv) ಅಜ್ (v) ಅಪ್ (vi) ಕ್ರಿ+ಮಪ್ (ಕ್ರಿಮಃ) (vii) ಅ ಘಾಚ್ (viii) ಕ್ರಿನ್ (ix) ನಿ sub. for ಕ್ರಿನ್ (x) ಅ (xi) ಅಜ್ (xii) ಯಾಚ್ (xiii) ಣ್ಯಲ್ (xiv) ಇಜ್ (xv) ಅನಿ.

(i) ಘೋಷ (ii) ಅಜ್ (iii) ಅಪ್ (iv) ಕ್ರಿ+ಮಪ್ (ಕ್ರಿಮಃ) (v) ಅಘಾಚ್ (vi) ಕ್ರಿನ್ (vii) ನಿ sub for ಕ್ರಿನ್ (viii) ಣಿ (ix) ಅಜ್ (x) ಯಾಚ್ (xi) ಣ್ಯಲ್ (xii) ಇಜ್ (xiii) ಅನಿ (xiv) ಕ್ಷ (v) ನೃ sub. for ಕ್ಷ (xvi) ತ (xvii) ಲ್ಯುಟಿ (iii 3. 106, 111, 115.)

(i) ಖಲ್ (ii) ಯಾಚ್ (iii. 3. 126; iii. 3. 128.)

B. *Passive Primitive affixes.*

(III. 3. 113, 163, 169, 171, 171; III. 1. 95; III. 4. 70.)

(1) Affs. which denote fitness or "oughtness" (the obligatory character) of the action denoted by the roots to which they are attached, the person or thing of whom or of which the fitness or "oughtness" is declared being related to the action when transitive chiefly as the object, but sometimes also as the instrument and the recipient, and in various other ways.

(i) ತವ್ಯ (ii) ಅನೀಯಂ
(iii) ಯತ್ (iv) ಣ್ಯತ್ (v) ಕ್ಯಪ್.
'(iii. 1. 110, 96, 97, 98, 124.)

(2) Affs. giving the above mentioned sense in connection with a transitive action, the fitness of the thing or person referred to being further related to the action only as the object.

ಕ್ಲೇವಿಮರ್. (B. 822)

3 Observations:—

(1) In the affixes ಕ್ಯಪ್ and ಣ್ಯಪ್, omitting the indicatory letters which include the vowel ಾ because we find this stated to be nasal, there remains only the close consonant ಪ್; and this is to be *lopatad*, the whole affix thus practically amounting to zero. (VI. 1. 67.)

(2) In the room of the expressions (1) ವ್ಯ and (2) ಯಾ contained in the affixes (1) ಣ್ಯಪ್ and (2) ಲ್ಯಪ್ respectively, the expressions ಅನ and ಅಶ should be substituted when the affixes are actually used. (VII. 1. 1.)

4 The changes which the primitive affixes and the verbal bases that take them undergo when they are united in order to form words from them are, it has been seen, generally the same as in the case of other non-secondary verbal affixes, and whatever exceptions affect this general rule have been already

noticed. It therefore remains only to give models shewing how words are to be formed by the primitive affixes we have given above.

5. Adverting to the fact apparent from the list of affixes already given that more than one affix often occur in the same sense, it may be said generally that all these different affixes in the sense indicated may be employed at pleasure after all roots with a few exceptions which will be noticed by and by.

6. Of the affixes which may thus be employed after all roots without distinction, the affixes other than ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and those beginning with ತ produce words as follows:—

(1) By the affixes ಣ್ನಾಲ್ and ಣಿನಿ as by the affix ಣಮಾಲ್ *e. g.* F P ಬೇಛಿಡ್=ಬೇಛಿದಕ and ಬೇಛಿದಿನ; ಕಛ=ಕಛಕ and ಕಛಿನ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ್=ಪಿಪರಿಪಕ and ಪಿಪರಿಪಿನ; X ಚೇರರ್=ಚೇರಕ and ಚೇರಿನ; C ಲಾವ್=ಲಾವಕ and ಲಾವಿನ; ಚಿ=ಚಾಯಕ and ಚಿಯಿನ; ಧ್ವ=ಧಾರಕ and ಧಾವಿನ; ನಿ=ನಾಯಕ and ನಾಯಿನ; ಚಿತ್ರ=ಚೇತಕ and ಚೇತಿನ; ನೃತ್ರ=ನರ್ತಕ and ನರ್ತಿನ; ಕ್ಷಪ್=ಕಲ್ಪಕ and ಕಲ್ಪಿನ; ಕ್ಷಾತ್=ಕೀರ್ತಕ and ಕೀರ್ತಿನ; ಪಾ=ಪಾಯಕ and ಪಾಯಿನ.

(2) By ಚಾನಕ as by ಕಾನಕ. *e. g.* ಧ್ರ from ಧ್ಯ=ಧರವಾನ; C ಚೇರಯ=ಚೇರಯನಾನ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷವಾನ; ತುರ=ತದವಾನ; ತನು=ತನ್ವಾನ; ಸುನು=ಸುನ್ವಾನ; ಅಶ್ನು=ಅಶ್ನುವಾನ.

(3) By affixes ಮನಿನ, ವುನ್, ಲ್ಯುಟಿ, ಅನೀಯಲ್, and ವಿಚ as follows:—

Roots ending in open ಯ preceded by consonats.	FA ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯ-(f+p) + ಮನ್ &c = ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯನ್, ಬೇಛಿದಕ, ಬೇಛಿದನ, ಬೇಛಿದನೀಯ, and ಬೇಛಿದ.	(1)
---	---	-----

Other roots ending in ಅ.	ಕಛ=ಕಛ-f-ಮನ್ &c.=ಕಛನ್, ಕಛಕ, ಕಛನ, ಕಛನೀಯ, and ಕಛಿ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ = ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠನ್, ಪಿಪರಿಷಕ, ಪಿಪರಿಷನ, ಪಿಪರಿಷನೀಯ, and ಪಿಪರಿಷ್.	(2)
--------------------------	---	-----

Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಚಿ=ಚಿ @ *gp*+ಮನ್ &c.=ಚೇಮನ್, ಚೆಯಕ, ಚೆಯಸ, ಚೆಯನೀಯ, and ಚೆ; ನಿ=ನೇಮನ್, ನಯಕ, ನಯಸ, ನಯನೀಯ, and ನೆ; ಸ್ತು=ಶ್ಲೋಮನ್, ಸ್ತುವಕ, ಸ್ತುವಸ, ಸ್ತುವನೀಯ, and ಸ್ತೋ; ಭೂ=ಭೂಮನ್, ಭವಕ, ಭವಸ, ಭವನೀಯ, and ಭೋ; ಕ್ಯ=ಕರ್ಮನ್, ಕರಕ, ಕರಣ, ಕರಣೀಯ, and ಕಃ (3)

Roots ending in consonants with light penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಚಿತ್=ಚಿತ್ @ *gp*+ಮನ್ &c.=ಚೇತ್ಯನ್, ಚೇತಕ, ಚೇತನ, ಚೇತನೀಯ, and ಚೇತ್. ಯುಧಿ=ಯೋಧ್ಯನ್, ಯೋಧಕ, ಯೋಧನ, ಯೋಧನೀಯ and ಯೋಧಿ; ನೃತ್=ನರ್ತ್ಯನ್, ನರ್ತಕ, ನರ್ತನ, ನರ್ತನೀಯ, and ನರ್ತ್. (4)

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.

ಕ್ವಾತ್, ಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for *p*+ಮನ್ &c.=ಕೀತ್ಯನ್, ಕೀರ್ತಕ, ಕೀರ್ತನ, ಕೀರ್ತನೀಯ, and ಕೀರ್ತ್. (5)

Roots other than the above.

ಪಿ=ಪಿ+ಮನ್ &c.=ಪಿಪನ್, ಪಿಪಕ, ಪಿಪನ, ಪಿಪನೀಯ, and ಪಿ; ಧನ್=ಧನ್ಯನ್, ಧನಕ, ಧನನ, ಧನನೀಯ, and ಧನ್; ಸಾಧ್=ಸಾಧ್ಯನ್, ಸಾಧಕ, ಸಾಧನ, ಸಾಧನೀಯ, and ಸಾಧ್. ಸಂಘ್=ಸಂಘನ್, ಸಂಘಕ, ಸಂಘನ, ಸಂಘನೀಯ, and ಸಂಘ್. (6)

(4) By the affix ವನಿ as by the above affixes except in the case of roots ending in short vowels, in which case the words are formed as by ಲ್ಯವ್, and of roots ending in nasals from which the formation of the words is as follows:—

Roots ending in nasals with light penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ಷಿಣ್=ಕ್ಷಿಣ್ @ *gp* and @ ಆ for *f*+ವನ್ =ಕ್ಷಯಣವನ್; ಸ್ವಿಮ್=ಸ್ವಯಣವನ್; ಮುಣ್=ಮುಪಾವನ್; ಮೃಣ್=ಮರಾವನ್.

Other roots ending in nasals.

ಜನ್=ಜನ್ @ ಆ for *f*+ವನ್=ಜಾವನ್; ಕಣ್=ಕಾವನ್; ದಾನ್=ದಾವನ್; ಸ್ವೀಮ್=ಸ್ವಿಯವನ್; ಕೂಣ್=ಕಾವವನ್; ಘೂರ್ಣ್=ಘೂರಾವನ್;

ಓಠ್=ಅವಾವನ್ ; But FA ಬೆಭಿದ್ಯೆ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯೆ
 ತ್ವನ್ ; ಕಥ್=ಕಥತ್ವನ್ ; D ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್=ಪಿಪಠಿಷತ್ವನ್ ;
 ಚಿ=ಚಿತ್ವನ್ ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತುತ್ವನ್ ; ಕೃ=ಕೃತ್ವನ್ ;
 ಪಾ=ಪಾವನ್ ; ನಿ಼=ನೀವನ್ ; ಭೂ=ಭೂವನ್ ; ಪ್ಯಾ=
 ಪರ್ವನ್ ; ಚಿತ್=ಚೇತ್ವನ್ ; ಧನ್=ಧತ್ವನ್ ; ಸಾಧ್=
 ಸಾಧ್ಯನ್ ; ಸಂದ್=ಸಂದ್ಯನ್.

(5) By the affix ಕ್ವನಿಽ as by ಲ್ಯಽ. e. g. FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯೆ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯೆತ್ವ
 ನ್ ; ಕಥ್=ಕಥತ್ವನ್ ; D ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್=ಪಿಪಠಿಷತ್ವನ್ ; FA ಲೋಲೂಯ್=ಲೋಲೂಯ್
 ತ್ವನ್ ; ಚಿ=ಚಿತ್ವನ್ ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತುತ್ವನ್ ; ಸ್ತ್ರೂ=ಸ್ತ್ರೂತ್ವನ್ ; ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ=ಗ್ಲಾ
 ವನ್ ; ಕ್ಯಾ=ಕೀರ್ವನ್ ; ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪೂರ್ವನ್ ; ವ್ಯಾ=ವೂರ್ವನ್ ; ಕ್ಯಾತ್=ಕೀರ್ತ್ವನ್ ; ದಂಠ
 =ದಕ್ವನ್ ; ನಿ಼=ನೀವನ್ ; ಭೂ=ಭೂವನ್ ; ಪಚ್=ಪಚ್ಚೆನ್ ; ದಿವ್=ದೀವನ್ ; ಪುಠ
 =ಪೂರ್ವನ್ ; ಮಾರ್ಘ್=ಮೂರ್ಘನ್ ; ನಿಂದ್=ನಿಂದ್ಯನ್ ; X ಚೋರ್=ಚೋರ್ವನ್ ;
 C ಭಾವ್=ಭಾವನ್ ; ಜನ್=ಜನ್ಯನ್ ; ಘ್ನಿ=ಘ್ನಿನ್.

(6) By the affix ಕ್ಲೇವಿಽ as by ಅನೀಯರ್ in regard to roots
 ending in ಅ and as by ಕಾಸಚ್ in regard to other roots except roots
 ending in ಋ and ೠ and in consonants with penultimate ಅ
 but of course without the reduplication which ಕಾಸಚ್, as being
 an affix of the perfect, requires. e. g. FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯೆ=ಬೇಭಿದೇವಿಮ ; ಕಥ್
 =ಕಥೇವಿಮ ; D ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್=ಪಿಪಠಿಷೇವಿಮ ; ಪಚ್=ಪಚ್ಚೇವಿಮ ; ಪಾ=ಪೇವಿಮ ; ಚಿ=
 ಚಿಯೇವಿಮ ; ವಿಠ=ವಿಯೇವಿಮ ; ಶ್ರಿ=ಶ್ರಿಯೇವಿಮ ; ಹ್ರಿ=ಹ್ರಿಯೇವಿಮ ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತು
 ವೇವಿಮ ; ಭೂ=ಭುವೇವಿಮ ; ಭಿದ್=ಭಿದೇವಿಮ ; ತುದ್=ತುದೇವಿಮ ; ದ್ಯೌ=ದ್ಯೌ
 ವೇವಿಮ ; ಕ್ಯಾತ್=ಕೀರ್ತೇವಿಮ ; ಸಾಧ್=ಸಾಧೇವಿಮ ; ನಿ಼ವ್=ನೀವೇವಿಮ. But as
 to roots ending in ಋ and ೠ and in consonants with penulti-
 mate ಅ, the formation of the words is as follows:—

Roots ending in ಋ (labial). ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪ್ಯಾ @ ಉರ್ for f+ ವವಿಮ = ಪುರೇವಿ
 ಮ ; ವ್ಯಾ=ವ್ರೇವಿಮ.

Roots ending in ೠ (non-labial). ಕ್ಯಾ=ಕ್ಯಾ @ ಇರ್ for +f ವವಿಮ = ಕಿರೇವಿಮ.

Roots ending in ಋ and roots ending in
 consonants with pen- ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತು+ವವಿಮ=ಸ್ತ್ರೇವಿಮ ; ಕೃ=ಕ್ರೇವಿ
 ಮ ; ಪಚ್=ಪಚ್ಚೇವಿಮ.
 ultimate ಅ.

7. By the affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್, words are formed in the same manner as by ಲ್ಯುಪ್, except (1) roots ending in a nasal with a short penultimate vowel, (2) roots ending in ಳ without penultimate ರ, (3) roots ending in ಳ with penultimate ರ, (4) roots ending in ವ with penultimate ರ, (5) roots ending in ವ without penultimate ರ, the formation of the words in the case of all these roots being as follows :—

Roots ending in ಳ without penultimate ರ. ಪ್ಪಾಲ್ಪ್=ಪ್ಪಾಲ್ಪ್ @ ಕ್ for f+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಪ್ಪಾಲ್ಪ್=ಪ್ಪಾಲ್ಪ್ (irregular).

Roots ending in ಳ with penultimate ರ. ಮಾರ್ಪ್=ಮಾರ್ಪ್- f+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಮಾರ್ಪ್=ಮಾರ್ಪ್. FP ಮೇಮಾರ್ಪ್ =ಮೇಮಾರ್ಪ್ =ಮೇಮಾರ್ಪ್

Roots ending in ವ with penultimate ರ. ಧವ್ಪ್=ಧವ್ಪ್- f+ಕ್ವಿಪ್ =ಧರ್ಪ್=ಧರ್ಪ್. FP ದೋಧವ್ಪ್ =ದೋಧರ್ಪ್ =ದೋಧರ್ಪ್

Roots ending in ವ without penultimate ರ. ಕವ್=ಕವ್ @ ಊ for f+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಕೋ ; ದಿವ್ =ದೋ ; ಚೇವ್=ಚೋ ; ಕೈವ್=ಕೋ ; ಸೇವ್=ಸೋ.

Roots ending in a nasal with a short penultimate vowel. ಧನ್=ಧನ್ @ ಲ್ಪ+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಧಾನ್ ; FP ತನ್=ತನ್ತಾನ್ ; ಜಿಂ=ಜಿಂ ; FP ಜಿಂಜಿಂ=ಜಿಂಜಿಂ ; ಜನ್=ಜಾನ್ ; FP ಜುಂಜುನ್=ಜುಂಜಾನ್ ; ಫೈಣ್=ಫೈಣ್ ; FP ಜರಿಫೈಣ್=ಜರಿಫೈಣ್.

But ಕಥ್=ಕಥತ್ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಪ್=ಪಿಪರಿಪತ್ ; FA ಲೋಲೂಯ=ಲೋಲೂ ; FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ್=ಬೇಭಿದ್ ; ಚಿ=ಚಿತ್ ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತುತ್ ; ಧ್ಯ=ಧ್ಯತ್ ; FP ದರೀಧ್ಯತ್ =ದರೀಧ್ಯತ್ ; ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪ್ಯಾ ; ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪ್ಯಾ ; ಕೈ=ಕೇ ; ಸ್ಕಂ=ಸ್ಕದ್ ; ನಂದ್ from ನದಿ=ನಂದ್ ; ಪಾ=ಪಾ ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಜಾ=ಜಾಜ್ಜಾ ; ನೀ=ನೀ ; ಭೂ=ಭೂ ; ಪಚ್=ಪಚ್ ; ಚಿತ್=ಚಿತ್ ; ದುಹ್=ಧುಹ್ ; ಗುಹ್=ಘುಹ್ ; ತೈಪ್=ತೈಪ್ ; ಮೂಲ್=ಮೂಲ್.

8. Taking now the affixes (1) ತೃಚ್ and (2) ತವ್ಯ of those beginning with ತ, it is to be said that by these affixes words can be formed in the same manner as by ತುಮಾನ್. e. g. ದಾ=ದಾ ತೃ and ದಾತವ್ಯ; ಚಿ=ಚೇತೃ &c; ನಿ=ನೇತೃ &c; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತೇತೃ &c; ಭಿ=ಭೇತೃ &c; ಮುಚ್=ಮೋಕ್ತೃ &c; ವಿಹ್=ವೇಹ್ಯ &c; ರಂಜ್=ರಕ್ತೃ &c; FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದಿತ್ಯ &c; ಕಥ್=ಕಥಿತ್ಯ &c; D ಪಿಪರಿವ್=ಪಿಪರಿವಿತ್ಯ &c; X ಜೋರ=ಜೋರಯಿತ್ಯ &c; C ಭೇದಿ=ಭೇದಯಿತ್ಯ &c; FP ಚೇಚಿ=ಚೇಚಯಿತ್ಯ &c; ಯಾ=ಯಾವಿತ್ಯ &c; ಭೂ=ಭವಿತ್ಯ &c; ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪರಿತ್ಯ or ಪರಿತೃ; ಕ್ಯಾತ್=ಕೀರ್ತಿತ್ಯ &c.

9. The formation of words by the affix ಕ್ಷಿಚ್ which, it will be remembered, never takes the augment ಇಚ್ is according to the models already given for the affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್, but with the difference that no ತುಕ್ is inserted after roots ending in short vowels as in the case of the latter affix, thus :—

ಕಥ್=ಕತ್ತಿ; D ಪಿಪರಿವ್=ಪಿಪರಿವ್ವಿ; FA ಲೋಲೂಯ=ಲೋಲೂತಿ; FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿತ್ತಿ; X ಜೋರ=ಜೋರ್ತಿ; C ಭಾವ್=ಭಾತಿ; ಪಾ=ಪಾತಿ; FA ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ=ಜಾಜ್ಞಾತಿ; ಚಿ=ಚಿತಿ; ನಿ=ನೀತಿ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತುತಿ; FA ಲೋಲೂ=ಲೋಲೂತಿ; ಭೂ=ಭೂತಿ; ಕ್ಯಾ=ಕ್ಯತಿ; ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪ್ಯರ್ತಿ; ವ್ಯಾ=ವ್ಯರ್ತಿ; ಕ್ಯಾ=ಕೀರ್ತಿ; FP ಚೇಕ್ರೇ=ಚೇಕ್ರೇತಿ; ಧನ್=ಧಾಂತಿ; FP ತಂತನ್=ತಂತಾಂತಿ; ಜಿಂ=ಜೀಂತಿ; ಜನ್=ಜಾಂತಿ; ಘೃಣ್=ಘೃಣಿಣ್ವಿ; FA ಜರಿಘೃಣ್=ಜರಿಘೃಣಿಣ್ವಿ; ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್=ಪ್ರಚ್ಛಿ; ಮಾರ್ಘ್=ಮಾರ್ತಿ; ರವ್=ರೋತಿ; ದಿವ್=ದಿವ್ಯತಿ; ಚೀವ್=ಚೀವ್ಯತಿ; ಕ್ರಿವ್=ಕ್ರಿಯತಿ; ಸೇವ್=ಸಯೂತಿ; ಧವ್=ಧರ್ತಿ; FP ದೋಧವ್=ದೋಧರ್ತಿ; ಕ್ಯಾತ್=ಕೀರ್ತಿ; ಸ್ಕಂದ್=ಸ್ಕತ್ತಿ; FP ನಾನಂದ್=ನಾನತ್ತಿ; ನದ್ from ನದಿ=ನಂತಿ; ಪಚ್=ಪಕ್ತಿ; ಚಿತ್=ಚಿತ್ತಿ; ದಾಹ್=ದಾಗ್ಧಿ; ಗುಹ್=ಗೂಢಿ; ತೃಪ್=ತೃಪ್ತಿ.

10. In the same manner as participles have been formed by the affixes ಕ್ಷ, ಸ್ಪ sub for ಕ್ಷ, and ತ other words also are formed by these affixes. Thus, ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪ್ಯರ್ಣ; ದವ್=ವತ್ತ; ಕ್ಯಾ=ಕೀರ್ಣ; ಅಸಿ=ಅಸಿತ; ಯಾ=ಯಾತ; ಭುಂಜ್=ಭುಕ್ತ; ಕ್ಯಾ=ಕೀರ್ಣ; ಕರ್=ಕಕ್ತ; ಹಸಿ=ಹಸಿತ; ಸಹ್=ಸಹಿತ; ಜಲ್ಪ್=ಜಲ್ಪಿತ.

11. The application of the affixes which come only after some particular kinds of roots and not after all, is as follows :—

(1.) Of the affixes given under article 1 Section A,
the affix ॐ should be used after roots ending in ॐ
without an *upasarga* and when transitive, without
their object expressed as an *upapada*, (III. 1. 141).

the affix ॐ should be used (a) after roots ending in ॐ
1stly if they have taken an *upasarga* and when tran-
sitive have not the object expressed as an *upapada*,
2ndly if they are transitive and have their object
expressed as an *upapada* having at the same time
no *upasarga*, and 3rdly if they whether transitive
or intransitive and whether coupled with an
upasarga or not have a word ending in a case
affix as an *upapada*; (III. 2. 4. Sid. II. 324) and
(b) after roots having ॐ as their penultimate, if
they when transitive have not their object expres-
sed as an *upapada*.

ॐ should be used only after roots which do not take
 ॐ and ॐ as above and even then only if they are
transitive and have their object expressed as an
upapada (III. 1. 136; III. 2. 1).

ॐ after all roots when to the word formed the
secondary affixes ॐ or ॐ are to be
attached afterwards; and

ॐ after all roots except when ॐ is to be used.

(2.) Of the affixes given under article 2, Section A use
 ॐ when this affix is to be used under article 1
and ॐ in other cases.

(3.) Of the affixes given under article 8 Section A,
 ॐ can come only after desiderative roots (III. 2. 135
168);

ಯಾಚ್ only after other intransitive roots denoting motion or sound and such other A roots beginning with consonants as are distinguished by a gravely accented indicative vowel (III. 2. 148 149,) and

ಚಃನಠ, ತ್ಯನ್, and ಕ್ವನ್ after other roots than those above mentioned (Sid. II. 371 and 372) ತ್ಯನ್ being used instead of ತ್ಯನ್, if the secondary affix ಇಷ್ಯನ್ or ಈಯಸುನ್ is to be attached to the word formed afterwards.

(4) Of the affixes given under article 9, Section A ಅಠ can be used only after transitive roots having their object expressed as an *upapada* and ಣ್ಯತ್ only in other cases (III. 3. 12, 10.)

(5) Of the affixes given under article 11, Section A,

ಫಿಷ್ should be used except when feminine words are not intended to be formed (III. 3. 17, and 20); and when feminine words are intended to be formed,

(a) ಅನಿ should be used after roots having the negative particle ಣಿಷ್ as an *upapada* if a curse is intended; (III. 3. 112) and

(b) in other cases ಯಾಚ್ should be used after *ni* roots (III. 3. 107); ಅ, after other derivative roots having their derivation affixes actually present (III. 3. 102); ಅ, also after other roots which have a heavy vowel and end in a consonant (III. 3. 103); ಅಞ್ after roots ending in ಅ and having an *upasarga* (III. 3. 106); ನಿ₁ sub for ಕ್ವನ್ after roots ending in ಋ and after ಲ್ಯಾದಿ roots (III. 3. 94); and ಕ್ವನ್, after other roots than those above mentioned (III. 3. 94); and

(c) when the sense is appellative, the feminine words in all the above cases may be formed also by

the affix ಣ್ಯಲ್ and ಇಜ್ as well as by those already mentioned when interrogation and reply are implied and by ಣ್ಯಲ್ only as well as by the other affixes already mentioned otherwise (III. 3. 109, 110).

(6) Of the affixes under article 10 Section A,

the affixes ಕ್ರಿಸ್, ನಿ, sub for ಕ್ರಿಸ್, ಅ, ಅಚ್, ಯಚ್, ಣ್ಯಲ್, ಇಜ್, and ಅನಿ are to be used exactly as abovesaid when feminine words are intended to be formed, and in other cases,

- (1) if a word is intended to be formed in the masculine, the word being an appellative and the sense being that of instrumentality or location, ಘೆ is used after roots ending in vowels (III. 3. 118), and ಘೆಜ್ after roots ending in consonants (III. 3. 121), but otherwise,
- (2) ಅಚ್ and ಕ್ರಿ+ಮಪ್ (ತ್ರಿಮ) are used after roots ending in ಇ or ಈ and distinguished by indicatory ಡಾ (III. 3. 56 ; 88 ; IV. 4. 20) ; ಅಚ್ and ಅಫಾಚ್ after roots ending in ಇ or ಈ and distinguished by indicatory ಟಾ (III. 3. 56, 89) ; ಅಚ್ after other roots ending in ಇ or ಈ (III. 3. 56) ; ಅಪ್ and ಅಫಾಚ್ after roots ending in ಉ, ಊ, or ಋ, and distinguished by indicatory ಟಾ (III. 3. 56, 89) ; ಅಪ್ after other roots ending in ಉ, ಊ, or ಋ. (III. 3. 57) ; ಘೆಜ್ as well as ಕ್ರಿ+ಮಪ್ (ತ್ರಿಮ) after other roots than those above mentioned if they are distinguished by indicatory ಡಾ (III. 3. 18 ; IV. 4. 20) ; ಘೆಜ್ as well as ಅಫಾಚ್, if they are distinguished by indicatory ಟಾ (III,

3. 18; III. 3. 89); and ಫಿಷ್ in all other cases (III. 3. 18).

- (7.) The above distinction as to the use of the several affixes holds good in regard also to the corresponding affixes under article 11 Section A except ಲ್ಯಾಟ್, so far as it is applicable.
- (8.) Of the affixes given under article 12 Section A ಯಾಚ್ is used after roots ending in ಅ and ಏಲ್ after other roots (III. 3. 126; III. 3. 128).
- (9.) Of the affixes given under article 1 Section B, ಣ್ಯಾತ್ can be used only after roots ending in ಏ or ಯಾ or in a consonant except roots ending in labials with penultimate ಅ, and after roots ending in ಉ or ಊ only when the sense is that of "oughtness" (III. 1. 125); ಕ್ಯಾಪ್, after roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಏ (III. 1. 110); and ಯಾತ್, after other roots (III. 1. 124, 97, 98), including ನಿ roots, though these should end only in 4 ಣಿ and therefore as bases ending in consonants apparently before this affix (Sid. II. 306).

12. Remembering the indicatory letters of the above affixes and what has been already said regarding their application, as also the fact that the influence of the indicatory ಙ್ is like that of the indicatory ಣ and remembering further that when the affix ಅಚ್ follows a FP root no *gunation* or *widdhiation* takes place all the affixes with the exception of (1) ಯಾತ್, (2) ಣ್ಯಾತ್, (3) ಫಿಷ್ (4) ಫಿ (5) ಕ್ರಿ+ಮಠ್ and (6) ಕ್ರಿನ್ and its sub will be found to come under models already given for the other class of affixes as far as they are applicable as follows :—

AFFIXES.

EXAMPLES.

- ಣ ... ದಾ=ದಾಯ ; ಪಾ=ಪಾಯ ; ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ=ಗ್ಲಾಯ.
- ಕ ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ with the upasarga ಸು=ಸುಗ್ಲ ; ಜ್ಞಾ with ಸು=ಸುಜ್ಞ ; ಜ್ಞಾ with ತತ್ವ as its object=ತತ್ವಜ್ಞ ; ಪಾ with ದ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ=ದ್ವಿಪ ; ಪಾ with ಪಾದ=ಪಾದಪ ; ಯಾ with ಪಾದಾಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಪಾದಯ ; ಯಾ with ಸು and with ಪಾದಾಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಪಾದನುಯ ; ಕ್ಷಿಪ್=ಕ್ಷಿಪ ; ಕ್ಷಿಪ with ವಿ=ವಿಕ್ಷಿಪ ; ಬುಧ್=ಬುಧ ; ಬುಧ್ with ವಿ=ವಿಬುಧ ; ಕೃಶ್=ಕೃಶ ; ಕೃಶ್ with ಸು=ಸುಕೃಶ ; ಕ್ರೇಡ್=ಕ್ರೇಡ ; ಕ್ರೇಡ್ with ಸು=ಸುಕ್ರೇಡ ; ಭೂಷ್=ಭೂಷ ; ಭೂಷ್ with ಸು=ಸುಭೂಷ ; ಕೃತ್=ಕೀರ್ತ ; ಕೃತ್ with ಸು=ಸುಕೀರ್ತ.
- ಅಠಿ ಜ್ಞಾ with ಸು and ತತ್ವ as its object=ತತ್ವಸುಜ್ಞ ; ಕಥ with ಉಕ್ತ್=ಉಕ್ತ, ಕಥ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಪ with ಉಕ್ತ್=ಉಕ್ತ, ಪಿಪರಿಪ ; ಲೋಲಾಯ with ವೃಕ್ಶ್=ವೃಕ್ಷ, ಲೋಲಾಯ ; ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ with ಗ್ರಹ್=ಗ್ರಹ, ಬೇಭಿದ ; ಚಿ with ಧನ್=ಧನಚಾಯ ; ನೀ with ಸೇನಾ=ಸೇನಾನಾಯ ; ಸ್ತು with ರಾಜ್=ರಾಜಸ್ತುಪ ; ಲೂ with ವೃಕ್ಶ್=ವೃಕ್ಷ, ಲಾವ ; ಕೃ with ಕುಂಭ=ಕುಂಭಕಾರ ; ಷ್ಟಾ with ವಿಶ್ವ=ವಿಶ್ವಸಾರ ; ವ್ಯಾ with ಕಲಾ=ಕಲಾವಾರ ; ಧನ್ with ಉಲಿ=ಉಲಿಧಾನ ; ಚಿತ್ with ಕ್ಲೇಶ್=ಕ್ಷೇಶಚೇತ ; ಬುಧ್ with ತತ್ವ=ತತ್ವಬೋಧ ; ಸ್ತುಹ್ with ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರ=ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಸ್ತುರ್ಹ ; ಕೃತ್ with ದೇವ=ದೇವಕೀರ್ತ ; ಚುಕೃತ್ with ದೇವ=ದೇವಚುಕೀರ್ತ ; ರಂಜ್ with ಜನ=ಜನರಂಜ.
- ಉ D ಪಿಪರಿಪ=ಪಿಪರಿಪು ; D ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ=ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷು.
- ಯಾಚ್ ಚಲ್=ಚಲನ ; ಚುಪ್=ಚೂಪನ ; ಕಬ್ಧ್=ಕಬ್ಧನ ; ರು=ರವಣ ; C ಕಾರ್=ಕಾರಣ ; C ಹಾರ್=ಹಾರಣ ; C ಅಸ್=ಅಸನ ; C ಕ್ರಂಧ್=ಕ್ರಂಧನ ; A ವೃತ್=ವರ್ತನ ; A ವೃಧ್=ವರ್ಧನ.
- ತೃನ್ ... ಕೃ=ಕರ್ತೃ ; ಪರ್=ಪರಿತ್ಯ ; ಭೂ=ಭವಿತ್ಯ ; ನಿಧ್=ತೃನಿಧಿ ; ವಸ್=ವಸಿತ್ಯ ; but ಕೃ when ಇವ್ಮನ್ or ಈಯಸುನ್ is

AFFIXES.

EXAMPLES.

intended afterwards to be employed=ಕರ=ಕರಿ
ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ, ಕರಿಯನ್.

- ಚಾನಕ್ಯ ... ಭುಜ್=ಭುಂಜಾನ; ಭ್ಯ=ಭಿಭ್ರಾಣ; C ಭೂಷಿ=ಭೂಷಯ
ಮಾಣ; ವಹ್=ವಹಮಾನ; ಪಚ್=ಪಚಮಾನ.
- ಕೈಶ್ ... ಭ್ರಾಜ್=ಭ್ರಾಶ್ರ; ಭಾ=ಭಾ; ಧೂ=ಧೂ; ದ್ಯುತ್=ದ್ಯುತ್
ತ್; ಊರ್ಜ್=ಊರ್ಜ್; ವೂ=ವೂ; ಛದ್=ಛದ್; ಭಿದ್=
ಭಿದ್.
- ಣ್ವಲ್ ... ಭಜ್=ಭಾಜಕ; ದೃಕ್=ದರ್ಶಕ; but ಲೂ with ಕಂಡ
as its object=ಕಂಡಲಾವ.
- ಆನಿ ... ಕೈ with ನಜ=ಅಕರಣಿ; ಜೀವ್ with ನಜ=ಅಜೀವನಿ;
ಯಾ with ನಜ and ಪ್ರ=ಅಪ್ರಯಾಣಿ.
- ಅ ... D ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ್=ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ; FA ಲೂಲೂಯಾ=ಲೂಲೂಯಾ;
ಕುಂಡ್=ಕುಂಡ; ಹುಂಡ್=ಹುಂಡ; ಈಹ್=ಈಹ; ಊಹ್=
ಊಹ:
- ಆಚ್ ... ದಾ with ಪ್ರ=ಪ್ರದ; ಧಾ with ಉಪ=ಉಪಧ;
- ನಿ sub for ಕ್ರಿಸ್ ... ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪೂರ್ಣಿ; ವ್ಯಾ=ವೂರ್ಣಿ; ಗ್ಯಾ=ಗೂರ್ಣಿ; ಕ್ಯಾ=ಕೂರ್ಣಿ
ರ್ಣಿ; ಲೂ of ಲ್ವಾದಿ=ಲೂನಿ; ಯೂ of ಲ್ವಾದಿ=ಯೂನಿ.
- ಇಚ್ ... ಕೈ=ಕಾರಿ; ಗಣ್=ಗಾಣಿ; ಪಚ್=ಪಾಚಿ.
- ಅಚ್ ... ಚಿ=ಚೆಯ; ಜಿ=ಜೆಯ; ನೀ=ನಯ. But ಚೇಚಿ=ಚೇಚಿ
+ ಇಯ್ + ಅ=ಚೇಚಿಯ; ನೇನೀ=ನೀನಿಯ.
- ಅಪ್ ... ಯಾ=ಯಾವ; ಸ್ಯಾ=ಸ್ಯಾವ; ಲೂ=ಲವ; ವೂ=ವವ; ಕ್ಯಾ
=ಕರ; ಗ್ಯಾ=ಗರ.
- ಆಧಾಚ್ ... ಟುಶ್ಯಿ=ಶ್ಯಯಥು; ಟುರು=ರವಥು; ಟುಬ್ಯು=ಭರಥು; ಟು
ಲಭಿ=ಲಭಥು; ಟುಭ್ರಾಜ್=ಭ್ರಾಜತು; ಟುಪ್ಪಾಪ್=ಪ್ಪಾಪಥು;
ಟುನಂದ್=ನಂದಥು; ಟುಮನ್ಜ್=ಮಜ್ಜಥು.
- ಖಲ್ ... ಕೈ=ಕರ; ಭುಜ್=ಭೂಜ; ನೀ=ನಯ.

13. By the affixes, (1) ಯತ್ and (2) ಣ್ಯತ್ also words are formed according to the models already given generally but (1) the final vowel in roots ending in ಅ should be changed into ಈ before ಯತ್ and (2) the final consonants if ಚ or ಜ should be changed in ಕ or ಗ before ಣ್ಯತ್, except absolutely when the roots are such as take the augment ಇಱಿ before *nishtha* and except optionally when the roots though they are not such as take the augment ಇಱಿ before *nishtha* are roots beginning with ಕೌ letters thus :—

AFFIXES.

EXAMPLES.

ಯತ್ ... ಪಾ=ಪಾ @ ಎ for *f*+ಯ=ಪೇಯ; ಡಾ=ದೇಯ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ=ಜಾಜ್ಞೇಯ; ಕಫ=ಕಫ್ಯ; D ಹಿಪರಿಷ=ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಯ; FA ಲೋಲಾಯ=ಲೋಲಾಯ್ಯ; FA ಬೆಳಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಳಿದ್ಯ; ಚಿ=ಚೇಯ; ನಿ=ನೇಯ; FP ಚೇತ್ರೇ=ಚೇತ್ರೇಯ; ಲಾ=ಲೇಯ; ಕಮ=ಕಮ್ಯ; ಲಭ=ಲಭ್ಯ; ಗಮ=ಗಮ್ಯ; X ಜೋರಿ=ಚೋರ್ಯ; C ಭಾವ=ಭಾವ್ಯ.

ಣ್ಯತ್ ... ಕ್ಯ=ಕಾರ್ಯ; ಹ್ಯ=ಹಾರ್ಯ; ಧ್ಯ=ಧಾರ್ಯ; ಸ್ತ್ರಾ=ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಯ; ಗ್ರಾ=ಗಾರ್ಯ; ವ್ಯಾ=ವಾರ್ಯ; ರವ=ರಾವ್ಯ; ಕವ=ಕಾವ್ಯ; ಕವ=ಕಾವ್ಯ; ಪಚ=ಪಾಕ್ಯ; ಪಚ=ಪಾಕ್ಯ; ಭಜ=ಭಾಗ್ಯ; ಸಾಧ=ಸಾಧ್ಯ; ಲಿಖ=ಲೇಖ್ಯ; ನಿಬ=ನೀಕ್ಯ; ಯಾಧ=ಯೋಧ್ಯ; ಯಾಜ=ಯೋಜ್ಯ; ನಿವ=ನೀವ್ಯ; ಮೂಲಿ=ಮೂಲ್ಯ; ಕ್ಯಾತ್=ಕೇತ್ಯ. But ತರ್ಚ which takes ಇಱಿ before *nishtha*=ತರ್ಚ್ಯ; and ಗ್ಲಚೌ though not taking ಇಱಿ before *nishtha*=ಗ್ಲಚೌ or ಗ್ಲಚೌ

ಣ್ಯತ್ used in the sense of "oughtness" (obligation). ಲಾ=ಲಾವ್ಯ, ಪೂ=ಪಾವ್ಯ, ದ್ರು=ದ್ರಾವ್ಯ.

ಕ್ಯವ ... ಸ್ಯಜ=ಸ್ಯಜ್ಯ, ದ್ಯಕ=ದ್ಯಕ್ಯ.

14. By the affix ಘಷ್ words are formed in the same manner as ಣ್ಯತ್, final ಚ and ಜ in roots ending in those letters

being also similarly changed into ಕ and ಗ; and by the affix ಘ words are formed after models already given for affixes not having indicatory ಕ, ಜ್, ಜ್ಞ, ಞ and ಪ, but with this difference that the final ಚ and ಜ in roots ending in those letters are changed as before ಘೞ್. The formation of words is therefore as follows :—

AFFIXES.

EXAMPLES.

ಘ FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯು=ಬೇಭಿದ ; ಕಥ=ಕಥ ; D ಪಿಪಾಪ=ಪಿಪಾಪ ; FA ಲೋಲಾಯ=ಲೋಲಾಯ ; ದಾ=ದ ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ=ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ ; ಚಿ=ಚಿಯ ; ನೀ=ನಿಯ ; ಪ್ರಾ=ಪ್ರಯ ; FP ನೀ ನೀ=ನೀನಯ ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತವ ; ಭೂ=ಭವ ; FP ಲೋಲಾ=ಲೋಲವ : ವ್ಯ=ವರ ; ಕೃ=ಕರ ; ವ್ಯಾ=ವರ , ಕೃಾ=ಕರ ; FP ಚಾಕೃಾ=ಚಾಕರ.

ಘೞ್ ... ಧನ್=ಧಾನ ; ಷ=ಪಾಕ ; ತ್ಯಜ್=ತ್ಯಾಗ ; ಚಿತ್=ಚೇತ ; ಲಜ್=ಲೇಕ ; ನಿಜ್=ನೀಗ ; ಯಜ್=ಯೋಗ ; ಬಾಧ್=ಬೋಧ ; ಸ್ಯತ್=ಸರ್ತ ; ಸೃಜ್=ಸರ್ಗ ; ಕೃತ್=ಕೇರ್ತ ; ನೀವ್=ನೀವ ; ವಿೂಲ್=ವಿೂಲ ; ಸಂದ್=ಸಂದ ; ಮುರ್ಫ್=ಮೂರ್ಫ ; ಕುರ್ವ್=ಕೂರ್ವ ;

15. By the affix ಕ್ರಿನ್ words are formed as by ಕ್ರಿ e. g. ಕಥ =ಕತ್ತಿ ; ಪಾ=ಪಾತಿ , ಚಿ=ಚಿತಿ ; ನೀ=ನೀತಿ ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತುತಿ ; ಭೂ=ಭೂತಿ ; ಕೃ=ಕೃತಿ ; ಧನ್=ಧಾಂತಿ ; ಜನ್=ಜಾಂತಿ ; ಘೞ್=ಘೞ್ಘಿ ; ರವ್=ರೂತಿ ; ದಿವ್=ದೂಶ್ಯತಿ ; ಷ=ಪಕ್ತಿ ; ಚಿತ್=ಚಿತ್ತಿ ; ದುಹ್=ದುಗ್ಧಿ ; ಗುಹ್=ಗೂಢಿ ; ತ್ಯವ್=ತ್ಯಪ್ತಿ.

16 By the affix ಕ್ರಿ+ಮಿವ್ words can be formed as by ಕ್ರಿವ. Only it should be remembered that as ಕ್ರಿ+ಮಿವ್ begins with ತ, the augment ಇಟ್ should be inserted after E roots. Thus ಮಿ=ಮಿತ್ತಿಮ ; ಕೃ=ಕೃತ್ತಿಮ ; ಜ್ಯ=ಜ್ಯತ್ತಿಮ ; ದಾ=ದಾತ್ತಿಮ ; ಧಾ=ಧಾತ್ತಿಮ ; ಶ್ರೀ=ಶ್ರೀತ್ತಿಮ ; ಪಚ್=ಪಕ್ತಿಮ ; ಲಭ್=ಲಬ್ಧಿಮ ; ಯಜ್=ಯಜಿತ್ತಿಮ.

CHAPTER II.

THE NOUN AFFIXES.

1. The noun affixes are, as has been seen, (1) feminine affixes, (2) secondary affixes, (3) case affixes, and (4) noun root affixes. But a more general classification of these affixes, except the noun root affixes which will be reserved for future consideration, is as follows:—

- (a) Affixes which entitle the bases to which they are attached to no special designation.
- (b) Affixes which entitle the bases to the designation of *ಃ* (*bha*).
- (c) Affixes which entitle the bases to the designation of *ಪದ* (*pada*).

The first mentioned affixes are called ಸರ್ವನಾಮಸ್ಯಾಃ (Sarvanámasthína) affixes, and we propose to call the other two kinds of affixes respectively *bha* affixes and *pada* affixes.

2. The distinction is as follows:—

- (1) Affixes of the nominative and vocative plural in the case of all bases, whether masculine, feminine, or neuter, the affixes of the nominative vocative and accusative singular, and of the nominative, vocative, and accusative dual, in the case of masculine and feminine bases only, and affixes of the accusative plural in the case of neuter bases only = *Sarvanámasthína* affixes (I. 1. 42; VII. 1. 20.; I. 4. 17).
- (2) *Sarvanámasthína* affixes not being those of the neuter bases = ಸಃ (su) case affixes (I. 1. 43).

- (3) Affixes with an initial ಽ , or an initial vowel, not being *Sarvanámasthánu* affixes, and not being secondary affixes having indicatory $\text{ಽ} = bha$ affixes (IV. 1. 105. ; I. 3. 4. ; I. 4. 16).
- (4) Affixes with any other initial consonant than ಽ not being *Sarvanámasthána* affixes, and also secondary affixes having indicatory $\text{ಽ} = pada$ affixes (I. 4. 17; I. 4. 16).

3. Observe that though ancient grammarians state, as we have already seen, that the affixes which we have called the *pada* affixes entitle their bases to the special designation of *pada*, we may very conveniently restrict the term *pada* to complete words only. For, if we extend the term to such bases, certain rules that relate to compound words may apply even when we have two words one of which is not a complete word, and thus create confusion. Thus, turning back to the rule of *Sandhi* which says that the change of ಽ into ಞ should not take place, when, between the cause for the change and the ಽ , there is an intervening *pada*, (VIII. 4. 38), the rule will prohibit the change in such a word as that made by the elements ಅವ್ರಫ-ಗೋ-ಮಯನ , because ಮಯನ is ಮಯ from ಮಯಪಿ , a *pada* affix + ಽನ a case affix, and so ಗೋ , if treated as *pada* by reason of its being followed by ಮಯ of ಮಯಪಿ , will intervene between ಽ in ಮಯನ and ಠ in ಅವ್ರಫ . The result then will be ಅವ್ರಫಗೋಮಯನ , not ಅವ್ರಫಗೋಮಯಞ which is the correct form (Sid. I. 484). But our plan will prevent this result.

4 The reason why the *pada* affixes are called so, is that generally the *sandhi* between a nominal base and such affixes should take place as if the bases were complete *padáñ* though actually not such. Thus $\text{ರಾಜನ} + \text{ಭ್ಯಾಃ} = \text{ರಾಜ} + \text{ಭ್ಯಾಃ} = \text{ರಾಜಭ್ಯಾಃ}$.

5. The following exceptions to the above rule are however to be stated.

- (i) In the vocative case singular, there is no *lopation* of ಸ final in a noun ending in ಸ,
- (a) Optionally if the noun is neuter *e. g.* ಸಾಮನ್=ಸಾಮನ್ or ಸಾಮ.
- (b) Invariably otherwise *e. g.* ರಾಜನ್=ರಾಜನ್, (Sid. I. 193 151. and 162).
- (२) Before *pada* affixes, words formed by the affix ವಸು change their final ಸ into ರ (VIII. 2. 72). *e. g.* ವಿವ್ಯಸ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ, a *pada* affix = ವಿವ್ಯದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ, not ವಿವ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ.
- (३) Before *pada* affixes beginning with a nasal, words ending in ಯತ್ invariably change their final letter into a nasal (Sid. I. 60). *e. g.* ಚಿಡ್ + ಮಯ of ಮಯಟ್=ಚಿನ್ಮಯ, not ಚಿನ್ಮಯ or ಚಿವ್ಮಯ ; ಷಟ್ + ನಾಂ=ಷಣ್ಣಾಂ=ಷಣ್ಣಾಂ (See below).
- (४) Before the *pada* affix of the genitive plural, ನಾಂ which is the *pada* affix ಆಂ of the genitive plural, (to the referred to hereafter) augmented with ಸುಟ್ according to rules on the subject should be changed into ಣಾಂ after a base ending in ಟು (VIII. 4. 42). *e. g.* ಷಟ್ + ನಾಂ=ಷಣ್ಣಾಂ.

6. Observe that notwithstanding the *lopation* of ಸ of bases ending in ಸ before *pada* affixes as abovesaid, the bases should not afterwards be considered as any other than bases ending in ಸ. Thus a numeral in ಸ notwithstanding the *lopation* of ಸ should not on this account cease to be called ಷಟ್, (*shat*) a name which numerals ending in ಸ obtain according to rules to be mentioned hereafter. So after the *lopation*, we should not attempt to make that alteration upon the base with reference to the letter with which the base ends after

the *lopatation*. Nor should we omit to give that accent to the base which according to rules on the subject it is entitled to as a base ending in *ಃ*. Further, if the base is a primitive word formed by the primitive affix *ಕ್ವಿಪ್* from a root ending in *ಃ* with a short penultimate, as *ಪನ್* for instance, we should not after the *lopatation* of *ಃ*, proceed to treat it as a base ending in the vowel which precedes the *ಃ*, and thus try to attach the augment “*ತೃಕ್*,” which, as we have seen, primitive words ending in short vowels require. But as regards the application of the rules of *sandhi* which, be it remembered, is a process subsequent to the formation of the word from the base and affix, we should not treat the base as a word ending in *ಃ*, but only as a word ending in the letter that remains after the *ಃ* is *lopatated*. Neither when we wish to make a compound word from the word formed by a base ending in *ಃ* should we regard the word any longer as ending in *ಃ*, nor when we wish to form noun root from a word formed as above should we treat it as a word ending in *ಃ*. In short, for the purpose of all operations affecting the word as a complete word, we should look only to the letter with which it actually ends, though for the purpose of operations previous to the complete formation of the word, we should not treat the base as any other than one ending in *ಃ*. (VIII. 2. 7, Sid. I. 220).

7. The feminine affixes are (1) *ಃ*, (2) *ಃ*, (3) *ಃ*, (4) *ಃ*, (5) *ಃ*, (6) *ಃ*, and (7) *ಃ*.

8. Observe that the following technical terms are applied to feminine affixes.

(i) *ಃ*=(1) *ಃ*, (2) *ಃ* and (3) *ಃ*.

(ii) *ಃ*=(1) *ಃ*, (2) *ಃ* and (3) *ಃ*.

(iii) *ಃ*=*ಃ* and *ಃ*, (VII. 1. 83.)

9. The following is an alphabetical list of the most important of the secondary affixes :—

List of Secondary Affixes

ಅ (ಅಜ)	ಎರ (ಢ್ರಕ)
ಅ (ಇ)	ಕ
ಅ (ಱ)	ಕನ
ಅ (ಡಟ)	ಕಲ್ಪವ
ಅಠ	ಕೃತ್ಯಸುಚ್
ಅಠ್	ಗೊಪ್ಪ
ಅಕ (ವ್ರಜ)	ಗೊಯುಗಚ್
ಅಕಚ್	ಚಣವ
ಅತ್ (vibh)	ಚಂಚುವ
ಅ (ಅಜ)+ಆಯನ (ಢ್ರಕ)	ಚರಟಿ
ಅ+ಇ (ಇಜ)	ಜಾತ್ರಿಯರ್
ಅ (ತಾಚ್)	ತರವ
ಆಯನಿ=(ಫಿಜಿ)	ತಮವ
ಆಯನಿ (ಫಿಜಿ)+ಎಯ (ಢ್ರಕ)	ತಯವ
ಇ (ಜಾಜ)	ತಸಿಲಿ(vibh)
ಇಥುಕ	ತ್ಯ
ಇನ್ (ಣಿನಿ)	ತಲ್
ಇಪ್ಪನ್	ತಸು
ಇಮನೆಚ್	ತ್ರ (vibh)
ಇಕ or ಕ (ಠಕ)	ತ್ರಲ್ (vibh)
ಇಕ or ಕ (ಠನ್)	ತ್ರಾ
ಇಕ or ಕ (ಠಚ್)	ತೀಯ
ಇಕ or ಕ (ಪ್ಪ೯)	ತರವ್+ಆಮು
ಇಕ or ಕ (ಠಜ)	ತಮವ್+ಆಮು
ಈಕಕ	ತಮಿಟ್+ಡಟ್
ಈನ್ (ಬಿಜ)	ತ್ಯವ
ಈಯ (ಛ)	ತುಟ್+ಟ್ಯೂಲ್
ಈಯಸುನ್	ತುಟ್+ಟ್ಯೂ
ಎಯ (ಢ್ರಕ)	ತೀಯು+ಘಕಕ್
ಎಯ (ಢ್ರಜ)	ತೀಯು+ಅನ್
ಎಯ (ಢ್ರಕ)+ಇ (ಇಜ)	ತೀಯು+ಕನ್

ತೃ	ಮತುಸಿ-ವತಃಪಿ
ತಿಥುಕ್	ಮಯಿಟ್
ತೈಲಜ್	ಮಾತ್ರಜ್
ಥಮಾ (vibh)	ಯ (ವೈಜ)
ಥಾಲ್ (vibh)	ಯ (ವೈಜ್)
ಥುಕ್	ಯ (ವೈಜ)
ಥುಕ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಕನ್	ಯ (ವೈಜ್)
ಥುಕ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಅ (ಜ)	ಯತ್
ಥುಕ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಅ (ಅನ್)	ಯಾಗಜ್
ಥುಕ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)	ರಿಲ್
ದಫ್ನಿಜ್	ರಿಷ್ವತಿತ್
ದಾ (vibh)	ರೂಪಪ್
ದಾನೀಂ (vibh)	ರೂಪ್ಯ
ದ್ವಯಸಜ್	ಲಜ್
ದೇಶ್ಯ	ವತಿ
ದೇಶೀಯರ್	ವಿಸ
ಧಮಾಜ್	A ಕನ್ (specially prescribed for bases denoting much or little)
ಧಮಾಜ್+ಅ (ಡ)	B ಕನ್ (not being A ಕನ್)
ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್	ಪಡ್ಗವಜ್
ಧಾ	ಸಾತಿ
ಪಟಿಜ್	ಸುಜ್
ಪಾಕವ್	ಹ (vibh)
ಬಕುಜ್	ಹಲ್ (vibh)
ಮಟ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಅ (ಅನ್)	ಂ (ವೈ) (ಠೀಲಣ್) (ಠೀಲಣ್) (ಠೀಲಜ್)
ಮಟ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)	(ಠೀಕನ್) (ಠೀಮಯಿಟ್) (ಠೀಮಾತ್ರಜ್)
ಮಟ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಅ (ಜ)	(ಠೀಮತುಸಿ) (ಠೀವಿನ) (ಠೀಞ)
ಮಟ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಠೀ ಅನ್ or ಠೀಜ್	

10. The additional senses which the above affixes import require a rather elaborate treatment, and may therefore be conveniently reserved for another place.

11. Observations.

- (1) The figure 6 attached to the affix ಅಠ means that it is to be considered as having an indicatory ಡ also in addition to the indicatory ಠ it has.
- (2) The affixes ತರಠ and ತಠ are together called ಘೆ (*gha*) (I. 1. 22.)
- (3) The affixes marked *vibh* are called *vibhakti* (ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ) affixes.
- (4) With regard to some of the affixes above mentioned, their efficient consonants, when they are actually used, are to be taken as equivalent to some others as follows :—

ಠ initial = ಎಠ ; ಘೆ initial = ಅಠ ; ಖ initial = ಈಠ ;
 ಳ initial = ಈಠ ; ಘೆ initial = ಇಠ (VII 1. 2). ಯಠ
 = ಅಠ (VII. 1. 1.) ಪ್ರ = ಅಠ (VII. 1. 1.) ತ after
 bases ending in ಉ, ಊ, ಋ or ತ, and after bases
 which end in ಇಠ or ಉಠ = ಕ and after other
 bases, ಇಠ (VII. 3. 50; VII. 3. 51).

- (5) In the application of the above rule regarding the letter ತ to bases ending in ಇಠ or ಉಠ, regard should be had to the original letters of the elements of which the bases are composed, and accordingly, though, if the original letters have been changed on account of *sandhi* or otherwise, the rule will apply, it will not apply when the letters originally were not ಇಠ or ಉಠ, though actually at the time of the application of the rule, they appear as ಇಠ or ಉಠ. Thus, after the base ಅಠಠಠ, where the ಇ of ಇಠ is not original but derived by the change of the verbal root ಠಠಠ into ಠಠಠ, ತ will be = ಇಠ, not ಕ; but after ಸಠಠಠಠಠ, it will be ಕ only though there is ಇಠಠಠ not ಇಠಠಠ, because the ಠ was originally ಠಠಠ, and has been changed to

ಷ only on account of *sandhi*, though after ಉಷ್ it would not be ಕ್, but ಇಕ್, because ಷ here is not derived by the change of ಸ into ಷ, but is one of the original letters of the verbal root ಉಷ್ (Sid. I. 529).

- (6) There are certain words which, when used along with certain other words, have, besides their own meaning, the sense of the affix ಚ್ಚಿ by implication without having this affix attached. The former words are (1) ಕ್ರೇಣಿ (meaning a guild of mechanics or traders) (2) ಪೂಗ, (3) ಮುಕುಂದ್, (4) ರಾಶಿ, (5) ನಿಷಮ, (6) ವಿಕಷ, (7) ವಿಧಾನ, (8) ಪನ, (9) ಇಂದ್, (10) ದೇವ, (11) ಮುಣ್ಣ, (12) ಭೂತ, (13) ಕ್ರಮಣ, (14) ವದಾನ್ಯ, (15) ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ, (16) ಅಭಿರೂಪಕ, (17) ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ, (18) ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ, (19) ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ, (20) ವಟು, (21) ಪಣ್ಣಿತ, (22) ಕುಕಲ, (23) ಚಪಲ, (24) ನಿಪುಣ, (25) ಕೃಪಣ; and the latter words are (1) ಕೃತ, (2) ಮಿತ, (3) ಮತ, (4) ಭೂತ, (5) ಉಕ್ತ, (6) ಯುಕ್ತ, (7) ಸವಾಜ್ಞಿತ, (8) ಸವಾನ್ಮಾತ, (9) ಸವಾಖ್ಯಾತ, (10) ಸಂಧಾವಿತ, (11) ಸಂಸವಿತ, (12) ಅವಧಾರಿತ, (13) ಅವಕಲ್ಪಿತ, (14) ನಿರಾಕೃತ, (15) ಉಪಕೃತ, (16) ಉಪಾಕೃತ, (17) ದೃಷ್ಟ, (18) ಕಲಿತ, (19) ದಲಿತ, (20) ಉದಾಹೃತ, (21) ವಿಕೃತ, (22) ಉದಿತ, (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) (Sid. I. 361. II. 1. 59).

- (7) So the following words when used along with words derived from the verbal root ಕ್ರಜ್ have the sense of ಚ್ಚಿ by implication, viz., (1) ಸಂಪ್ಲೂತ, (2) ವಿಧ್ಯಾ, (3) ಚಿನ್ಮಾ, (4) ಭದ್ರಾ, (5) ರೋಚತಾ, (6) ಅಸ್ಥಾ, (7) ಅವಾ, (8) ಅದ್ಧಾ, (9) ಪ್ರಾಜಯಾ, (10) ಪ್ರಾಜರುಹಾ, (11) ಬೀಜಯಾರ್, (12) ಬೀಜರುಹಾ, (13) ಸಂಸರ್ಯಾರ್, (14) ಅರ್ಘ್ಯ, (15) ಲನಣಮ್, (16) ಉಷ್ಣಮ್, (17) ಶೀತಮ್, (18) ಉಷಕಮ್, (19) ಅರ್ಧಮ್, (20) ಅಸೌ, (21) ವಕ, (22) ವಿಕಸನ,

(23) ಪ್ರಸಹನೆ, (24) ಪ್ರತವನೆ, (25) ಪ್ರಾದುಸ, (26) ನಮಸ, (ಅಶ್ವತಿಗಣಾ) (Sid I. 374; I. 4. 74).

12. The affix which is called ಮತುವ್ is given above as ಮತುವ್-ವತುವ್, because the ಮ of it should be changed into ವ and the affix itself therefore applied as if it were ವತುವ್ in the following cases :—

(a). After all cases when the words formed are intended to be appellative (VII. 2. 11) e. g. ಅಹಿ = ಅಹಿ + ವತ್ = ಅಹಿವತ್. (irregularly).

(b). When the bases end in the letter ಅ or ಆ or ಮ or ರುಯ್ or have, though ending in other letters, ಉ or ಊ or ಮ as their penultimate (VIII. 2. 9. 10.) e. g. ಕಮ = ಕವತ್ ; ಸವಿಾ = ಸವಿಾವತ್ ; ವೃಕ್ಷ = ವೃಕ್ಷವತ್ ; ವಾಲಾ = ವಾಲಾವತ್ ; ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ = ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ವತ್ and ಪಮಸ = ಪಮಸ್ವತ್.

13. It must be noted that the above list of secondary affixes contains only the most important of this class of affixes and not all. Nor will our proposed investigation of the sense of the affixes given include the special senses they convey in a few special cases. Consequently, as in the case of primitive nouns, so in the case of secondary nouns, we shall have to refer to the dictionary for the derivation of many words. Still in our treatment of the subject, there will be enough not only to afford us a mastery over a large class of useful secondary words but also to facilitate our labours, if we wish to pursue the subject further.

14. The case affixes are as follows :

Nominative singular (1) ಸು (2) ಿ ಸು (3) ಿ ಸು (4) ಅಮ.

Nominative Dual (1) ಿ. (2) ಿ ಿ. (3) ಿ.

Nominative Plural (1) ಜಠ (2) ಿ ಜಠ (3) ಠ (4) ಿ (5) ಿ.

Vocative Singular	(1) ಸು (2) ಽ ಸು.
Vocative Dual & Plural	<i>As in the case of Nominative Dual and Plural.</i>
Accusative Singular	(1) ಅಮು (2) ಮು (3) ಾ ಅಮು.
Accusative Dual.	(1) ಔಟ್ (2) ಽ ಔಟ್ (3) ಿ.
Accusative Plural.	(1) ಕಸು (2) ಾಕಸು (3) ಸು (4) ನು (5) ಿ.
Instrumental Singular	(1) ಟಾ (2) ಇನ (3) ನಾ.
Instrumental Dual	ಭ್ಯಾಮು.
Instrumental Plural	(1) ಭಿಸು (2) ವಸು.
Dative Singular	(1) ಜೆ (2) ಸ್ತ್ರೈ (3) ಯು.
Dative Dual	ಭ್ಯಾಮು.
Dative Plural	ಭ್ಯಸು.
Ablative Singular	(1) ಜಸು (2) ಸ್ಮಾತ್ (3) ಆತ್ (4) ಸು. (5) ಉಸು (6) ಉರಸು.
Ablative Dual	ಭ್ಯಾಮು.
Ablative Plural	ಭ್ಯಸು.
Genitive Singular	(1) ಜಸು (2) ಸ್ಯ (3) ಸು (4) ಉಸು (5) ಉರಸು.
Genitive Dual	ಓಸು.
Genitive Plural	ಅಮು.
Locative Singular	(1) ಜಿ (2) ಸ್ತ್ರೀ (3) ಔಟ್ (4) ಅಮು.
Locative Dual	ಓಸು.
Locative Plural	ಸುಸು.

12. Observations.

- (i) The theory is that the original case affixes have been as follows :—

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1. Nominative.	ಸು	ಓ	ಜಸಃ
Vocative.	ಸು	ಓ	ಜಸಃ
2. Accusative.	ಅಮಃ	ಓಪಃ	ಕಸಃ
3. Instrumental.	ಓಃ	ಭ್ಯಾಮಃ	ಭಿಸಃ
4. Dative.	ಙೈ	ಭ್ಯಾಮಃ	ಭ್ಯಸಃ
5. Ablative.	ಜಸಿ	ಭ್ಯಾಮಃ	ಭ್ಯಸಃ
6. Genitive.	ಜಸಃ	ಓಸಃ	ಅಮಃ
7. Locative.	ಜಿ	ಓಸಃ	ಸುಸಃ.

So it is held that the other case-affixes above alluded to come in only as the substitutes of these originals. (IV. 1. 2; VI. 1. 68. 69. 93. 102 to 105. 107. 109 to 112; VII. 1. 9. 12 to 15. 17 to 24; VII. 3. 116 to 120).

- (ii) The singular of the vocative case is called ಸಂಬುದ್ಧಿ (*Sambuddhi*) (II. 3. 49).
- (iii) The case affixes from the instrumental singular to the locative plural inclusive are together called ಅಪಃ (*ap*) case affixes (Sid I. 152. VII. 2. 112).

CHAPTER III.

CLASSIFICATION OF NOUN-BASES.

1. Here at the outset it may be mentioned once for all that no real nouns are found to end in ಋ, ೠ, and ಎ, that there is only one noun ending in ಐ viz. ರೈ, which is moreover irregular, and that as no neuter nouns can end in long vowels, when neuter nouns are to be formed from crude nouns ending in long vowels the vowels should be shortened (I 2. 47), ಇತ್ಃ letters, when ಎತ್ಃ letters are thus to be shortened, being taken

as their short substitutes (I. 1. 48). And it is likewise to be remarked that no regular nouns ending in consonants are found to end in z^c and z , or in z with any penultimate letter except u or a .

2. The following technical names are applied to nominal bases.

- (1) Bases consisting of nouns whose meaning is expressive of an act or state which even in the absence of qualifying words referring the act or state specially to a person or thing denoted by a non-masculine noun is conceivable as the act or state of a person or thing denoted by a non-masculine noun as of a person or thing denoted by a masculine noun, because there is nothing *prima facie* in the act or state itself that makes it fit to be the act or state more of a person or thing denoted by a masculine noun than of a person or thing denoted by a non-masculine noun—ಭೂಷಿತಪುಂಸಕಾಹ (blúshítapumskáh.) (Sid. I. 135, 136 notes 26 to 29. Id. 143 notes 18 and 19. Id. 402 note 9).
- (2) Before case affixes having indicative z^c and before $\text{u}5$, the substitute of z feminine bases ending in a or u —ನದೀ (nadí) optionally (I. 4. 5, 6.)
- (2) Bases ending in a or u , optionally if feminine, i. e. when not treated optionally as *nadí* as above said and invariably if not feminine—ಭೀ, (ghí) (I. 4. 7.),
- (3) *Bhúshítapumskáh* feminine bases ending in z or u , being formed by the affix z^c from roots ending in z and u , respectively—*nadí* optionally (I.4.4.)
- (4) Feminine bases ending in z and u , being formed by the affix z^c from roots ending in z and u , respectively, even when they are not *bhúshita-*

pumskāh if they are followed by the affix of the genitive plural, or the case affixes having indicative *ꣳ*, or *ಁ*, the substitute of *ಜಿ=nađi* optionally (I. 4. 5, 6.)

- (5) Feminine bases ending in *ಃ* or *ಃ*, not being formed from verbal roots by the affix *ಃ=nađi* (I. 4. 3, 4.)
- (6) Words which denote numbers including the numerals and non-numerals as shewn below = ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಃ (*Sankhyāh*).

(a) Numerals.

ಏಕ, ಏಕಾ, M. F. N. (*one*) (Sid. I. 388; I. 1. 27.)

ದ್ವಿ, ದ್ವಿ, ದ್ವಾ, M.F.N. (*two*) (I. 1. 27; VII. 2. 102; VI. 3. 47).

ತ್ರಿ, ತ್ರಯಾ, ತ್ರಯಾಃ, ತ್ರಿಸ್ಯ, ತ್ರಿಸ್ರ, M.F.N. (*three*) (VII. 1. 53; VII. 2. 99, 100; VI. 3. 48).

ಚತುರ್, ಚತ್ವಾರ್, ಚತುಸ್ಯ, ಚತುಸ್ತ್ರ, M.F.N. (*four*) (VII. 1. 98; VII. 2. 99, 100).

ಪಂಚನ್, M. F. N. (*five*).

ಷಷ್, M. F. N. (*six*).

ಸಪ್ತನ್, M. F. N. (*seven*).

ಅಷ್ಟನ್, ಅಷ್ಟಾಃ, M. F. N. (*eight*) (VII. 2. 84; VI. 3. 47).

ನವನ್, M. F. N. (*nine*).

ದಶನ್, ದಶ, M. F. N. (*ten*) (V. 2. 45).

ಪೂರ್ವಶ, M. F. N. (*sixteen*) (Sid. I. 390).

ವಿಂಶತಿಃ, ವಿಂಶ, F. (*twenty*) (V. 1. 59; V. 2. 46).

ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್, ತ್ರಿಂಶ, ತ್ರೈಂಶ, F. (*thirty*) (Id. V. 1. 62).

ಚತ್ವರಿಂಶತ್, ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶ, ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶ (Id.) F. (*forty*) (Id.).

ಪಂಚಾಶತ್, ಪಂಚಾಶ, F. (*fifty*) (V. 1. 59; V. 2. 46).

ಷಷ್ಠಿ, F. (*sixty*) (V. 1. 59).

ಸಪ್ತತಿ, F. (*seventy*) (Id.)

ಅಶ್ವತಿ, F. (*eighty*) (Id.)

ನವತಿ, F. (*ninety*) (Id.)

ಶತ, ಶ, ಶತಿಕ, (formed from ಶತ, by the affix ಅಕ, technical-
ly called ಉನ್, the ಅ of ಅಕ being changed into ಇ)
M. OR N. (*hundred*) (V. 1. 59. V. 2. 46. V. 4. 2. VII.
3. 44).

ಸಹಸ್ರ, M. OR N. (*one thousand*).

ಅಯುತ, M. OR N. (*ten thousand*).

ಲಕ್ಷ, F. OR N. OR ನಿಯುತ, M. OR N. (*one hundred thousand*).

ಪ್ರಯುತ, M. OR N. (*ten lakhs*).

ಶೂಟಿ, F. (*a hundred lakhs or a crore*).

ಅರ್ಬುದ, = (*ten crores*).

ಮಹಾರ್ಬುದ, M. OR N. OR ಪದ್ಮ, N.

ಖರ್ವ, N

ನಿಖರ್ವ, N.

ನುಹಾಪದ್ಮ, N.

ಶಂಕು, M.

ಶಂಖ, M. OR N. OR ಸಮುದ್ರ, M.

ಮಹಾಶಂಖ, M. OR N. OR ಅಂತೈ, M.

ಜಾಜಾ, M. OR ಮಧ್ಯ, N.

ಮಹಾಜಾಜಾ M. OR ಪರಾರ್ಥ, N.

ಧಾನ, N.

ಮಹಾಧಾನ, N.

ಅಕ್ಷೌಹಿಣೀ, F.

ಮಹಾಕ್ಷೌಹಿಣೀ, F.

(b) Non-numerals.

ಬಹು (many), ಗಣ (number). ತಾವತ (so much), ವತಾವತ (so
much), ಯಾವತ (as much), ಇಯತ (so much), ಕಿಯತ (how much).
ಕತಿ (how many), ತತಿ (so many), ಯತಿ (as many), (V. 2. 39 ; V. 2.
40. 41 ; I. 1. 23 ; VI. 3. 91.)

(7). Numerals which end in ಷ, or ಸ in their original
enunciation and also ಕತಿ, ತತಿ, and ಯತಿ=ಷತಿ (*shat*).
(I. 1. 23. 24).

(8). Pronouns and certain other words as shewn below=
 ಸರ್ವನಾಮಾನಿ, (*Sarvanāmani*) (Sid. I. 97. note 44.)

Sarvanāmani.

ಸರ್ವ, *all*, ವಿಕೃ, *all*, ಉಭ, ಉಭಯ, *both the two*, ಉಭಯ, *both* or *having two parts*, ಕತರ, *which of the two or which of many*, ಕತಮ, *which of many*, ತತರ, *that one of two*, ತತಮ, *that one of many*, ಯತರ, *who or which of two*, ಯತಮ, *which of many*, ಏಕತರ, *one of two*, ಏಕತಮ, *one of many*, (I. 1. 27; V. 3. 92, 93, 94; Sid. I. 98, 711.) ಅನ್ಯ, ಅನ್ಯತ್, *other*, (VI. 3. 99.) ಅನ್ಯತರ, *either* (not ಅನ್ಯತಮ, Sid. I. 98.) ಇತರ, *either*, ತ್ವತ್, or ತ್ವ, *other*, ನೇಮ, *half*, optionally in the nominative and vocative plural, and invariably in other cases. (I. 1. 33. Kās. on. ditto.) ಸಮ, *all* (not *equal*) (Sid. I. 98), ಸಮ, *whole*; ಪೂರ್ವ, *prior or east*; ಪರ, *after*; ಅವರ, *posterior, or west*; ದಕ್ಷಿಣ, *south, right*, ಉತ್ತರ, *inferior, or other, or north*; ಅಪರ, *other*, ಅಧರ, *inferior, or west*, (the above seven beginning with ಪೂರ್ವ, being *sarvanāmani* only when they imply a relation in time or place, not when they imply otherwise, and they, even when they imply a relation in time or place, being *sarvanāmāni* only optionally in the nominative and vocative plural (I. 1. 34.); ಸ್ವ, optionally in the nominative and vocative plural and absolutely in other cases (I. 1. 35,) if ಸ್ವ means *own*, not a *kinsman*, or *property*; ಅಂತರ, when it signifies *an under garment* and also when it signifies *outer*, without being an adjective qualifying the word ಪುರಿ, or other word having the sense of ಪುರಿ, such as ನಗರೀ (Sid. I. 98. 128.); ತ್ಯದ್, ಸ್ಯ, ತ್ಯೈ, *he, she, it*, or ತದ್, ಸ, ತ, *he, she, it*, ಯದ್, ಯ, *who which, what*, ವತದ್, ವತ, ವನ, ವನತ್, ಅ, ವದ, *this*, (very near.) ಇದಂ, ಇಯಂ, ಅಯಂ, ಇಮ, ಅನ. ಅ, ಎನ, ವನತ್, ವತ, ಇ, ಇತ್, *this* (indefinitely), ಅಪನ್, ಅ, ಅದ, *that*, (remote), ಏಕ, ಏಕಾ, *one*, ದ್ವ, ದ್ವಾ, *two*, ಯುದ್ಧದ್, ತ್ವದ್, ತ್ವ, ಯಾವಾ, ಯಾವು, ತ್ವಾ, ಯುಷ್ಮಾ, ತ್ವಯ, ತವಕ, ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕ, ತುಭ್ಯ, ಯುಷ್ಮ, *thou*, ಅಸ್ಮದ್, ಮದ್, ಅಹ, ಆವಾ, ವಯ, ವಾ, ಅಸ್ಮಾ, ಮಯ್, ಮಹ್ಯಂ, ಅಸ್ಮ, ಅಸ್ಮಾಕ, ಮಮಕ, *I*, ಭವತು, *your honor, your excellency*, ಕಂ, ಕ, ಕಾ, *who, which, what*, (II. 4. 34.

IV. 3. 2. 3; V. 3. 3. 5; VII. 2. 86. to 98. inclusive. 102. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113; VIII. 2. 3. 80; Sid. I. 167) ಪ್ರಥಮ, first, ಚರಮ, last, ಅಲ್ಪ, little, ಅರ್ಧ, half, ಕತಿಯ, some, (the above five words being *sarvanāmāni* optionally in the nominative and vocative plural but not or in other cases (I. 1. 33.) ಎಕ್ಕೈಕ, every, (VIII. 1. 9.) ಅನೈಕ್ಯೋನ್ಯೈ, or ಪರಸ್ಪರ, or ಇತರೇತರ, each other, (Sid. I. 738. note 9.)

- (9). Bases among the vowels of which the first is one of the *vriddhi* vowels viz. ಅ. ಐ and ಔ = *ವೃದ್ಧಾಃ vriddhāḥ* (I. 1. 73.)
- (10). The *sarvanāma* words ತ್ಯದ್, ತದ್, ಯದ್ ಎತದ್, ಇದಮ್, ಅದಸ್ಯ, ಎಕ, ದ್ವಿ, ಯುಷ್ಮತ್, ತ್ವದ್, ಅಸ್ಮದ್, ಮತ್, ಭವತು, and ಕಿಂ and other *sarvanāma* words conveying the same meaning with them = *vriddhāḥ* (I. 1. 74.)
- (11). Other bases than those referred to in (10) above, if they are proper names = *vriddhāḥ* optionally (Sid I. 561.)
- (12). Also other bases than those referred to in (11) above if their first vowels are ಎ or ಓ, and if they are the names of the Eastern countries = *vriddhāḥ* (I.1.75.)
- (13). A word ending with the vocative case affix = ಅಮಂತ್ರಿತಂ. (*amantritam*) (II. 3. 48.)
- (14). A word denoting a thing which not being liquid or gaseous, and being capable of being perceived by the senses, and not being one produced by a change from the natural state, exist in a living being, or though found elsewhere actually or at any particular time, had previously been known as existing in only a living being, or is found to have actually, (not figuratively) the same relation

to the being it is in as a similar thing has to a living being. (ಅದ್ರವಮೂರ್ತಿ ಮತ್ಸ್ವ್ಯಂಗಂಪ್ರಾಣಿಸ್ಥಮ ವಿಕಾರಜಂ ಅತಸ್ಸನ್ನತ್ರ ದೈವಂಜೆ ತೇನಚೇತ್ತ್ವಫಾಯಾತಂ) = ಸ್ವ್ಯಂಗವಾಚಕಾಃ (*svāngavāchakāḥ*) (words denoting ಸ್ವ್ಯಂಗಂ *svāngam* or a member of one's body) (Sid. I. 234).

The following examples will shew what is or is not, according to the above definition, a member of one's body:—1. sweat, because it is liquid, 2. knowledge, because it is not perceptible by the senses, and 3. swelling, because it is the result of a change from the natural state, are not *svānga* words. And likewise the face of a hall is not *svānga* because the hall is not a living being. But hair though found in a road is *svānga* because it had been formerly found in a living being, and so the breast of an idol is *svānga* because it bears actually the same relation to the idol as the breast of a living being does to that being. Frown (ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಂ) and shutting of the eyes (ಅಕ್ಷಿ ಕಾಣಂ) are likewise *svānga* words.

- (15). A word expressing whatever is distinguishable by its form or figure or which being the name of an individual is easily found applicable to others without any further teaching, (a common name) provided it is not a word used in all genders, (common noun), (ಮಾಖ್ಯಜಾತಿ) (genus); and (only for the purpose of grammar as coming under the rules relating to the above mentioned words,) a word expressing decendants by their parentage as well as a word expressing a person by the branch of the Vedas (ಶಾಖಾ *śākhā*) which the family to which the person belongs is competent

to read (ಶಾಖಾಧ್ಯೇತ್ಯು) (*śākhādhyetrī*) (ಗೌಣಜಾತಿ)=
ಜಾತಿನಾಚಕಾಃ (*jativāchakāḥ*) (ಅಕೃತಿ ಗೃಹಣಜಾತಿರ್ಲಿಂಗಾ
ನಾಂಚನ ಸರ್ವಭಾಕ್ | ಸಕೃದಾಖ್ಯಾತ ನಿಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯಾಗೋತ್ರಂಚಚರ
ಣೈಃ ಸಹ||) (Sid. I. 238).

The following examples will illustrate the meaning of the above definition :— (1) ತಟ (*bank*) is a *fāti* word because it denotes what is distinguishable by its form, *i, e*, by its being contiguous to a place covered with water, (2.) ಕೂದ್ರ (*śūdra*) is such a word, because when given as the name of an individual, is applicable to other *śūdras* (common name), (3.) ಔಪಗವ (a descendant of ಉಪಗು, *upagu*) is such a word, and (4.) ಕಟ (*kata*) (a person belonging to the family competent to read the branch of the Vedas called *kata*) is also such a word. But ದೇವದತ್ತ (*Devadatta*) is not such a word, because it is a proper name applicable to only one individual and ಕುಕ್ಕ (*a white thing*) is likewise not such a word, because it, though a common name, is used in all genders.

- (16). Words not being words formed by primitive or second day affixes or other words entitled to the name of *sankhyā*, or *sarvanāma* or *jāti* as already defined or compound words, provided they are words denoting qualities and capable of being used as adjectives qualifying substantives (as the word ಕುಕ್ಕ is, not as the word ರೂಪ which, though it expresses a quality cannot be used as an adjective) =ಗುಣವಚನಾನಿ, (*guṇavachanāni*) (Sid. I.230. note 83.)

3. Observations.

- (1). Some variation occurs in some of the names above given for high numbers according to different authorities (M. W. 199. note.)

- (2). The word **ಎಕಾ** is used to signify *one*, only when composition with the numerical **ದಕ** is intended; the word **ಏಕ** being used in all other cases (See below).
- (3). **ಢ್ಯ** is the word for *two* in declension while **ದ್ವಿ** and **ದ್ವಾ** are the words used in composition, **ದ್ವಾ** being in the latter case the word to be used to the exclusion of **ದ್ವಿ**, when composition with numerals denoting 10, 20, and 30 is intended, **ದ್ವಿ** to the exclusion of **ದ್ವಾ** being the word to be used in composition with words denoting 80, and both **ದ್ವಿ** and **ದ್ವಾ** being the words to be used at option when the composition is with words denoting numbers not being 10, 20, 30 and 80, provided that the composition in all the above cases is made to express the addition of two to what is denoted by 10 and so forth (See below).
- (4). **ತಿಸ್ಯ** is the word for *three* in the feminine gender when case affixes beginning with vowels are to be used; **ತಿಸ್ಯ**, in the same gender when other case affixes are to be used; **ತ್ರಯ**, in other genders when the case affix of the genitive plural is to be used; **ತ್ರಯಾಃ** in the cases when **ದ್ವಾ** is to be used for *two*; and **ತ್ರಿ** for all other purposes.
- (5). **ಚತಸ್ಯ** is the word for *four* in those cases in which **ತಿಸ್ಯ** is to be used; **ಚತಸ್ಯ** in those cases in which **ತಿಸ್ಯ** is to be used: **ಚತ್ವಾರಃ** in other genders than the feminine when *sarvāṁmāsthāna* affixes are to be used; and **ಚತುರಃ** for all other purposes.
- (6). The word **ವಿಂಕ** instead of **ವಿಂಕತಿ** should be used to express 20, before secondary affixes having indicative **ದ**.
- (7). The words **ತ್ರೈಂಕ** and **ಚಾತ್ವಾರಿಂಕ** are respectively used to denote 30 and 40 instead of **ತ್ರೈಂಕತಃ** and **ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕ**

ಕತ when they are used as names of certain Vedās called ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾನಿ (V. 1, 62.) e. g. ತ್ರೈಂಶಾನಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾನಿ ಚಾತ್ವಾರಿಂಶಾನಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾನಿ.

- (8). The word ಕತಿಕ instead of ಕತ is used to denote 100, when numerals are prefixed to the word to express multiples of hundreds, provided these multiples are intended to be expressed as the amount of a gift made or fine inflicted (V. 4 2.) e. g. ದ್ವಿಕತಿಕಾಂದಂತಿಕ. ತ್ರಿಕತಿ ಕಾಂದಂತಿಕ.
- (9). The numerical words above given denote only from 1 to 10 inclusive, 16, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, and multiples of 100 by 10 and the powers of 10; and so words to denote other numbers can be formed only by composition, the words denoting smaller numbers being placed before words denoting larger numbers in the compound (Sid I. 428).
- (10). Accordingly words denoting from 1 to 9 when put before words denoting 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100, so as to form compound words having the former words as their antecedent and the latter words as their subsequent members, and after making such changes in the final letters of the former as their character as complete words (ಪದಾಃ) require according to the rules of *sandhi*, express the intermediate numbers between 10 and 20, 20 and 30, 30 and 40, and so on, up to 109. e. g. ಪಂಚನಂ compounded with ದಕ. ವಿಕತಿ &c. = ಪಂಚ ದಕ (15); ಪಂಚವಿಕತಿ (25); ಪಂಚತ್ರೈಂಕತಂ (35); ಪಂಚ ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕತಂ (55); ಪಂಚಷಷ್ಠಿ (65); ಪಂಚಸಪ್ತತಿ (75); ಪಂಚಾಶೀತಿ (85); ಪಂಚನವತಿ (95), and ಪಂಚಕತ (105). ಷಷ್ಠಂ compounded with ವಿಕತಿ &c. (for we have ಮೂಡಕ for 16) = ಷಷ್ಠವಿಕತಿ (26); ಷಷ್ಠತ್ರೈಂಕತಂ (36); ಷಷ್ಠಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕತಂ (46); ಷಷ್ಠಪಂಚಕತಂ (56); ಷಷ್ಠಷಷ್ಠಿ (66); ಷಷ್ಠಸಪ್ತತಿ (76); ಷಷ್ಠಾಶೀತಿ (86); ಷಷ್ಠನವತಿ (96);

and ಷಟ್ಕತ (106). So, ವಿಕಾದಕ (11); ದ್ವಾದಕ (12); ತ್ರಯೋದಕ (13); ವಿಕವಿಕತಿ (21); ದ್ವಾವಿಕತಿ (22); ತ್ರಯೋವಿಕತಿ (23); ವಿಕತ್ರಂಕತ (31); ದ್ವಾತ್ರಂಕತ (32); ತ್ರಯಸ್ತ್ರಂಕತ (33); ವಿಕಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕತ (41); ದ್ವಾಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕತ or ದ್ವಿಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕತ (42); ತ್ರಯಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕತ or ತ್ರಿಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕತ (43); ದ್ವಾಪಂಚಾಕತ or ದ್ವಿಪಂಚಾಕತ (52); ತ್ರಯಾಪಂಚಾಕತ or ತ್ರಿಪಂಚಾಕತ (53); ದ್ವಾಷಷ್ಠಿ or ದ್ವಿಷಷ್ಠಿ (62); ತ್ರಯಾಷಷ್ಠಿ or ತ್ರಿಷಷ್ಠಿ (63); ದ್ವಾನಪ್ತತಿ or ದ್ವಿನಪ್ತತಿ (72); ತ್ರಯಾನಪ್ತತಿ or ತ್ರಿನಪ್ತತಿ (73); ತ್ರಯೋನವತಿ or ತ್ರಿನವತಿ (93); ದ್ವ್ಯಶೀತಿ (82); ತ್ರ್ಯಶೀತಿ (83).

- (11). The words denoting 11 to 99 are to be employed before words denoting 100 to form words denoting the intermediate numbers between 100 and 200; but the former words should all be made to end in ಅ by having an affix called ಡ attached to them, i. e. by having their *fi* *lopated*, and having a letter ಅ attached to them, and they further should be employed only as adjectives qualifying the word denoting 100. e. g. (taking the word ಕತ as neuter,) ವಿಕಾದಕಂಕತಂ (111); ದ್ವಾದಕಂಕತಂ (112); ತ್ರಯೋದಕಂಕತಂ (113); ಚತುರ್ದಕಂಕತಂ (114); ಪಂಚದಕಂಕತಂ (115); ಷೋಡಕಂಕತಂ (116); ಸಪ್ತದಕಂಕತಂ (117); ಅಷ್ಟಾದಕಂಕತಂ (118); ನವದಕಂಕತಂ (119); ವಿಕಂಕತಂ (120); ವಿಕವಿಕಂಕತಂ (121); ದ್ವಾವಿಕಂಕತಂ (122) &c.; ತ್ರಿಂಕಂಕತಂ (130); ವಿಕತ್ರಂಕಂಕತಂ (131) &c.; ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕಂಕತಂ (140) &c.; ಪಂಚಾಕಂಕತಂ (150) &c.; ಷಷ್ಠಿಕಂಕತಂ (160) &c.; ಸಪ್ತತಿಕತಂ (170) &c.; ಅಶೀತಿಕತಂ (180) &c.; ನವತಿಕತಂ (190) &c.; (Kûs. on. V. 2. 47.)

- (12). In the same way the words denoting from 11 to 99 may be employed before words denoting 1000 (Sid I. 669) e. g. ವಿಕಾದಕಂಸಹಸ್ರಂ. 1011; ದ್ವಾಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕಂಸಹಸ್ರಂ. 1042. But it does not appear that words denoting from 1 to 10 can be compounded with the

word ಸಹಸ್ರ to form words denoting 1001 to 1010 as they may be with the word ಕತ to express the numbers 101 to 110.

- (13). The words ಅಸನ್ನ, ಅದೂರ, ಅಧಿಕ, and particles such as ಉವ which express nearness and so forth, may be placed before numerals to express numbers which are more or less than the numbers expressed by them, the affix ಚಚ್ being used after numerals in this case. (II. 2. 25 ; V. 4. 73.) *e. g.* ಉವದಕ (next to ten) = 9 or 19 ; ಅಸನ್ನನಿಕ. (next to twenty) = 19 or 20 ; ಅದೂರತ್ರಂಕ (next to thirty) = 29 or 30 ; ಅಧಿಕ ದಕ. (more than but next to 10) = 11.
- (14). So, a numeral may be prefixed to another numeral to express that the number meant is either the first number or the second number, the affix ಚಚ್ being used after the last numeral (II. 2. 25 ; V. 4. 73.) *e. g.* ದ್ವಿತ್ರ = either 2 or 3. (Sid I. 411 note 44).
- (15). Likewise, a numeral may be prefixed to another numeral to express a numeral which is equal to as many times of the number denoted by the latter as the number denoted by the former. Here too the affix ಚಚ್ should come after the last numeral (II. 2. 25 ; V. 1. 73 ; Sid I. 411.) *e. g.* ದ್ವಿವಕ = 20.
- (16). Numbers can be expressed by phrases conveying the idea to be expressed at option, the advantage offered by the rules relating to the formation of compound words, (see below) being taken advantage of for the purpose more or less *e. g.* ಕತೇ (nominative dual neuter) of ಕತ = two hundred ; ದ್ವೀ (adjective) ಕತೇ = two hundred ; ತ್ರೀಣಿ (adjective) ಕತಾನಿ = three hundred. So ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತಾನಿ (400) ; ಪಂಚಶತಾನಿ (500) ; ಷಟ್ಶತಾನಿ (600) ; ಸಪ್ತಶತಾನಿ (700) ;

ಅಷ್ಟಕತಾನಿ (800); ನವಕತಾನಿ (900); ದಶಕತಾನಿ (ten hundred) (1000); ದ್ವೀಸಹಸ್ರೇ (2 00); ತ್ರೀಣಿಸಹಸ್ರಾಣಿ (3000); and so on. Or if the foregoing expressions be turned into compound words according to rules to be noticed hereafter ದ್ವಿಕತೆ = ದ್ವಿಕತಂ (200); ತ್ರೀಣಿಕತಾನಿ = ತ್ರಿಕತಂ (300); ಚತ್ವಾರಿಕತಾನಿ = ಚತುಷಕತಂ (400). So ಪಂಚಕತಂ (500); ಷಟ್ಕತಂ (600); ಸಪ್ತಕತಂ (700); ಅಷ್ಟಕತಂ (800); ನವಕತಂ (900); ದ್ವಿಸಹಸ್ರಂ (2000); ತ್ರಿಸಹಸ್ರಂ (3000); ಚತುಷಹಸ್ರಂ (4000).

- (17). When the word required is intended merely to shew a number containing one number and some other number in addition not being a multiple of the former, we may form an adjective calculated to signify a simple addition and employ it with the latter. Such an adjective is formed by compounding the adjective ಅಧಿಕ or ಉತ್ತರ meaning *more* or *plus*, with a numeral, so as to give the compound adjective thus formed the meaning of "having more than the number denoted by the numeral in question". Thus, the adjective ವಿಕಾಧಿಕ or ವಿಕೋತ್ತರ may be formed from ವಿಕ; ದ್ವ್ಯಧಿಕ or ದ್ವ್ಯೋತ್ತರ from ದ್ವಿ; ತ್ರ್ಯಧಿಕ or ತ್ರ್ಯೋತ್ತರ from ತ್ರಿ, and so on, and then ವಿಕಾಧಿಕಂದ್ವಿಕತಂ or ವಿಕೋತ್ತರಂದ್ವಿಕತಂ = 201. ವಿಕಾಧಿಕಂತ್ರಿಕತಂ or ವಿಕೋತ್ತರಂತ್ರಿಕತಂ = 301. ವಿಕಾಧಿಕಂಸಹಸ್ರಂ or ವಿಕೋತ್ತರಂಸಹಸ್ರಂ = 1001; or if we make the above expressions compound words according to rules below, they become ವಿಕಾಧಿಕದ್ವಿಕತಂ, ವಿಕೋತ್ತರದ್ವಿಕತಂ, ವಿಕಾಧಿಕತ್ರಿಕತಂ and so on. So ವಿಕಾಧಿಕದಶ = 11, ವಿಕಾಧಿಕವಿಂಶತಿ = 21, ವಿಕಾಧಿಕಶತಂ = 101, ವಿಕಾಧಿಕಾಧಿಕಕತಂ = 111, ಅಷ್ಟಾದಶಾಧಿಕದ್ವಿಕಕತಂ = 218, and so on.

- (18). In the same manner as ಅಧಿಕ or ಉತ್ತರ, the word ಉಸ meaning *minus* may be compounded with numerals, and by the use of this compound adjective to

qualify other numerals, numbers not denoted by the latter may be expressed. e. g. ಪಂಚೋನಂಕತಂ or ಪಂಚೋನಕತಂ = $100-5 = 95$; ಏಕೋನಂಕತಂ or ಏಕೋನಕತಂ = $100-1 = 99$.

- (19). The word ಉಸ itself may in the case abovementioned be used instead of ಏಕೋನ with the same sense. e. g. ಉಸವಿಂಕತಿ = ಏಕೋನವಿಂಕತಿ = 19.
- (20). With the same sense as ಏಕೋನ, ಏಕಾನ್ವ may be compounded with another numeral (VI. 3. 76.) e. g. ಏಕಾನ್ವವಿಂಕತಿ = ಏಕೋನವಿಂಕತಿ = 19 ; ಏಕಾನ್ವ ಪಂಚಾಶತ್ = 49.
- (21). Lastly it should be noted that the manner of expressing numbers may be varied so long as the meaning is correctly expressed. e. g. 2,130 may be rendered by ತ್ರಿಂಶದಧಿಕೈಕವಿಂಕತಿಕತಂ, or ತ್ರಿಂಶದಧಿಕೈಕವಿಂಕತಿಕತಾನಿ, (21 hundreds having 30 more), ತ್ರಿಂಶದಧಿಕೈಕಕತವಶೇ ದ್ವೇಸಸಸ್ರೇ. (two thousand having as a number coming after it a hundred[having]thirty more). So 21,870 = ಸಹಸ್ರಾಕ್ಷೈಕವಿಂಕತಿಶತಾನ್ವಶ್ವಪ್ತಽಷ್ಟಯುಕ್ತ ಸಪ್ತತಿ (twenty one thousand and eight hundred and again seventy). 109350 = ಕತ ಸಹಸ್ರಂ ಏವ ಸಹಸ್ರಾಣಿ ಪಂಚಾಶಚ್ಚೈತಾನಿ ತ್ರಿಣಿ (100 thousand and 9 thousand and three hundred having fifty more.)
- (22). The words ಪಾಪ (quarter) and ಅರ್ಧ (half) are not technically called *sankhyāh*. But they can be compounded with numerals in various ways to denote numbers which are a quarter or half more or less than the number signified by the numerals. Thus ಸದಾಪ and ಸಾರ್ಧ where ಸ stands for ಸಹ, together, and therefore gives the sense of quarter more and half more when prefixed to the word ಕತ mean $100 + \frac{1}{4}$ of $100 = 125$, and $100 + \frac{1}{2}$ of $100 = 150$.

(23). The words called *sarvanámáni* cease to be so when they are merely proper names (Sid. I. 101.) Nor when they are proper names can any question arise in the case of *ದ್ವಿ* and similar other words which, as we have seen, appear in different forms for different purposes, as to which of these should be taken as the word for one purpose and which, for another purpose; for whatever is the proper name, that will always be the word to be employed for every purpose (Sid. I. 115.) e. g. *ದ್ವಿ* as the name of a person will be declined like *ಕರಿ*, *ದ್ವಿ* like *ರಾಮ*, and so on.

(24). Observe that Sanskrit words signifying *one* and *two* as coming under the category of both *sankhya* and *sarvanáma* have been given under both heads.

(25). The use of several *sarvanáma* words signifying *one* and *two* has been already explained and as regards some other *sarvanáma* words which likewise are given above in more forms than one though the sense is the same, the explanation is as follows:—

(a). Words signifying *he, she, and it*:—

ಃ or *ಃ* is the word to be used when the case affix of the nominative *singular* follows; *ಃ* or *ಃ* when other case affixes as well as the secondary affixes called *vibhakti* follow; and *ಃ* or *ಃ* in other cases.

(b). Words signifying *who, which, and what*:—

ಃ is the word to be used when case affixes as well as the secondary affixes called *vibhakti* follow; and *ಃ* in other cases.

(c). Words signifying *this (very near)*:—

When case affixes follow, *ಃ*, *ಃ*, *ಃ* and *ಃ* are used in the manner pointed out under the head of declension of irregular

nouns ; when secondary affixes follow, ಎತ and ಅ are used in the manner shewn under the head of formation of secondary nouns ; and ಎತದ್ is used in other cases.

(d). Words signifying *this* (indefinite) :—

When case affixes follow, ಇದಮ್, ಅಯಮ್, ಇಯಮ್, ಇಮ, ಅನ, ಅ, and ಎನ are used as shewn under the head of declension of irregular nouns ; when certain secondary affixes follow ಎತ, ಇತ್, and ಇ are used as shewn under the head of formation of secondary nouns ; and ಇದಂ is used in other cases.

(e). Words signifying *that* (remote) :—

When case affixes follow, ಅಸಾ and ಅದ are used as explained under the head of declension of irregular nouns, ಅದಸ್ being used in other cases.

(f). Words signifying *I and thou* :—

All the words having the above signification are used when case affixes follow in the manner shewn under the head of declension of irregular nouns except (1) ಮಮಕ, ತವಕ, ಅಸ್ಮಾಕ and ಯಾಪ್ಮಾಕ which are used when certain secondary affixes follow as shewn under the head of formation of secondary nouns, and (2) ಅಸ್ಮದ್ and ಯಾಪ್ಮದ್ which are used when the case affixes and the secondary affixes above mentioned do not follow.

(26). The 3rd personal pronoun is used in the sense of *that* as a remote demonstrative instead of the remote demonstrative proper when the person or thing referred to is understood to be out of the sight of the speaker, The following verse explains the use of all the demonstrative pronouns :—

ಇದಮಸ್ತುನನ್ನಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ. ಸವಿಶಾಪತರವರ್ತಿಜೈತದೋರೂಪಂ | ಅದಸಸ್ತುವಿಪ್ರ
ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ. ತದಿತಿಪರೋಕ್ಷೇವಿಜಾನೀಯಾತ್ || (Sid I. 152.)

CHAPTER IV.



AUGMENTATION OF NOUN AFFIXES.

1. After bases which end in *ಛ* after having taken the feminine affix *ಛಿ*, *ಛಾಟಿ* is the augment of case affixes having indicatory *ಞ*, and of *ಅಮು* derived from *ಛಿ*, if the bases are not *sarvanāma* and *ಸ್ಯಾಟಿ*, if they are *sarvanāma* (VII. 3. 113, 114. Sid. I. 129); and after *nadi* bases *ಅಟಿ* is the augment of *ಜೇ* as well as of *ಸಿ* derived from *ಜಬಿ* and *ಜಸಿ* (VII. 3. 112). *e. g.* *ಜೇ*, *ಅಸಿ* from *ಜ* and *ಜಸಿ*, and *ಅಮು* after *ರವಾ* = *ಯ್ಯ*, *ಯಾಸಿ*, and *ಯಾಂ*; *ಛಿ* after *ಸರ್ವಾ* = *ಸ್ಯೈ*, *ಸ್ಯಾಸಿ*, and *ಸ್ಯಾಮು*; and *ಜೇ* and *ಸಿ*, after *ನದೀ*, and *ವಧೂ* = *ವಿ* and *ಅಸಿ*.

2. *ಸುಟಿ* is the augment of the genitive plural affix *ಅಮು*, (1) after *shat* bases (VII. 1. 55.), (2) after bases ending in a short vowel (VII. 1. 56.), (3) after bases ending in *ಛ* after having taken the feminine affix *ಛಿ* (VII. 1. 54; B. 231; Sid. I. 129.); and (4) after *nadi* bases (VII. 1. 54.); but *ಸುಟಿ* is the augment of this affix when it comes after a *sarvanāma* ending in *ಅ* or *ಛ* (VII. 1. 52.) *e. g.* after *ವಸಿ*, *ಸಪ್ತನಿ*, *ರವಾ*, *ನದೀ*, *ವಧೂ*, *ರಾಮು*, *ಅಸ್ತೀ*, *ವಿಶ್ವಾಮು*, and *ಸ್ಯೈ*, *ಅಮು* = *ನಾಮು*, but after *ಸರ್ವಾ* and *ಸರ್ವಾ* = *ನಾಮು*.

3. Observe that the affixes augmented as aforesaid with other consonants than *ಛ* are afterwards to be treated as affixes beginning with those consonants and will therefore come under the head of *pada* affixes though originally they, as beginning with vowels, were not so. *e. g.* *ಸುಟಿ* + *ಅಮು* = *ನಾಮು* = a *pada* affix.



CHAPTER V.

AUGMENTATION AND CONTRACTION OF NOMINAL BASES.

1. The rules as to augments are as follows :--

- (1). When a *sarvanāmāsthāna* affix follows, ಸುಮ್ is the augment of a base which has been formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್, (VII. 1. 70.) as well as of a base which like the *sarvanāma* word ಭವತು may have an indicatory ಉಕ್ attached to it. e. g. ಶ್ರಿಯಸ್ (from ಶ್ರ + ಈಯಸುನ್) = ಶ್ರಿಯನ್ಸ್; ಭವತು = ಭವನ್ಸ್; ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ = ವಿದ್ಯನ್ಸ್; ಪಚತ್ = ಪಚನ್ಸ್; ಗೋಮತ್ = ಗೋಮನ್ಸ್.
- (2). But though a *sarvanāmāsthāna* affix follows, ಸುಮ್ should not be the augment of a base formed previously from a reduplicated base by the affix ಕತ್ಯ (VII. 1. 78.) e. g. ದದತ್ = ದದತ್. (not ದದನ್ಸ್).
- (3). Nevertheless, if the base concerned is a neuter base ಸುಮ್ may optionally be the augment of it, even though it has been formed from a reduplicated base by the affix ಕತ್ಯ (VII. 1. 79.) e. g. ದದತ್ as neuter = ದದತ್ or ದದನ್ಸ್.
- (4). And when a *sarvanāmāsthāna* affix follows, if the bases are neuter, even bases not formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ take the augment ಸುಮ್, if they are bases ending in ರುಲ್ or in vowels (VII. 1. 72.) e. g. ಜಲಮುಚ್ = ಜಲಮುಂಚ್; ಉದಶ್ವಿತ್ = ಉದಶ್ವಿನ್ಸ್; ಪಯಸ್ = ಪಯನ್ಸ್; ಜ್ಞಾನ = ಜ್ಞಾನನ್; ಕುಚಿ = ಕುಚಿನ್; ಮೃದು = ಮೃದುನ್; ಧಾತ್ಯ = ಧಾತ್ಯನ್.

(5). ಸುಮ is the augment of neuter bases ending in ಇಕ್ vowels, even when *non-sarvanàmasthàna* affixes beginning with vowels follow, unless the affix that follows is the affix of the genitive plural which takes the augment ಸಃಟ್ (VII. 1. 73; Sid. I. 123 note 124. Sid. I. 143 note 16.) e. g. ಕುಚಿ, ಮೃದು, ಧಾತ್ಯ = ಕುಚಿನ್, ಮೃದುನ್, ಧಾತ್ಯನ್, before *non-sarvanàmasthàna* affixes, but before ನಾಮ = ಕುಚಿ, ಮೃದು, and ಧಾತ್ಯ.

(6). But in the above case, if the affixes are not of the nominative, vocative, and accusative, the augment ಸುಮ may optionally be omitted, provided that the bases, not being bases ending in ಇಕ್ by having final diphthongs changed into ಇಕ್ as already stated, (Sid. I. 145.) are *bhúshítapumskáh* (Sid. I. 143. VII. 1. 74.) e. g. before ಟಾ, the affix of the instrumental singular, ಕುಚಿ, ಮೃದು, ಧಾತ್ಯ = ಕುಚಿನ್, ಮೃದುನ್, ಧಾತ್ಯನ್, or ಕುಚಿ &c.; but ವಾರಿ and ಜತು = ವಾರಿನ್ and ಜತುನ್ respectively, because these words do not in the same sense admit of being used as masculine. So, ಪೀಲ which means "a tree" as masculine but "a fruit" as neuter = ಪೀಲನ್ only as neuter, though ಪೀಲ as masculine.

(7). And when the affix ಲೀ or a *nadí* affix follows, ಸುಮ should be the augment

(1). invariably of a base formed by the affix ಕ್ತೃ from roots that take ಕದ್ or ಕ್ಯನ್ before ಕ್ತೃ.

(2). optionally of a base formed by the affix ಕ್ತೃ by attaching it to what ended otherwise in ಅ than by having had ಕದ್ or ಕ್ಯನ್; and

- (3). Optionally of bases formed by the affix ಕಟ್ಟ from 2nd class roots ending in ಅ (VII. 1. 80, 81.)
 e. g. ಪಚತ್ = ಪಚನ್; ದೀವ್ಯತ್ = ದೀವ್ಯನ್; but
 ತುದತ್ = ತುದನ್ or ತುದತ್; ಯತ್ = ಯನ್ or
 ಯತ್; ತರಿದ್ಯತ್ = ತರಿದ್ಯನ್ or ತರಿದ್ಯತ್;

2. The rules relating to the contraction of nominal bases are as follows:—

- (1). Before affixes having indicatory ಡ, the *ಫಿ* of a base should be *lopated* (VI. 4. 143. Kás thereon.) e. g. ಪಟಪಟತ್ + ಡಾಚ್ = ಪಟಪಟ್ + ಅ; ಉಕನಸಿ + ಅಣ್ = ಉಕನ + ಅಣ್; ದಾಮನ್ + ಡಾಪ್ = ದಾಮ + ಡಾಪ್.
- (2). And even before affixes not distinguished by an indicatory ಡ, if they are *bhu* affixes, the *ಫಿ* of indeclinables should be *lopated* (B. 1169.) e. g. ಪ್ರಾತರ್ + ಷಜ್ = ಪ್ರಾತ್ + ಷಜ್; ವೃನರ್ + ಷಜ್ = ವೃನ್ + ಷಜ್.
- (3). And the *ಫಿ* even of bases which are not indeclinables should be *lopated* before affixes not distinguished by an indicatory ಡ
- (I.) If the affixes are ಇವ್ಮನ್, ಇಮನ್ (ಇಮನಿಜ್), and ಈ ಯಮನ್, provided the bases consist of more than a single vowel and have not been formed by the affixes ಿಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ or ಿವಿನ್ (VI. 4. 155, 163. Sid. II. 236 note 54); and
- (II). even if the affixes are others, provided the bases end in ನ and the affixes are secondary *bhu* affixes (VI. 4. 144.) e. g. (1) ಪಟು + ಇವ್ಮ್, ಇಮನ್, or ಈಯಸ್ = ಪಟ್ + ಇವ್ಮ್ &c. : but ಶ್ರ or ಕನ್ + ಇವ್ಮ್ &c. = ಶ್ರ or ಕನ್ + ಇವ್ಮ್ &c. ಪಯಸ್ + ಿವಿನ್ + ಇವ್ಮ್ &c. = ಪಯಸಿವ್ಮ್ &c. (2) ಕರಿ + ಿಮತುಪ್ + ಇವ್ಮ್ &c. = ಕರಿವ್ಮ್ &c.; ಅಗ್ನಿ ಕರ್ಮನ್ + ಇಜ್ = ಅಗ್ನಿ ಕರ್ಮನ್ + ಇಜ್.

(4). But bases ending in ಅನ್ should remain in their original form before the secondary affix ಅಣ್ except when the penultimate ಅ is preceded by ಮ and the ಅಣ್ is patronymic, and also before secondary affixes beginning with ಯ and not having the sense of state or action (VI. 4. 167, 168, 170.) e. g. ಸುತ್ತನ್ + ಅಣ್ (patronymic) = ಸುತ್ತನ್ + ಅಣ್; but ಸುಪಾಮನ್ + ಅಣ್ (patronymic) = ಸುಪಾಮ್ + ಅಣ್. But both ಸುತ್ತನ್ and ಸುಪಾಮನ್ + ಅಣ್ (not patronymic) = ಸುತ್ತನ್ and ಸುಪಾಮನ್ + ಅಣ್. So ರಾಜನ್ + ಯತ್ = ರಾಜನ್ + ಯ (ಯ has not the sense of state or action); but ರಾಜನ್ + ವ್ಯಜ್ = ರಾಜ್ + ಯ (ಯ has the sense of state or action).

(5). And further bases ending in ಇನ್ should remain in their original form before the affix ಅಣ್ if the penultimate ಇ is preceded by a conjunct consonant, and even if the ಇ is not so preceded, if the ಅಣ್ is not patronymic (VI. 4. 164, 166.) e. g. ಚಕ್ರನ್ + ಅಣ್ (patronymic) = ಚಕ್ರನ್ + ಅಣ್; but ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್ + ಅಣ್ (patronymic) = ಮೇಧಾವ್ + ಅಣ್; though both ಚಕ್ರನ್ and ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್ + ಅಣ್ (not patronymic) = ಚಕ್ರನ್ and ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್ + ಅಣ್.

3. It will be useful to note that while augmentation of nominal bases takes place in no case before secondary affixes, contraction of nominal bases in the manner mentioned occurs chiefly before such *bha* affixes.

4. But not only contraction takes place of nominal bases before *bha* secondary affixes as above, but also it is necessary to have most of the feminine bases that have been formed by feminine affixes, reduced to the form in which they were before the feminine affixes were attached, in order to render them fit to receive the secondary *bha* affixes alluded to; this reduction to a masculine form taking effect first, and then the contraction

whenever the bases after being reduced to the masculine form require such contraction according to the rules above. These feminine bases are those formed by the affixes **ಅ** and **ಈ** from *bhāshitapumska* words. Thus ಹಸ್ತಿನೀ before ಠಕ್ = ಹಸ್ತನ್ first and then by the rules relating to contraction = ಹಸ್ತ (Sid. I. 406)- ಭವತಿ (sarvanāma) before ಠಕ್ and ಉನ್ = ಭವತ್ (Sid. I. 407).

5. To the above rule however there is an exception in the case of a *bha* affix beginning with ಡ, and being one specially prescribed by rules on the subject for a feminine base formed by feminine affixes. e. g. ರೋಹಿಣೀ before ಡಕ್ which is an affix specially prescribed by a rule for a base formed by feminine affix = ರೋಹಿಣೀ, not ರೋಹಿತ which is the masculine form of that word (Sid. I. 406.)

6. The reduction to a masculine form should take place even before *pada* affixes also in the case of feminine bases formed by feminine affixes **ಅ** and **ಈ** from *sarvanāma* words. e. g. ಸರ್ವಾ before ಮಯಟ್ = ಸರ್ವ (Sid. I. 407).

7. And *bhāshitapumska* feminine bases formed by the feminine affixes **ಅ** and **ಈ** even when they are not *sarvanāma*, should be reduced to the masculine form before (a) the affixes called *vibhakti* and (b) the affixes (1) ಪಾಕಪ್ (2) ಚರಪ್ (3) ಜಾತೀಯರ್ (4) ದೇಶೀಯರ್ (VI. 3. 35. Sid. I. 405.) e. g. ಬಹು before ತಲ್, ತಸ್, and ಧಲ್ = ಬಹು ; ದರ್ಶನೀಯಾ before ಪಾಕಪ್ = ದರ್ಶನೀಯ ; ಪಟ್ಟೀ before ಚರಪ್ = ಪಟು ; ಹಸ್ತಿನೀ before ಜಾತೀಯರ್ and ದೇಶೀಯರ್ = ಹಸ್ತನ್ = ಹಸ್ತ್.

8. But except before the affixes ಜಾತೀಯರ್ and ದೇಶೀಯರ್, no such words should be reduced to the masculine form if they are

(a). words called *jāti* (VI. 3. 41.) e. g. ಕೂದ್ರಾ and ಕಟ್ಟೀ before ಪಾಕಪ್ and ಚರಪ್ = ಕೂದ್ರಾ and ಕಟ್ಟೀ, though before ಜಾತೀಯರ್ and ದೇಶೀಯರ್ = ಕೂದ್ರ and ಕಟ್ಟ.

- (b). words which are appellative (VI. 3. 38.) e. g. ವತ್ತಾ, and ಕಟ್ಟೆ before ಜರಹ = ವತ್ತಾ, and ಕಟ್ಟೆ though before ಜಾತೀಯರ್ and ದೇಶೀಯರ್ = ವತ್ತ, and ಕಟ.

9. The reduction to masculine form of *bhāshitapumska* bases formed by the feminine affixes ಉ and ಈ takes place also

- (a). when the affix is the affix ಕನ್ specially prescribed for words denoting "much" or "little" (Sid. I. 405.) e. g. ಬಹ್ವೀ and ಅಲ್ಪಾ + ಕನ್ = ಬಹುಕನ್, ಅಲ್ಪಕನ್, and
- (b). when ತಲ್ or ತ್ಯ comes after words called *guṇavachana* (Sid. I. 405.) e. g. ಕುಕ್ಲಾ and ಪಟ್ಟೀ + ತಲ್ = ಕುಕ್ಲತ and ಪಟಿತ.

10. And *bhāshitapumska* feminine bases formed by the feminine affix ಉ unless they are appellative or words called *jāti* should be reduced to the masculine form before (1) ತರಪ್ (2) ತಮಪ್ (3) ಕಲ್ಪಪ್ and (4) ರೂಪಪ್ (VI. 3. 35, 38, 41.) e. g. ದರ್ಶನೀಯಾ + ತರಪ್ &c. = ದರ್ಶನೀಯತರ, ದರ್ಶನೀಯತಮ, ದರ್ಶನೀಯಕಲ್ಪ, ದರ್ಶನೀಯರೂಪ. But ವತ್ತಾ (appellative), ಕೂದ್ರಾ (a *jāti* word), and ಋಷ್ಯಾ (a *non-bhāshitapumska* word) + ತರಪ್ &c. = ವತ್ತಾತರ &c.

11. And before the affixes ತರಪ್, ತಮಪ್, ಕಲ್ಪಪ್, and ರೂಪಪ್, *bhāshitapumska* feminine bases formed by the feminine affix ಈ may be reduced to the masculine form optionally if they have been previously formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ (VI. 3. 45.) e. g. ವಿದ್ಯಾ, ಪಜ್ತೀ, ಲೂನವತೀ, + ತರಪ್ &c. = ವಿದ್ಯಾ, ಪಜ್ತೀ, ಲೂನವತೀ or ವಿದ್ಯನ್, ಪಜ್ತನ್, ಲೂನವತ್ + ತರಪ್ &c.

12. Observe that bases which having taken the augment ಸು and end in ನ or have the ನ as their penultimate should afterwards be treated exactly as bases ending in ನ or having ನ as penultimate otherwise, as regards the changes they have to undergo when the noun affixes are attached to them.

13. Observe likewise that bases contracted by the *lopatio* of their *fi* should afterwards be taken exactly as they stand after the contraction for all future purposes (Sid. I. 406. note 25.)

CHAPTER VI.

ALTERATION OF NOUN BASES OTHERWISE THAN BY AUGMENTATION AND CONTRACTION.

1. Before secondary affixes having indicatory *ಇ*, *ಉ*, or *ಋ*, the first vowel of bases should be *vridddhiated* (VII. 2. 117, 118.) e. g. ಗಣಪತಿ + ಅಣ್ = ಗಾಣಪತಿ + ಅಣ್ ; ದಕ್ಷ + ಇಜ್ = ದಾಕ್ಷ + ಇಜ್ ; ನಡ + ಫಕ್ = ನಾಡ + ಫಕ್.

2. Before ಸ್ of the nominative and vocative plural, as also before case affixes beginning with ಯಜ್, the final vowel in bases ending in ಅ should be lengthened. But before a plural affix beginning with ರ್ಘಲ್ and also before ಓಸ್, ಎ is the substitute for the final ಅ (VI. 1. 102, 104, 105; VII. 3. 102, 103, 104.) e. g. ರಾಮ + ಸ್, ನ್, ಯ, ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ರಾಮಾಸ್, ರಾಮಾನ್, ರಾಮಾಯ, ರಾಮಾಭ್ಯಾಂ; ಮರಾ + ಭ್ಯಸ್, ಸು, and ಒಸ್ = ರಾಮೇಭ್ಯಸ್, ರಾಮೇಷು, ರಾಮಯೋಸ್ಮಿನ್ (ರಾಮಯೋಃ).

3. The final vowel in bases ending in ಅ and ಆ except when they are indicinables is (a) changed into ಈ before the affix ಚ್ಯ (VII. 4. 32. B. 1334.) and (b) is *lopated*

- (i). before all secondary *bha* affixes except ಇಪ್ and ಈಯ ಸುನ್ coming after monosyllabic bases (VI. 4. 148, 163.) and
- (ii). before such non-secondary *bha* affixes as take the form of ಈ except ಶ್ಚೀ of the nominative, vocative, and accusative dual (B. 261). e. g. (a) ಕೃಷ್ಣ + ಚ್ಯ = ಕೃಷ್ಣೀ + ಚ್ಯ = ಕೃಷ್ಣೀ ; ಖಿವ್ಯಾ + ಚ್ಯ = ಖಿವ್ಯೀ ; but

ದೊಪಾ (indeclinable) + ಚ್ಯಿ = ದೊಪಾ; (b) ದಕ್ಷ and ಬಲಾಕಾ + ಇಜ್ = ದಕ್ಷ + ಇಜ್ and ಬಲಾಕ್ + ಇಜ್; but ಕ್ರ + ಇಜ್ and ಈಮನ = ಕ್ರಜ್ and ಕ್ರಯನ; ಕುಮಾರ + ಈ (feminine affix) = ಕುಮಾರ + ಈ = ಕುಮಾರೀ; but ಜ್ಞಾನ + ಈ (dual case affix) = ಜ್ಞಾನೇ.

4. The final vowel of bases ending in ಅ, if the bases have been formed from verbal roots ending in ಅ, is *lopatad* also before non-secondary *bha* affixes that do not take the form of ಈ (VI. 4. 140.) e. g. ವಿಕೃಪಾ + ಜನ್ = ವಿಕೃಪನ್ + ಅನ್ = ವಿಕೃಪನ್.

5. In the same manner the final vowel of bases being the names of affixes such as ಶ್ಚಾ and ಕ್ವಾ is *lopatad* before *bha* affixes (Sid. I. 108.) e. g. ಶ್ಚಾ or ಕ್ವಾ + ಅನ್ = ಶ್ಚಾ, ಕ್ವಾ.

6. ಎ is substituted for the final vowel of bases which after taking the feminine affix ಆ end in ಅ if followed (1) by *sambuddhi* except when they signify ಅಂಬಾ (mother), (2) by ಟಾ and (3) by ಓನ್ (VII. 3. 105. to 107. Sid. I. 129.) And before affixes augmented by ಸ್ಯಾಟ್, the final vowel of these bases should be shortened (VII. 3. 114.) e. g. ಸರ್ವಾ + *sambuddhi* = ಸರ್ವೇ; ಸರ್ವಾ + ಟಾ and ಓನ್ = ಸರ್ವೇ + ಆ and ಓನ್ = ಸರ್ವಯಾ, and ಸರ್ವಯೋನ್; ಸರ್ವಾ + ಸ್ಯೈ, ಸ್ಯಾನ್, and ಸ್ಯಾಮ್, = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯೈ, ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯಾನ್, and ಸರ್ವ ಸ್ಯಾಮ್.

7. The final vowel of feminine bases signifying ಅಂಬಾ, (mother) except when they are words ending in non-conjunct ಡ, ಲ, or ಕ (Sid. I. 129.) and of *nadi* bases should be shortened when *sambuddhi* follows (VII. 3. 107.) e. g. ಅಂಬಾ, ಅಕ್ಕ, ಅಲ್ಲಾ, ಕುಮಾರೀ, and ಎರಬನ್ನೂ + *sambuddhi* = ಅಂಬ, ಅಕ್ಕ, ಅಲ್ಲ, ಕುಮಾರಿ and ಎರಬನ್ನೂ. But ಅಂಬಾಡಾ, ಅಂಬಾಲಾ, ಅಂಬಿಕಾ + *sambuddhi* = ಅಂಬಾಲಾ. ೬೦.

8. The final vowel of bases which having taken the feminine affixes ಆ retain the feminine form before ತ್ವ by reason of their being other than *gunavashana* and the consequent

non-reduction of them to the masculine form, should be optionally shortened. (VI. 3. 64.) e. g. ಅಜಾ + ತ್ವ = ಅಜಾತ್ವ or ಅಜತ್ವ.

9. The final letters of bases ending in ಇ or ಉ are to be

- (a). lengthened before (1) ಚೈ, (VII. 4. 26.) (2) ಸ್ and ನ್ of the accusative plural, (VI. 1. 102, 103.) and (3) ಕ್ ಟೆ & ಕ್ ಟೆಟ್ (VI. 1. 104.)
- (b). *gunated* before (1) *sambuddhi* optionally if the bases are neuter but invariably otherwise (VII. 3. 108 ; B. 271.) (2) ಜಸ್ (VII. 3. 109.) and (3) ಜೈ as well as ಸ್ derived from ಜಸ್ and ಜಸಿ (VII. 3. 111.) and
- (c). changed into ಅ before ಟೆ of the locative singular (VII. 3. 119.) e. g. ಅಗ್ನಿ and ಗುರು + ಚೈ = ಅಗ್ನೀ and ಗುರೋ ; ಅಗ್ನಿ and ಗುರು + ನ್ = ಅಗ್ನೀನ್, and ಗುರೂನ್ ; ಮತಿ and ಮೃದು + ಸ್, ಕ್ ಟೆ, and ಕ್ ಟೆಟ್ = ಮತೀಸ್, ಮೃದೂಸ್ ; ಮತೀ, ಮೃದೋ ; ಮತಿ and ಮೃದು + *sambuddhi*, ಜಸ್, ಜೈ, and ಸ್, = ಮತೇ, ಮೃದೋ ; ಮತಯಸ್, ಮೃದವಸ್ ; ಮತಯೋ, ಮೃದವೋ ; ಮತೇನ್, ಮೃದೋನ್ ; but ವಾರಿ (neuter) and ಮೃದು (neuter) + *sambuddhi* = ವಾರೇ or ವಾರಿ, and ಮೃದೋ or ಮೃದು ; ಮತಿ and ಮೃದು + ಟೆ (loc sing) = ಮತ and ಮೃದ + ಟೆ = ಮತೌ, ಮೃದೌ.

10. And the final vowel of bases ending in ಇ, ಈ, ಉ, or ಊ before secondary affixes other than ಚೈ should be *vriddhiated*, provided the bases are monosyllabic and the affixes have indicatory ಣ, ಙ, or ಕ್ (Sid. I. 530) e. g. ಶ್ರೀ and ಊ + ಅಣ್ = ಶ್ರೈ and ಲೌ + ಅ = ಶ್ರಾಯ and ಲಾವ.

11. Subject to the above rule the final vowel of bases ending in ಇ or ಈ should be *lopated* before (1) secondary *bha* affixes and (2) before such other *bha* affixes as take the shape of ಈ (VI. 4. 148.) ದಾಲಿ + ಧಕ್ = ದಾಲ್ + ಧಕ್ ; ಸಖಿ + ಈ (the feminine affix) = ಸಖಿ + ಈ = ಸಖೀ.

12. The final letters of bases ending in ಉ or ಊ should be

- (a). *lopatēd* before a secondary affix beginning with ಧೆ (VI. 4. 147).
- (b). changed into ಅವ್ before a secondary affix beginning with ಯ (VI. 4. 146 ; VI. 1. 79.) and
- (c). *gunated* before other *bhā* secondary affixes (VI. 4. 146.)
e. g. ಕಮಂಡಲಾ + ಧೆಕ್ = ಕಮಂಡಲ್ + ಧೆಕ್ ; ಕಂಕು + ಯ
ತ = ಕಂಕವ್ + ಯತ ; ಉಪಗು + ಅಠ = ಉಪಗೋ + ಅಠ.

13. Before case affixes beginning with vowels, bases ending in ಈ or ಊ having been formed by the affix ಕ್ವಿ from roots change their final letters into ಯಠ್, even when there is no reason for ಯಠ್ according to the general rules of *sandhi*, if the bases by having as their prefix a *gati* word or a word in grammatical relation with it (ಕಾರಕ) (*kāraka*) have more vowels than one, and have their final vowels preceded by no conjunct consonant forming part of the root ; but other bases which have been formed by ಕ್ವಿ change their final letters into ಇಯಜ್, if they end in ಈ, and into ಉವಜ್ if they end in ಊ (VI. 4. 81, 82. B. 222.) *e. g.* ಪ್ರಧೀ, ಜಲಪೀ, ಸುಲೂ and ಯವಲೂ + ಠೆ, ಅನ್, ಅಮ್, ಅ, ಎ, ಒನ್, and ಋ = ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಾ, ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಸ್, ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಮ್, ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಾ, ಪ್ರಧ್ಯೇ, ಪ್ರಧ್ಯೋನ್, ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಿ ; ಸುಲ್ವಾ, ಸುಲ್ವಸ್, ಸುಲ್ವಮ್, ಸುಲ್ವಾ, ಸುಲ್ವೇ, ಸುಲ್ವೋನ್, ಸುಲ್ವಿ, &c. But ಧೀ, ಕುಡ್ಧಧೀ, ಜಲಕ್ರೀ, ಲೂ, ಪರಮಲೂ, and ಕಟಪ್ರಾ + ಠೆ, ಅನ್ &c. = ಧಿಯಾ, ಧಿಯಸ್, ಧಿಯಮ್, ಧಿಯಾ, ಧಿಯೇ, ಧಿಯೋನ್, ಧಿಯಿ ; ಲುವಾ, ಲುವಮ್, ಲುವಾ, ಲುವೇ, ಲುವೋನ್, ಲುವಿ &c.

14. Before the affixes (1) ತರವ್ (2) ತಮವ್ (3) ಕಲ್ಪವ್ and (4) ರೂಪವ್, *bhāhitpumska* feminine bases formed by feminine affixes other than ಆ shorten their final vowels.

- (a). absolutely if the bases are non-monosyllabic bases formed by the feminine affix ಈ not having been previously formed by affixes having indicative ಉಕ್ (VI. 3. 43.) *e. g.* ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ + ತರವ್ &c. = ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀತರ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀತಮ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀಕಲ್ಪ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀರೂಪ.

- (b). Optionally (1) in the case of other bases formed by the feminine affix ಈ than those referred to in (a) and (2) in the case of bases formed by the feminine affix ಉ (VI. 3. 44, 45.) e. g. ಸ್ತ್ರೀ (monosyllabic), ಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ (formed by the secondary affix ಈಯಸುನ್ which is an affix having indicatory ಉಕ್,) ವಿಮುಷೀ (formed by the affix ವಸು,) and ಪಂ ಗೂ + ತರಪ್ &c. = ಸ್ತ್ರೀತರ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀತರ ; ಶ್ರೇಯಸೀತರ or ಶ್ರೇಯಸೀತರ ; ವಿಮುಷೀತರ or ವಿಮುಷೀತರ ; ಪಂಗೂತರ or ಪಂಗೂತರ &c.

15. The final vowel of bases which, having been formed by the feminine affix ಈ, retain the feminine form before ತ್ಯ by reason of their being other than *gunavachana* words should be optionally shortened (VI. 3. 64.) e. g. ರೋಹಿಣೀ + ತ್ಯ = ರೋಹಿಣೀತ್ಯ or ರೋಹಿಣೀತ್ಯ.

16. The final vowel of bases ending in ಋ is

- (a). optionally *gunated* before ಿ ಸು of *sambuddhi* if the bases are neuter (VII. 3. 108.) and subject to this rule,
- (b). *gunated* before (1) ಜಿ and (2) *sarvarāmasthāna* affixes other than that of the nominative singular, provided the bases have not been formed previously by the primitive affixes ತ್ಯನ್ and ತ್ಯಚ್ ;
- (c). *gunated* before (1) ಜಿ and (2) *sambuddhi*, but *vridhiated* before *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes other than *sambuddhi* and the affix of the nominative singular, provided the bases have been previously formed by the primitive affixes ತ್ಯನ್ and ತ್ಯಚ್ ; and
- (d). is replaced by the substitute ಅನಜ್ before the affix of the nominative singular, the ಅ of ಅನಜ್ being always lengthened, provided the base is not neuter. (VI. 4. 11 ; VII. 3. 110 ; VII. 1. 94.) e. g.

- (a). ಧಾತೃ (neuter) + *sambuddhi* = ಧಾತೃ or ಧಾತರಃ.
- (b). ಪಿತ್ಯ + ಲಿ, ಜಸಃ, ಅಮಃ, ಲಿ, and ಚಿ = ಪಿತರೌ, ಪಿತರಸಃ, ಪಿತರಮಃ, ಪಿತರೌ, ಪಿತರಿ.
- (c). ಧಾತೃ (ತೃನ್ or ತೃಚ್) (masculine) + ಚಿ and *sambuddhi* = ಧಾತರಿ, ಧಾತರಃ, but ಧಾತೃ + ಲಿ, ಜಸಃ, ಅಮಃ = ಧಾತಾರೌ, ಧಾತಾರಸಃ, ಧಾತಾರಂ.
- (d). ಧಾತೃ (masculine) in the nominative singular = ಧಾತಾನ್ but ಧಾತೃ (neuter) = ಧಾತೃ.

17. And the final vowel of bases ending in ಋ before ಸಃ of the ablative and genitive singular should be changed into ಉರಃ (VI. 1. 111.) and lengthened before ಸಃ and ನಃ of the accusative plural (VI. 1. 102.) e. g. ಧಾತೃ + ಲಿ (ablative or genitive) = ಧಾತುರಃ; but ಧಾತೃನ್ (accusative) = ಧಾತೃನ್; and ವಾತೃ + ಸಃ (accusative) = ವಾತೃನ್.

18. And the final vowel of bases ending in ಋ is changed into

I. ರೀಜಃ before ಚೈ (VII. 4. 27.); and

II. ರೀಜಿ minus its ಈ before secondary affixes beginning with ಋ (VI. 4. 148, VII. 4. 27.) e. g. ಪಿತ್ಯ + ಚೈ = ಪಿತ್ರೀ; ಪಿತ್ಯ + ಯತಃ = ಪಿತ್ರೀ.

19. When the case affix ಮಃ of the accusative singular and ಸಃ of the accusative plural come after bases ending in ಓ, the final vowel should be changed into ಅ (VI. 1. 93) ಗೋ + ಮಃ or ಸಃ = ಗಾಮಃ, ಗಾಸಃ.

20. And before other *sarvanāmsthāna* affixes than that of the accusative singular, the final vowel of bases ending in ಓ should be *viddhiated* (VII. 1. 90; VII. 2. 115.) ಗೋ + ಸಃ, ಲಿ, ಜಸಃ = ಗೌಸಃ, ಗಾವೌ, ಗಾವಸಃ.

21. And before affixes beginning with ಯ the final vowel of bases ending in ಓ and ಔ are changed into ಅವ್ and ಆವ್ respectively (VI. 1. 79.) e. g. ಗೋ and ನೌ+ಯ (of secondary affixes beginning with ಯ) = ಗವ್ಯ, ನಾವ್ಯ.

22. When ನಾಮ (ಅಮ್ augmented with ಸುಟ್) follows, the long vowel should be substituted for the final of a base which ends in a short vowel (VI. 4. 3.) e. g. ರಾಮ, ಪರಿ, ಗುರು and ಧಾತ್ಯ + ನಾಮ = ರಾಮ್, ಪರೀ, ಗುರೀ and ಧಾತ್ಯಾ.

23. When the affix ಅಕಚ್ is attached to a base ending in ಕ್, the final ಕ್ should be changed into ದ (V. 3. 72.) e. g. ಧಿಕ್ + ಅಕಚ್ = ಧಿದ್ + ಅಕಚ್.

24. The long form is the substitute of the antepenultimate of a base which being a base ending in ಅತು (i. e. ಅತ್ with an indicatory ಉ attached to the final ತ) or being formed by an affix which ends in ಅತು has taken the augment ಸುಟ್ when the affix of the nominative singular follows (VI. 4. 14. Sid. I. 182.) e. g. ಧೀವತು (*sarvāṇama*) = ಭವನ್ತ್ = ಭವಾನ್ತ್ = ಭವಾನ್ ; ಧೀಮತ್ (formed by the secondary affix ಮತುಪ್ - ವತುಪ್) = ಧೀಮನ್ತ್ = ಧೀವಾನ್ತ್ = ಧೀವಾನ್.

25. And the long form is the substitute of the penultimate of a base which ends in ಅನ್ before (1) a *sarvāṇamasthāna* affix not being *sambuddhi* and (2) before ನಾಮ (the genitive plural ಅಮ್ augmented with ಸುಟ್) (VI. 4. 7. 8.) e. g. ರಾಜನ್ + ತ್ ಸು (not *sambuddhi*), ಔ, ಜಸ್, ಅಮ್. = ರಾಜಾನ್, ರಾಜಾನೌ, ರಾಜಾಸಸ್, ಪಂಚನ್ + ನಾಮ = ಪಂಚಾನ್ + ನಾಮ ; ಜ್ಞಾನನ್ + ಶಿ = ಜ್ಞಾನಾನಿ. But ರಾಜನ್ + *sambuddhi* = ರಾಜನ್.

26. The penultimate letter of bases ending in ಇನ್ should be lengthened when ತ್ ಸು of the nominative singular or ಶಿ follows (VI. 4. 12, 13.) e. g. ವಂದಿಸ್ + ತ್ ಸು = ವಂದೀನ್ = ವಂದೀ ; ವಂದಿಸ್ + ಶಿ = ವಂದೀನಿ.

27. In bases ending in ಅನ್, there is *lopation* of the ಅ of ಅನ್ when followed by all *bha* affixes except ಚಿ and ಶೀ, and the secondary affixes ಅಣ್, ಇದ್ವನ್, and ಈಯಸುನ್. And when ಅನ್ is followed by ಚಿ and ಶೀ, the ಅ of ಅನ್ may be optionally *lopated*. (VI. 4. 134, 136.) e. g. ರಾಜನ್ + ಕನ್, ಟಾ, ಜ್ಞೇ, ಜನಿ, ಜಸ್, ಓಸ್, ಆಮ್, and ಈ (feminine affix) = ರಾಜ್ಜನ್, ರಾಜ್ಜಾ, ರಾಜ್ಜೀ, ರಾಜ್ಜಸ್, ರಾಜ್ಜಾಮ್, ರಾಜ್ಜೀ. But ರಾಜನ್ + ಚಿ = ರಾಜ್ಚಿ or ರಾಜನಿ; ಸಾಮನ್ + ಶೀ = ಸಾಮನೀ or ಸಾಮ್ನೀ.

28. And when ಅನ್ is followed by ಅಣ್, the ಅ of ಅನ್ must be *lopated* if the ಅ is preceded by ವ (VI. 4. 135.) But before ಅಣ್ otherwise as well as before such ಇದ್ವನ್ and ಈಯಸುನ್ as do not cause the *lopation* of ತಿ, the ಅ should not be *lopated* though it should be *lopated* before other ಇದ್ವನ್ and ಈಯಸುನ್. (Sid I. 702. note 15.) e. g. ತಕ್ಷನ್ + ಅಣ್ = ತಕ್ಷನ್ + ಅಣ್. But ಸಾಮನ್ + ಅಣ್ = ಸಾಮನ್ + ಅಣ್; ಕನ್ + ಇದ್ವನ್ and ಈಯಸುನ್ = ಕನಿವ್, ಕನೀಯನ್.

29. And there should be no *lopation* of the ಅ of ಅನ್ in any case when it comes after a conjunct consonant ending in ವ or ಮ (VI. 4. 137.) e. g. ಯಜ್ವನ್ and ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ + ಕನ್, ಟಾ ಓ. = ಯಜ್ವನನ್, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣನ್; ಯಜ್ವನಾ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣಾ ಓ.

30. And when the base ends in ವನ್ whether the ವ of ವನ್ is conjunct or non-conjunct, if the ವನ್ is of the affixes ಕೈವಿಃ or ವನಿಃ, and if the affixes which the base takes is ಜೀವಿಃ, there should be not only no *lopation* of the ಅ of ವನ್, but the ನ following the ಅ should itself be changed into ರ (IV. 1. 7. Sid. I. 209.) e. g. ಯಜ್ವನ್ and ಪೀವನ್ + ಈ = ಯಜ್ವರೀ, ಪೀವರೀ.

31. The long form is the substitute of the penultimate of a base which not being formed from a verbal root by ಕೈ ends in ಅನ್ when ತ್ರೆ ಸು of the nominative singular follows (VI. 4. 14. Sid. I. 182.) e. g. ಸುಯಕನ್ + ತ್ರೆ ಸು the nominative singular = ಸುಯಕಾನ್. But ಪಿಂಡಗ್ರನ್ (which is from the root ಗ್ರಸ್), ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ, and ಸುಜ್ಜ್ಞಾನ್ + ತ್ರೆ ಸು = ಪಿಂಡಗ್ರನ್, ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ, ಸುಜ್ಜ್ಞಾನ್.

32. And before *sarvanámasthāna* affixes not being *sambuddhi*, in the case of bases ending in ನ್ನ without being formed by the affix ಕ್ವಿ from roots ending in ನ್ನ, that is to say, in the case of bases ending in ನ್ನ by having the augment ಸುಹು under the rules relating to augmentation of noun bases on account of the bases being formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ or on account of the bases being neuter bases ending in ಸ್, the vowel immediately before the ಸ is lengthened (VI. 4. 10. Sid. I. 188.) *g. e.* ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ + ತ್ರೆ ಸು, ಲೈ, ಜಸ್, ಆಮ್, ಲೈ, ಶಿ = ಶ್ರೇಯಾನ್ನ್ + ತ್ರೆ ಸು &c. = ಶ್ರೇಯಾನ್, ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಸೌ, ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಸು, ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಸಮ್, ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಸಾ, ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಸಿ. ನಿಂ ವಿದ್ವನ್ = ವಿದ್ವಾನ್, ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸೌ &c. ಯಶಸ್, ಜ್ಯೋತಿನ್, and ಚಕ್ಷುಸ್ + ಶಿ = ಯಶನ್ನ್ &c. = ಯಶಾಂಸಿ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿಂಃ, ಚಕ್ಷುಶಂಃ. But ಸುಹುನ್ನ್ + ತ್ರೆ ಸು or ಶಿ = ಸುಹುನ್, ಸುಹಂಸಿ.

33. Before *bha* affixes as well as before secondary affixes having the force of ಮತುವ್, bases formed by the affix ವಸ್ (without indicatory letters) *sūmprasāraṇate* the ವ of the affix (VI. 4. 131; I. 4. 19.), the ಇ before the ವ, if it belongs to the augment ಇವ್, being dropped at the same time (Sid. I. 188.) *e. g.* ವಿದ್ವಸ್ + ಕಸ್, ಟಾ, ಜೈ, ಜಸಿ, ಜಸ್, ಓಸ್, ಆಮ್, ಜಿ, and ಈ (feminine affix) = ವಿದುವ್ + ಕಸ್ &c. = ವಿದುವಸ್, ವಿದುವಾ, ವಿದುವೈ, ವಿದುವಸ್, ವಿದುವಸ್, ವಿದುವೋನ್, ವಿದುವ್ಯ, ವಿದುವಿ, ವಿದುವೀ; ಯಯಿವಸ್ + ಕಸ್ &c. = ಯಯಾವಸ್ &c.; ವಿದ್ವಸ್ and ಯಯಿವಸ್ + ಅಣ್ = ವಿದುವ್ and ಯಯಾವ್ + ಅಣ್.

34. Before the affix ಜ್ವಪ್, penultimate ತ of a base ending in ಅ gravely accented should be changed into ಸ if the base is expressive of color (IV. 1. 39.) *e. g.* ರೋಹಿತ + ಜ್ವಪ್ = ರೋಹಿಸ್ವೇ.

35. Before the affix ಆಪ್, the ಅ of a base is changed into ಇ if the ಅ is followed by a ಕ standing in an affix, provided that between the ಕ and the ಆಪ್ there is no intervening letter except a single letter for which by the rules of *sandhi* the ಅ of ಆಪ್ becomes a single substitute (VII. 3. 44.) *e. g.* ಕಾರಕ + ಆಪ್ = ಕಾರಿಕಾ; but ಕಕ + ಆಪ್ = ಕಕಾ, because ಕ here does not belong

to an affix but to the root ಕ್; ಧಾಕೆ + ಕೆ = ಧಾಕಾ because the ಕೆ is preceded by ಅ; ರಥಕಟ್ಟು + ಅ = ರಥಕಟ್ಟಾ because the ಕೆ is followed by other letters than a single letter for which the ಅ of ಆಕೆ can become a single substitute by the rules of *sandhi*.

36. But the change as above said,

- (a). if the base is the interrogative pronoun or pronoun of the 3rd person is prohibited (VII. 3. 45.) e. g. ಯಕಾ or ಸಕಾ = ಯಕಾ or ಸಕಾ, (not ಯಕಾ or ಸಿಕಾ)
- (b). if the ಅ preceding the ಕೆ is one that has come in place of the ಅ of an ಆಕೆ and is preceded by a ಕೆ or ಯ not being the ಯ or ಕೆ belonging to the end of a root, or derived by change from letters at the end of roots on account of *sandhi* or otherwise is optional (VII. 3. 46; Sid 1. 213.) e. g. ಅರ್ಯಕ + ಅ = ಅರ್ಯಕಾ. or ಅರ್ಯಕಾ; ಪಟಕಕ = ಪಟಕಕಾ or ಪಟಕಕಾ. But ಸಾಂಕಾಕ್ಯಕ + ಅ = ಸಾಂಕಾಕ್ಯಕಾ, because the ಅ before ಕೆ is not one that has come in the place of ಅ; ಅಕ್ಯಕ + ಅ = ಅಕ್ಯಕಾ because that which precedes the ಅ is not ಕೆ or ಯ; ಕುಭಯಕ + ಅ = ಕುಭಯಕಾ, because the ಅ before ಕೆ is not one which has come in place of ಅ of ಆಕೆ though it has come in the place of ಅ of the word ಕುಭಯಾ; ಸುನಯಕ and ಸುನಯಕಕ + ಅ = ಸುನಯಕಾ and ಸುನಯಕಕಾ, because the ಯ and ಕೆ belong to the end of the roots ನ್ಯ and ವ್ಯ.
- (c). if the base is a *non-bhāshitapumska* feminine base is optional though the ಅ may, instead of being left as ಅ or changed into ಇ, be optionally changed into ಆ (VII. 3. 48; VII. 3. 49) e. g. ಗಂಗಳಕ + ಅ = ಗಂಗಳಕಾ or ಗಂಗಳಿಕಾ or ಗಂಗಳಾಕಾ. But ಕುಭ್ರಕ + ಅ = ಕುಭ್ರಿಕಾ because this is a *bhāshitahumska* base.

CHAPTER VII.



FORMATION OF FEMININE BASES.

1. It will be seen that the feminine affixes, if their indicatory letters the chief object of which is the regulation of the accent are disregarded, take the form of either ಅ, ಈ, or ಉ. Feminine bases are formed therefore by ಅ, ಈ, or ಉ, as follows:—

From bases ending in ಅ.

ರೂಹಿತ + ಈ or ಅ = ರೂಹಿತ-f @ ನ್ for p + ಈ or ರೂಹಿತ-f + ಅ = ರೂಹಿಣೀ or ರೂಹಿತಾ (1)

ಸಾರಂಗ + ಈ = ಸಾರಂಗ-f + ಈ = ಸಾರಂಗೀ (2)

ಕಾರಕ + ಅ = ಕಾರಕ-f @ ಇ for ap + ಅ = ಕಾರಿಕಾ (3)

ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಕ, ಮೂಷಿಕಕ, ಖಟ್ಟಕ, + ಅ = ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಕ &c.-f @ ಇ for ap + ಅ or ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಕ &c.-f + ಅ = ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಿಕಾ or ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಕಾ ; ಮೂಷಿಕಕಾ or ಮೂಷಿಕಕಾ ; ಖಟ್ಟಕಾ or ಖಟ್ಟಕಾ (4)

ಕಕ or ಗಂಗ + ಅ = ಕಕ &c.-f + ಅ = ಕಕಾ or ಗಂಗಾ (5)

From bases ending in ಇ.

ದಾಕ್ಷಿ + ಈ = ದಾಕ್ಷಿ -f + ಈ = ದಾಕ್ಷೀ (1)

ಕಕಟ + ಈ or nil = ಕಕಟ -f + ಈ or nil = ಕಕಟೀ or ಕಕಟಿ (2)

ಮತಿ = ಮತಿ (3)

From bases ending in ಉ.

ಮೃದು + ಈ or nil = ಮೃದ್ವೀ or ಮೃದು (1)

ಕುರು + ಉ = ಕುರೂ (2)

ಧೇನು = ಧೇನು (3)

From bases ending in ಋ.

ಕರ್ತೃ + ಈ = ಕರ್ತೃೀ (1)

From bases ending in ತ.

ಭವತ್, (from ಭವತು *sarvanāma*) ರಕ್ತವತ್, ಗ್ಲಾನವತ್, ಯಾವತ್,
+ ಈ = ಭವತೀ, ರಕ್ತವತೀ, ಗ್ಲಾನವತೀ, ಯಾವತೀ ... (1)

ಪಚತ್, ದೀಪ್ಯತ್, + ನುಂ + ಈ = ಪಚನೀ, ದೀಪ್ಯನೀ ... (2)

ತುದತ್, ಯಾತ್, ಪಕ್ಷ್ಯತ್, ದೇವಿದ್ಯತ್, ತೋತ್ಸ್ಯತ್, ಯಾಸ್ಯತ್, +
ನುಂ or nil + ಈ = ತುದನೀ or ತುದತೀ; ಯಾನೀ or ಯಾತೀ; ಪಕ್ಷ್ಯಂತೀ
or ಪಕ್ಷ್ಯತೀ; ದೇವಿದ್ಯನೀ or ದೇವಿದ್ಯತೀ; ತೋತ್ಸ್ಯಂತೀ or ತೋತ್ಸ್ಯತೀ;
ಯಾಸ್ಯಂತೀ or ಯಾಸ್ಯತೀ ... (3)

ಪರ್ಣಧ್ಯತ್ = ಪರ್ಣಧ್ಯತ್ ... (4)

From bases ending in ಸ.

ದಾಮನ್ + ಅ of ಡಾಘ್ or nil = ದಾಮನ್ - ಫಿ + ಅ or ದಾಮನ್ + nil
= ದಾಮಾ or ದಾಮನ ... (1)

ಪೀವನ್, ಚೇತ್ಯನ್ + ಈ = ಪೀವನ್ &c. @ ರ್ for f + ಈ = ಪೀವರೀ, ಚೇ
ತ್ಯರೀ ... (2)

ರಾಜನ್ + ಈ = ರಾಜನ್ - ಗ + ಈ = ರಾಜ್ಜೀ ... (3)

ಪಂಚನ್ or ಸಹಯುಧ್ಯನ್ = ಪಂಚನ್ or ಸಹಯುಧ್ಯನ್ ... (4)

ದಂಡಿಸ್ + ಈ = ದಂಡಿಸೀ ... (5)

From bases ending in ಸ.

ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ + ಈ = ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ @ sam. ap + ಈ = ವಿದುಷೀ ... (1)

ಯಯಿವಸ್ + ಈ = ಯಯಿವಸ್ @ sam. ap. - ಇ of the aug. ಇಟ್ +
ಈ = ಯಯುಷೀ ... (2)

ಸುಮನಸ್ = ಸುಮನಸಿ ... (3)

2. Explanation of the above models, when there are more than one, is as follows :—

(1). *As to bases ending in ಲ.*

USE. (1). when the bases are expressive of color and have ತ as their penultimate, the final ಲ of the bases being gravely accented.

- (2). when ຄ is to be used as the affix in other cases than the above,
- (3). in other cases than those referred to above when there is a ຈ in the base with an antecedent ອ and when the ອ is therefore to be changed into າ invariably according to rules. (See above).
- (4). when the change of ອ into າ according to the rules above mentioned is optional; and
- (5). in all other cases.

(2). *As to bases ending in າ.*

- USE. (1). when ຄ is to be used as the affix always;
- (2). when ຄ is to be used optionally; and
 - (3). in other cases.

(3). *As to bases ending in ອ.*

- USE. (1). when ຄ is to be used optionally as the affix;
- (2). when ອ is to be used as the affix; and
 - (3). in other cases.

(4). *As to bases ending in ຈ.*

- USE. (1). when ຄ is to be used as the affix to bases not formed by the affix ຈັຖ and to bases formed by the affix ຈັຖ except as hereafter mentioned.
- (2). when ຄ is to be used as the affix to words formed by the affix ຈັຖ from roots which have taken ຈຸປ or ຈຸນ.
 - (3) when ຄ is to be used as the affix to words formed by the affix ຈັຖ from roots which have taken ຈ or ຈຸ and
 - (4). in other cases.

(5). *As to bases ending in ನ.*

- U_{sm}. (1). when the base ends in ಎನ್ ;
- (2). when the base ends in ಎನ್ and ಈ is to be used as the affix ;
- (3). when the base ends in ಅನ್ and is otherwise than has been referred to in (2) and (4).
- (4). when the bases are numerals and also in the case of other bases when they end in ಎನ್ being formed by the affixes ಕ್ವನಿವ್ and ವನಿವ್ from roots ending in ಫಠ್ ; and
- (5). in all other cases.

(6). *As to bases ending in ನ.*

- U_{sm}. (1). when the base is formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ (ಕ್ವಸು, ವಸು &c.) without the augment ಇಟ್.
- (2). when the base is formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ with the augment ಇಟ್ ; and
- (3). in all other cases.

3. The following summary explains more fully the feminine affixes appropriate to the different bases together with their indicatory letters.

BASES.

APPROPRIATE FEMININE AFFIXES
AND EXAMPLES.I. *Bases ending in ಅ.*

(a) Bases which have an indicatory ಆ or are formed from roots having indicatory ಆ.

ಬೀವ್ (IV. 1. 15). e. g. ನದಟ್ = ನದೀ; ಸ್ತನಸ್ಥಯಾ which is from root ಧೀಟ್ = ಸ್ತನಸ್ಥಯಾ.

BASFS.

APPROPRIATE FEMININE AFFIXES
AND EXAMPLES.

(b). Bases which have been formed from affixes having indicative ಷ. (IV. 1. 41.)

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 41.) e. g. ನರ್ತಕ
ಕ which is from ನೃತ್ by ಷ್ಯನ್
= ನರ್ತಕಿಣೀ.

(c). Bases other than the above if expressive of early age.

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 20.) e. g. ಕುವಾರ
ರ = ಕುವಾರಿಣೀ; ವಧೂಟ = ವಧೂಟಿಣೀ.

(d) Bases other than the above if they are names of males employed to denote the female in virtue of her matrimonial union with the male

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 48.) e. g. ಗೋಷ್
= ಗೋಷಿಣೀ.

(e). Bases other than the above provided they are expressive of color and have the letter ತ as their penultimate, the ಅ being gravely accented.

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ or ಟಾಷ್ (IV. 1. 39.)
e. g. ರೋಹಿತ = ರೋಹಿಣೀ or ರೋಹಿತಾ.

(f). Bases other than the above if they are expressive of color and have any other letter than ತ as their penultimate, the ಅ being gravely accented.

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 40.) e. g. ಸಾರಂ
ಗ = ಸಾರಂಗಿಣೀ.

(g). Bases other than the above, provided they are *jāti* words and are not invariably feminine and provided further they have not ಯ for their penultimate unless they are the words ಹಯಾ, ಗವಯಾ, ಮಾಕಯಾ.

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 4. 68. Sid I 238.)
e. g. ಔಪಗವ = ಔಪಗವೀ; ಕಟ = ಕಟಿಣೀ. But ಏಲಾಕ does not take ಜ್ಞೇಷ್, because it is invariably feminine. So is ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಿಯಾ, because it has ಯ as its penultimate. But ಹಯಾ &c. = ಹಯಾ, ಗವಯಾ, ಮಾಕಯಾ, (ಜ್ಞೇಷ್.)

(h). Other bases if formed by the participle affix ಕ್ಷ, if the sense conveyed by ಕ್ಷ to

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 51.) e. g. ಅಭ್ರ
ವಿಪ್ರೀದೌಷ್ಯಾ "a sky covered slightly with clouds," but

BASES.

APPROPRIATE FEMININE AFFIXES
AND EXAMPLES.

the action gives the sense of "little" in connection therewith.

ಚಂದನಲಿಪ್ಪಾಂಗನಾ "a female covered with sandal essence."

(i). Bases other than the above.

ಟಾಪ್ (IV. 1. 4.) e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತ
= ದೇವದತ್ತಾ.

II. Bases ending in ಇ.

(a). Bases denoting a race of men.

ಜೀವಾ (IV. 1. 65.) e. g. ದಾಕ್ಷಿ
= ದಾಕ್ಷೀ.

(b). Bases denoting members of animal body.

ಜೀವ್ or nil (IV. 1. 45. Sid 1. 230. Note 85.) e. g. ಅಂಗುಲಿ
= ಅಂಗುಲೀ or ಅಂಗುಲಿ.

(c). Other bases not being those referred to in (d).

ಜೀವ್ or nil (B. 1354). e. g. ರಾತ್ರಿ = ರಾತ್ರಿ or ರಾತ್ರಿಃ; ಕಕಟ = ಕಕಟ or ಕಕಟೀ.

(d). Bases formed by affixes having the force of ಕ್ಷಿನ್.

Nil. (B. 1355). e. g. ಮತಿ = ಮತಿ.

III. Bases ending in ಉ.

(a). Bases being *guṇavachana* qualifying substantives and not having as penultimate a consonant which is preceded by another consonant.

ಜೀವ್ or nil (IV. 1. 44. Sid 1. 230.) e. g. ಪಟಃ = ಪಟು or ಪಟ್ಟೀ but ಪಾಣ್ಡ್ಯ = ಪಾಣ್ಡ್ಯಾ.

(b). The word ಪಂಗು and other bases not being (a) and not having ಯ as their penultimate and being expressive of a race of genus of a genus of inanimate things except ರಜ್ಜು and ಹನು.

ಉಜ್ (IV. 1. 66. 68. Sid I. 239.) e. g. ಪಂಗು = ಪಂಗೂ; ಕುರು = ಕುರೂ; ಅಲಬು = ಅಲಬೂ; ಕರ್ಕ ಸ್ಕಂ = ಕರ್ಕಸ್ಕಂ. But ಅಧ್ವರ್ಯು = ಅಧ್ವರ್ಯು (ಯ penultimate) ವ್ಯಕವಾಕು = ವ್ಯಕವಾಕು (not inanimate) ರಜ್ಜು, ಹನು = ರಜ್ಜು, ಪನು (though inanimate).

BASES.

APPROPRIATE FEMININE AFFIXES
AND EXAMPLES.

(c). Bases other than the above.

IV. Bases ending in ಮ.
except the numerals
ತಿಸ್ಯ and ಚತಸ್ಯ.

V. Bases ending in ತ.

(a). Bases having indicatory ಉಕ್ without being formed by ಕ್ಯೆವ್ from roots having indicatory ಉಕ್, that is, bases which like ಭವತು have indicatory ಉಕ್ or are formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್, such as ಕತ್ಯ, ಕ್ವವತು, or ಕ್ವವತು.

(b). Bases other than the above.

VI. Bases ending in ನ.

(a). Bases ending in ಮನ್ (i. e.) in ನ್ with a preceding ಮ.

(b). Other bases except when they are *shat* or are bases ending in ವನ್ being formed by the affixes ಕ್ಯೆನಿವ್ and ವನಿವ್ from roots ending in ಹಕ್.

VII. Bases ending in ನ್.

(a). Bases formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ (ಕ್ವೆಸು ವ ಸು &c.)

(b). Bases other than the above.

Nil. e. g. ಧೇನು = ಧೇನು.

ಜೀವ್ (IV. 1. 5. 10.) e. g.
ಕರ್ತೃ ಕರ್ತ್ರೀ.

ಜೀವ್ (IV. 1. 6. Kás thereon. Sid I. 208.) ಭವತ್ from ಭವತು (*sarvanāma*) = ಭವತೀ; ಭವತ್ (ಕತ್ಯ), ದತ್ತಿವತ್, (ಕ್ವವತು) ಗ್ಲಾನವತ್ (ಕ್ವವತ್) = ಭವತೀ, ದತ್ತವತೀ, ಗ್ಲಾನವತೀ.

Nil. e. g. ಪರ್ಣಧ್ಯತ್ = ಪರ್ಣಧ್ಯತ್.

ಡಾವ್ or nil (IV. 1. 11. 13.)
e. g. ದಾಮನ್ = ದಾಮಾ or ದಾಮನ್.

ಜೀವ್ (IV. 1. 5. 7. 10; Sid I. 209.) e. g. ಪೀವನನ್ = ಪೀವರೀ; ಯಜ್ವನ್ = ಯಜ್ವರೀ; ರಾಜನ್ = ರಾಜ್ಜೀ; ದಂಡಿನ್ = ದಂಡಿನೀ. But ಪಂಚೆ = ಪಂಚೆ; ಸಹಯುಧ್ಯನ್ = ಸಹಯುಧ್ಯನ್.

ಜೀವ್ (IV. 1. 6.) e. g. ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ = ವಿದುಷೀ; ಗರೀಯಸ್ (ಈಯನುನ್) = ಗರೀಯಸೀ.

Nil. e. g. ಸುಮನಸ್ ಸುಮನಸ್.

4. It will be seen that while bases ending in ಅ or ಋ take some one or other of the feminine affixes, bases ending in ಇ and ಉ take the affixes only in certain cases; that bases ending in other than short vowels do not take the affixes at all; and that among bases ending in consonants only bases ending in ಳ, ತ, and ಸ take the affixes, and this, not always.

5. It must be noted also that bases which do not take feminine affixes as seen above, though used in the feminine, do not differ from masculine bases of the same kind. e. g. ಸುಗೞ್ = ಸುಗೞ್ even in the feminine.

6. It has been however said that words ending in consonants except those which are *shat* may, when they do not take any feminine affix according to the foregoing rules, take the feminine affix ಅಸೆ optionally (Sid. I. 205.) e. g. ವಾಚ್ = ವಾಚಾ or ವಾಚೆ; ನಿಶ್ = ನಿಶಾ or ನಿಶೆ; ದಿಶ್ = ದಿಶಾ or ದಿಶೆ.

CHAPTER VIII.

FORMATION OF SECONDARY NOUNS.

1. There are three secondary affixes not belonging to the classes called *bha* and *pada*. viz. (1) ಬಹುಬ್, (2) ಅಸೆಬ್, and (3) ಜ್ಞೆ. Of these the first may be dismissed simply with the remark already made that it is used only as a prefix. Thus, ಗುಡ್ + ಬಹುಬ್ = ಬಹುಗುಡ. So, ಬಹುಸುಬ್, ಬಹುವಟು, ಬಹುಪ್ರಥಕ್, and ಬಹುವೂರ್ವ.

2. The affix ಅಸೆಬ್ which is taken only by indeclinables and *sarvanāma* words, is to be placed before the *fi* of their bases (V. 3. 71.) except when they are pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person ending in ಯ; for in the case of these pronouns the affix is to be put before *fi* only when case affixes beginning with the vowel ಓ are to follow (Sid. I. 706. note 22.) thus:—

ಪ್ರಥಕ = ಪ್ರಥ + ಅಕ + ಅಕ = ಪ್ರಥಕಕ @ ದ for f = ಪ್ರಥಕದ್.
 ಧಿಕ = ಧಿ + ಅಕ + ಇಕ = ಧಿಕಿಕ @ ದ for f. = ಧಿಕದ. ಹಿರುಕ = ಹಿರಿ + ಅಕ +
 ಉಕ = ಹಿರುಕುಕ @ ದ for f. = ಹಿರುಕದ. (1)

ಸರ್ವ = ಸರ್ವ + ಅಕ + ಅ = ಸರ್ವಕ; ಉಭ = ಉಭಕ; ಉಭಯ = ಉಭ
 ಯಕ; ಕತರ = ಕತರಕ; ಅನ್ಯ = ಅನ್ಯಕ; ನೇಮ = ನೇಮಕ; ಪೂರ್ವ = ಪೂರ್ವ
 ಕ; ತ್ಯದ್ = ತ್ಯಕದ; ಸ್ಯ = ಸ್ಯಕ; ತದ = ತಕದ; ಸ = ಸಕ; ಎತ = ಎತಕ;
 ಎಸ = ಎಸಕ; ಅ = ಅಕ; ಇಯಂ = ಇಯಕಂ; ಅಯಂ = ಅಯಕಂ; ಇಮ =
 ಇಮಕ; ಅದ = ಅದಕ; ಅಸೌ = ಅಸೌಕ; ಅದಸ = ಅದಸಕ; ಅದ = ಅದಕ;
 ಎಕ = ಎಕಕ; ದ್ವ = ದ್ವಕ; ದ್ವಿ = ದ್ವಿಕ; ದ್ವಾ = ದ್ವಕಾ; ಯುಷ್ಮದ್ = ಯು
 ಷ್ಮಕದ; ತ್ಯದ್ = ತ್ಯಕದ; ತ್ಯ = ತ್ಯಕ; ಯಾವಾ = ಯಾವಕಾ; ಯೂಯಿ =
 ಯೂಯಕ; ತ್ವಾ = ತ್ವಕಾ; ಯುಷ್ಮಾ = ಯುಷ್ಮಕಾ; ತ್ವಯ್ = ತ್ವಯಕ;
 ತುಭ್ಯ = ತುಭ್ಯಕ; ಯುಷ್ಮ = ಯುಷ್ಮಕ; ತವ = ತವಕ; ಯಾವಯ್ = ಯಾವ
 ಕಯ್; ಅಸ್ಮದ್ = ಅಸ್ಮಕದ; ಮತ್ = ಮಕತ್; ಅಹ = ಅಹಕ; ಆವಾ = ಆವಕಾ;
 ವಯ್ = ವಯಕ; ವಾ = ವಕಾ; ಅಸ್ಮಾ = ಅಸ್ಮಕಾ; ಮಯ್ = ಮಕಯ್;
 ಮಹ್ಯ = ಮಹ್ಯಕ; ಅಸ್ಮ = ಅಸ್ಮಕ; ಮಮ = ಮಮಕ; ಅವಯ್ = ಅವಕಯ್;
 ತ = ತಕ; ಕಿಂ = ಕಿಕಂ; ಕ = ಕಕ; ಉಚ್ಚೈಸ್ = ಉಚ್ಚೈಕೈಸ್. (2)

Use. (1). for indeclinables ending in ಕ, and (2) for other in-
 declinables and *sarvanāma* words.

3. The affix ಚೈ which after eliminating the indicatory ಷೆ
 is equal only to zero like the verbal affix ಕೈಷೆ produces words
 as follows :—

ಸರ್ವ (from ಸರ್ವಾ as well as ಸರ್ವ), ಕುಕ್ಲ, ದ್ಯ (from ದ್ವಾ as
 well as from ದ್ವ) and ಖ್ಯಾ = ಕುಕ್ಲ ಹಿಂ. @ ಈ for f + ಚೈ = ಕುಕ್ಲೇ;
 ಸರ್ವೇ; ದ್ವೀ; ಖ್ಯೇ (1)

ಕುಚಿ or ಪಟು = ಕುಚಿ ಹಿಂ. @ ಿ for f + ಚೈ = ಕುಚೀ or ಪಟೂ ... (2)

ಧಾತ್ಯ = ಧಾತ್ಯ @ ರೀ for f + ಚೈ = ಧಾತ್ರೀ (3)

ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ವಧೂ, ರೈ, ಗೋ, ನೌ, ಸುಗಣ್, ಭವತ್ (from *sarvanāma*
 ಭವತೀ as well as ಭವತ್) + ಚೈ = ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ವಧೂ, ರೈ, ಗೋ, ನೌ, ಸುಗಣ್,
 and ಭವತ್ (4)

USE. (1). for bases ending in *ॐ* or *ॐ*; (2) for bases ending in *ॐ* or *ॐ*; (3) for bases ending in *ॐ*; and (4) for all other bases.

4. We now come to secondary *bha* and *pada* affixes. But it must be premised that so far as the *vriddhi* of the first vowel of the bases before affixes having indicatory *ॐ*, *ॐ*, and *ॐ* is concerned, there will be no distinct reference to it in the models to be given, and that nevertheless the models should be suitably altered by *vriddhi* when the first vowel of the bases admits of it, in addition to the changes indicated by the models, if the bases have the indicatory letters alluded to. Nor will the models directly refer to the reduction of feminine bases to the masculine form which some of the affixes under consideration require; for this reduction will be supposed to have been made when necessary, before the models are applied. Thus, when the affixes concerned are *bha* not being *ॐ*, *ॐ*, or *ॐ* we shall suppose the reduction to have been already made when necessary, and so also, in the case of *pada* affixes, so far as *sarvanāma* bases are concerned. And the supposition will be made in the case of *pada* affixes in respect of bases other than *sarvanāma* also. Still, as in the last mentioned case the rules relating to the reduction are somewhat complex, we propose to indicate when necessary the particular character of the affixes and bases concerned in this respect by signs placed after them as follows:—

A. For Affixes.

* = The reduction is necessary.

* 1 = the reduction is necessary except when the bases are appellative or are *jāti* words

* 2 = the reduction is necessary when the feminine bases end in *ॐ* except as above, and optional when they end in *ॐ*, having been previously formed by affixes having indicatory *ॐ*.

* *g* = the reduction is necessary provided the bases are words called *guṇavachana*.

B. For Bases.

fá. = a base which stands for itself and for a feminine base in *ಃ* reduced to its masculine form

fí. = a base which stands for itself and for a feminine base in *ಃ* reduced to its masculine form

fíó. = a feminine base in *ಃ* which optionally is reduced to the masculine form.

5. And although we propose to place at the top of the models the affixes to which they are believed to be applicable yet practically to all the affixes so shewn all the models may not equally apply, because words similar to some of the classes of bases referred to may not actually in practice be found to take some of the affixes, though there can be no bases taking any of the affixes in question that are not to be treated under one or other of the models given.

6. The *bha* affixes are attached to indeclinables as follows:—

ಬಹಿಸ್ + ತಕ್ = ಬಹಿಸ್ - *tí* + ಇಕ್ = ಬಾಹಿಕ್.

ಬಹಿಸ್ + ಈಕಕ್ = ಬಹಿಸ್ - *tí* + ಈಕ್ = ಬಾಹೀಕ್.

ಬಹಿಸ್ + ಯಜ್ = ಬಹಿಸ್ - *tí* + ಯ = ಬಾಹ್ಯ.

ದೋಷಾ + ತಕ್ = ದೋಷಾ - *tí* + ಇಕ್ = ದೌಷಿಕ್.

ಉಪಧಾ + ಛ = ಉಪಧಾ - *tí* + ಈಯ = ಉಪಧೀಯ.

7. It will have been seen that for *bha* affixes coming after indeclinables the only alteration of bases required is the *lopatio*n of the *tí*, if we leave out the *vriddhiatio*n of the first letter required by the indicatory letters being ಕ &c. The *lopatio*n of the *tí* has therefore been pointed out above. Still the *vriddhiatio*n when necessary should take place in every word formed, as has been shewn in the case of ಬಹಿಸ್ and ದೋಷಾ in the examples above.

8. From declinable words, *bha* affixes produce words thus:—

(1). Affixes having indicatory *ಠ*, viz. ಡಾಚ್, ಡಱಿ, and ಲಣ್.

ಪಟಪಟತ್ + ಡಾಚ್ = ಪಟಪಟತ್ - *fi* + ಲ = ಪಟಪಟಾ.

ಉಕನಸ್ + ಅಣ್ = ಉಕನಸ್ - *fi* + ಲ = ಲೈಕನಸ್.

ದ್ವಾದಕನ್ + ಡಟ್ = ದ್ವಾದಕನ್ - *fi* + ಲ = ದ್ವಾದಕ.

(2) ಡೆಕ್, ಡೆಜ್, and ಡ್ರೆಕ್.

ವಿನತಾ, ರೋಹಿಣೀ, ಕಮಂಡಲೂ+ಡೆಕ್ or ಡೆಜ್ = ವಿನತಾ &c. - *f* + ವಿ
ಯ = ವೈನತೀಯ, ರೋಹಿಣೀಯ, ಕಾಮಂಡಲೀಯ; ಕಾಣಾ + ಡ್ರೆಕ್ = ಕಾಣಾ - *f*
+ ವಿರ = ಕಾಣೇರ.

(3) ಇದ್ದೆನ್, ಈಯಸುನ್, and ಇಮನಿಚ್.

ಶ್ರ, ಕನ್, ಸ್ರಜ್, ಸ್ತುಚ್ &c. = ಶ್ರ &c. + ಇದ್ವ &c. = ಶ್ರೇದ್ವ, ಕನಿದ್ವ,
ಸ್ರಜಿದ್ವ, ಸ್ತುಚಿದ್ವ; ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್, ಕನೀಯಸ್, ಸ್ರಜೀಯಸ್, ಸ್ತುಚೀಯಸ್ &c. (1)

ಪಟು &c. = ಪಟು - *ti* + ಇದ್ವ &c. = ಪಟಿದ್ವ, ಪಟೀಯಸ್, ಪಟಿ
ಮನ್. (2)

USE. (1). for monosyllabic bases, and

(2). for other bases.

(4) ಛ, ವುನ್, ವುಚ್, ಆ, ಅಹಿ, ಅಸಿ, ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ, ಆತಿ, ಅತನುಚ್, ಅ
ಯಚ್, ಅಡಚ್, ಇನಿ, ಫುನಿ, ಇಲಚ್, ವಿನ, ವಿಧಾಚ್, and
ಇಕನ್.

ಅಗ್ನಿಕರ್ಮನ್ &c. + ಛ = ಅಗ್ನಿಕರ್ಮನ್ &c. - *fi* + ಈಯ &c. = ಅಗ್ನಿಕ
ವಿರ್ಯಯ &c. (1)

ಆಶ್ಯವಧಿಕ, ರೋಹಿತಗಿರಿ &c. = ಆಶ್ಯವಧಿಕ &c. - *f* + ಈಯ = ಆಶ್ಯವಧಿಕೀ
ಯ; ರೋಹಿತಗಿರೀಯ. &c. (2)

ತಿಷ್ಯವುನರ್ವನು &c. = ತಿಷ್ಯವುನರ್ವನು &c. @ *gf* + ಈಯ &c. =
ತಿಷ್ಯವುನರ್ವನವೀಯ. &c. (3)

ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ = ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ @ sam. ap + ಈಯ &c. = ವಿದುಷೀಯ. &c. (4)

ಯಯಾವಸ್ = ಯಯಾವಸ್ @ sam. ap. - ಇ of ಇಟಿ + ಈಯ &c. = ಯಯಾಷೀಯ. &c. (5)

ಸುಗಣ್ = ಸುಗಣ್ + ಈಯ = ಸುಗಣೀಯ. &c. (6)

USE. (1). for bases ending in ನ.

(2). for bases ending in ಅ, ಆ, ಇ, and ಈ.

(3). for bases ending in ಉ and ಊ.

(4). for a base formed by the affix ವಸು without the augment ಇಟಿ.

(5). for a base formed by the affix ವಸು with the augment ಇಟಿ and

(6). in other cases.

(5) ಠನ್, ಠಚ್, ಧ್ವನ್, ಠಕ್, ಲಜ್.

ಅಗ್ನಿ ಕರ್ಮನ್ and ಪಥಿನ್ = ಅಗ್ನಿ ಕರ್ಮನ್ &c. - /i + ಇಕ = ಅಗ್ನಿ ಕರ್ಮಿ ಕ, ಪಥಿಕ, or ಅಗ್ನಿ ಕರ್ಮಿಕ, ಪಾಥಿಕ. ... (1)

ಕುಕ್ಲ, ವಿಕ್ವಪಾ, ಮರೀಚಿ, ಬಹುಶ್ರಯಸೀ = ಕುಕ್ಲ &c. - /f + ಇಕ = ಕುಕ್ಲ ಕ, ವಿಕ್ವಪಿಕ, ಮರೀಚಿಕ, ಬಹುಶ್ರಯಸಿಕ; or ಕೌಕ್ಲಿಕ, ವೈಕ್ವಪಿಕ, ಮಾರೀಚಿಕ, ಬಾಹುಶ್ರಯಸಿಕ..... (2)

ಕರ್ಮ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬಂಧು, ಮಾತೃ, ಪಿತೃ, ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್, ಧನುಷ್, ಪಚತ್ರ = ಕರ್ಮ &c. . . . + ಕ = ಕರ್ಮಕ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬಂಧುಕ, ಮಾತೃಕ, ಪಿತೃಕ, ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಯ, ಧನುಷ್ಯ, ಪಚತ್ರ; or ಕಾರ್ಮಕ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಬಂಧುಕ, ಮಾತೃಕ, ಪೈತ್ರಕ, ಸಾರ್ಪಿಷ್ಯ, ಧಾನುಷ್ಯ, ಪಾಚತ್ರ. (3)

ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ = ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ @ sam. ap. + ಇಕ = ವಿದುಷಿಕ or ವೈದುಷಿಕ. (4)

ಯಯಾವಸ್ = ಯಯಾವಸ್ @ sam. ap. - ಇ of the augment ಇಟಿ + ಇಕ = ಯಯಾಷಿಕ or ಯಾಋಷಿಕ. (5)

ಸುಗಣ್, ಗೋ, ನೌ, = ಸುಗಣ್ &c. + ಇಕ = ಸುಗಣಿಕ, ಗವಿಕ, ನಾವಿಕ, or ಸೌಗಣಿಕ, ಗಾವಿಕ, ನಾವಿಕ.

- USE. (1). for bases ending in ನ.
- (2). for bases ending in ಅ, ಲ, ಇ, ಈ.
- (3). for bases ending in ಉ, ಊ, ಋ, ಇಠ or ಉಠ (original), and ತ.
- (4). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು without the augment ಇಠ.
- (5). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು with the augment ಇಠ, and
- (6). in other bases.

(6) ಫಿಜ, ಅಜ, ಜ, ಣ, ವುಜ, ಇಜ, ಖಜ, ಣಿನಿ, ಇಠುಠ, ಅಠ.

ತಕ್ಷನ್, ಸುತ್ಯನ್, ಚಕ್ರಣ, ಸುಷಾಮನ್, ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್, = ತಕ್ಷನ್ ಓಂ. - $fi +$
ಅಯನಿ ಓಂ. = ತಾಕ್ಷಾಯನಿ, ಸಾತ್ವಾಯನಿ, ಚಾಕ್ರಾಯಣಿ, ಸುಷಾವಾಯನಿ, ಮೈ
ಧಾವಾಯನಿ. (1a)

ತಕ್ಷನ್ = ತಕ್ಷನ್ - $p + ಅ$ (ಅಠ) = ತಾಕ್ಷಣ. (1b)

ಸುತ್ಯನ್, ಚಕ್ರಣ, ಸುಷಾಮನ್, ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್, = ಸುತ್ಯನ್ ಓಂ. + ಅ (ಅಣ್)
= ಸಾತ್ಯನ್, ಚಾಕ್ರಣ, ಸುಷಾಮನ್, ಮೈಧಾವಿನ್. (1c)

ಸುತ್ಯನ್, ಚಕ್ರಣ = ಸುತ್ಯನ್ ಓಂ. + ಅ (ಅಠ) = ಸಾತ್ಯನ್, ಚಾಕ್ರಣ. (1d)

ಸುಷಾಮನ್, ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್ = ಸುಷಾಮನ್ ಓಂ. - $fi + ಅ$ (ಅಠ) = ಸುಷಾಮ,
ಮೈಧಾವ. (1e)

ಶ್ರೀ, ಲೂ, ಗೋ = ಶ್ರೀ ಓಂ. + ಅ (ಅಣ್) = ಶ್ರಾಯ, ಲಾವ, ಗಾವ. (2)

ಗುರು, ವಧೂ = ಗುರು ಓಂ. @ $gf + ಅ$ = ಗೌರವ, ವಾಧವ (3)

ವಸಿಷ್ಠ, ವಿಕೃಪಾ, ಮರೀಚಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ = ವಸಿಷ್ಠ ಓಂ. - $f + ಅ$ (ಅಣ್)
= ವಾಸಿಷ್ಠ, ವೈಕೃಪ, ವಾರೀಚಿ, ಲಾಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ.... (4)

ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ = ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ @ $sam. ap + ಅ$ (ಅಣ್) ವೈದ್ಯವೆ (5)

ಯಯಿವಸ್ = ಯಯಿವಸ್ @ $sam. ap - ಇ$ of ಇಟ್ + ಅ = ಯಯಾವೆ (6)

ಕರ್ತೃ, ಸುಗೋ, ಸುನೌ, ಸುಗಣ್ = ಕರ್ತೃ ಓಂ. + ಅ (ಅಣ್) = ಕಾರ್ತೃ,
ಸಾಗವ, ಸಾನಾವ, ಸಾಗಣ (7)

Use. (1a). for bases ending in ಸ, provided the affixes are others than ಅಣ್.

(1b). for bases ending in ಷನ್, provided the affix is ಅಣ್.

(1c). for bases which not ending in ಷನ್ ends in ಅನ್, and also for bases ending in ಇನ್ provided the affix is ಅಣ್ and it is not patronymic.

(1d). for bases which not ending in ಷನ್ or in ಮನ್, ends in ಅನ್, and for bases ending in ಇನ್ with a conjunct consonant before the ಇ of ಇನ್, provided the affix is ಅಣ್ and it is patronymic.

(1e). for bases ending in ಮನ್ and bases ending in ಇನ್ without a conjunct consonant before the ಇ of ಇನ್, provided the affix is ಅಣ್ and it is patronymic.

(2). for monosyllabic bases ending in ಇಠ (vowels).

(3). for bases which not being monosyllabic end in ಉ or ಊ.

(4). for bases which end in ಅ, or ಆ, or which not being monosyllabic, end in ಇ or ಈ.

(5). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು without the augment ಇಟ್.

(6). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು with the augment ಇಟ್. and

(7). in other cases.

(8). ಷ್ಯಱ್, ಇ್ಯಜ್, ಇ್ಯ, ಇ್ಯಟ್, ಇ್ಯ, ಯಜ್, ಯಠ.

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ = ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ + ಯ = ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ (1)

ಅಧಿರಾಜನ್, ಬಹುಭಾಷಿನ್ = ಅಧಿರಾಜನ್ &c. - ಫಿ + ಯ. ಅಧಿರಾಜ್ಯ,
ಬಾಹುಭಾಷ್ಯ (2)

ಫಿ. ಶ್ರೀ = ಫಿ &c. @ *vf* + ಯ = ಫೈಯ, ಕ್ರೈಯ (3)

ಕುಕ್ಲ. ವಿಕ್ವಪಾ, ಗಣಪತಿ, ಬಹುಕ್ರೇಯಸೀ = ಕುಕ್ಲ &c. - *f* + ಯ = ಕೌ
ಕ್ಲೈ, ವೈಕ್ವಪ್ಯ, ಗಣಪತ್ಯ, ಬಾಹುಕ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯ.... (4)

ಕುರು, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬಸೂ, ಗೋ = ಕುರು &c. @ *ಅನ್* for *f* + ಯ = ಕೌರ
ವ್ಯ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಬಾಸೂವ್ಯ, ಗವ್ಯ (5)

ಬಹುನೌ = ಬಹುನೌ &c. @ *ಆನ್* for *f* + ಯ = ಬಾಹುನಾವ್ಯ .. (9)

ಪಿತ್ಯ = ಪಿತ್ಯ @ *ರ* for *f* + ಯ = ಪೈತ್ಯ. (7)

ವಿದ್ವಸ್ = ವಿದ್ವಸ್ @ *sam. ap* + ಯ = ವೈದುವ್ಯ (8)

ಯಯಿವಸ್ = ಯಯಿವಸ್ @ *sam. ap* - ಇ of ಇಬ್ + ಯ = ಯಾ
ಯಾವ್ಯ (9)

ಸುಗಣ್ = ಸುಗಣ್ + ಯ = ಸೌಗಣ್ಯ (10)

USE. (1). for bases ending in ಅನ್, the affix not having the sense of state or action.

(2). for bases ending in ಅನ್, the affix having the sense of state or action.

(3). for monosyllabic bases ending in ಇಫ. (vowels).

(4). for bases which end in ಅ, or ಆ, or which being non-monosyllabic end in ಇ or ಈ.

(5). for bases which being non-monosyllabic end in ಉ or ಊ and for bases ending in ಓ.

(6). for bases ending in ಔ.

(7). for bases ending in ಋ.

(8). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು without the augment ಇಟಿ.

(9). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು with the augment ಇಟಿ. and

(10). in other cases.

9. Adverting now to the *pada* affixes, we first meet with affixes called *vibhakti*. These affixes are so called because the words taking them are with one or two exceptions *sarvanāma* words, and those *sarvanāma* which as we have seen appear in different original forms for different grammatical purposes, present themselves before the affixes in question in the form in which they appear before case affixes. But there is very little to be said regarding the formation of words by these affixes, and so also as regards the formation of words by *sarvanāma* words by other *pada* affixes also. Only the bases in both cases have to be reduced to the masculine form when necessary and then they without further preparation are ready to receive the affixes. Thus, ಸರ್ವ whether it is ಸರ್ವ itself or ಸರ್ವ from ಸರ್ವಾ and ಭವತ whether it is ಭವತ itself or ಭವತ from ಭವತಿ + ತರಪ್, ತಮಪ್, ರೂಪಪ್, ಮಯಲಿ &c. = ಸರ್ವತರ, ಭವತ್ತರ, ಸರ್ವತಮ, ಭವತ್ತಮ &c. And ಸರ್ವ and ಭವತ as above and ಬಹು which is one of the few *non-sarvanāma* words that take the *vibhakti* affixes and which therefore may stand for itself or for the feminine ಬಹ್ನಿ also, + ತಸಿಲ್, ಥಾಲ್ &c. = ಸರ್ವತಃ, ಸರ್ವಥಾ, ಬಹುತಃ, ಬಹುಥಾ.

10. The formation of words from words other than *sarvanāma* by other than *vibhakti* affixes is as follows:—

(1) ಮತುಪ್ - ವತುಪ್, ವಿನ.

ಕರಿನ್ + ಮತುಪ್ = ಕರಿನ್ -f + ಮತ = ಕರಿಮತ. ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ + ವತುಪ್ = ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ -f + ವತ = ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವತ. (1)

ವಿದ್ವನ್ + ಮತುಪ್ = ವಿದ್ವನ್ @ sam. ap + ಮತ = ವಿದುಷ್ಮತ. (2)

ಗರುತ + ಮತುಪ್ = ಗರುತ + ಮತ = ಗರುತ್ಮತ, not ಗರುದ್ಮತ. ಅಗ್ನಿ ಚಿತ್ + ವತುಪ್ = ಅಗ್ನಿಚಿತ್ + ವತ = ಅಗ್ನಿಚಿತ್ಮತ, not ಅಗ್ನಿಚಿದ್ವತ. ಧನುಸ್ + ಮತುಪ್ = ಧನುಸ್ + ಮತ = ಧನುಷ್ಮತ, not ಧನುರ್ಮತ. ಪಯಸ್ + ವತುಪ್ = ಪಯಸ್ + ವತ = ಪಯಸ್ವತ, not ಪಯೋವತ. ಯಕಸ್ + ವಿನ = ಯಕಸ್ + ವಿನ = ಯಕಸ್ವಿನ, not ಯಕೋವಿನ. (3)

ಯವ, ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಾ, ಉರ್ಮಿ, ನದೀ, ಮಧು, ವಧೂ, ಗೋ, ಗ್ಲಾ, ಹೀ. +
 ವತುಽ = ಯವ ಹೀ. + ವತ = ಯವವತ, ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಾವತ, ಉರ್ಮಿವತ, ಹೀ.
 ಕಿಮ, ಪ್ರಶಾನ್, ಕವೀ, ವೃಕ್ಷ, ಮಾಲಾ, ಕುಮಾದ, ಹೀ. + ವತುಽ = ಕಿಂ ಹೀ. +
 ವತ = ಕಿಂವತ, ಪ್ರಶಾಂವತ, ಕನಿವತ. ಹೀ. (4)

Use. (1). when the base ends in ಸ, the ಸ not being a substitute
 for ವ.

(2). when the base is one formed by the affix ವಸು and
 ends in ಸ.

(3). when the base ends otherwise in ಸ or in ತ. and

(4). in other cases.

(2) ಕ, ಕನ.

ಅರ್ಯಮನ್ = ಅರ್ಯಮನ್ - f + ಕ = ಅರ್ಯಮಕ. (1)

ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ = ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ @ ಡ್ for f + ಕ = ವಿದ್ವದ್ಕ. (2)

ಚಂಚಾ, ಬಹುಕ್ರಿಯಸೀ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನೂ, ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ, = ಚಂಚಾ ಹೀ. @ ಫ್ +
 ಕ = ಚಂಚಕ, ಬಹುಕ್ರಿಯಸಿಕ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನುಕ. (3)

ಅಕ್ವ, ರವಿ, ಧೇನು, ಪಿತ್ಯ, ಗೋ, ನೌ, ಪ್ರಶಾನ್, ಯಕ್ಸ್, = ಅಕ್ವ ಹೀ. +
 ಕ = ಅಕ್ವಕ, ರವಿಕ. ಹೀ. (4)

Use. (1). when the base ends in ಸ, the ಸ not being a substitute
 for ವ.

(2). when the base is one formed by ವಸು and ends in ಸ.

(3). when the base ends in ಆ. ಈ and ಊ. and

(4). in other cases.

(3). ತರವ್ * 2, ತಮವ್ * 2, ಕಲ್ಪವ್ * 2, ರೂಪವ್ * 2.

ದಾಮನ್ ಫಾ = ಧಾಮನ್ - f + ತರ ಹೀ. = ದಾಮತರ, ದಾಮತವಾ, ದಾಮ
 ಕಲ್ಪ, ದಾಮರೂಪ.... (1)

ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ ಫಿಂ = ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ @ ದ್ for f + ತರ ಹೀ. = ವಿದ್ವತ್ತರ ಹೀ. (2)

ವಿದುಷೀ *fio*, ಪಚತೀ *fio*, ಲೂನವತೀ *fio*, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ = ವಿದುಷೀ @ *sf* + ತರ &c. = ವಿದುಷಿತರ, ಪಚತಿತರ, ಲೂನವತಿತರ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಿತರ &c.... (3)

ಸ್ತ್ರೀ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ನೂ = ಸ್ತ್ರೀ &c. @ *sf* or *nil* + ತರ &c. = ಸ್ತ್ರೀತರ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀತರ; ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ನೂತರ or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ನೂತರ &c. ... (4)

ಪ್ರಿಯ *fi*, ಖಟ್ಯಾ, ದತ್ತಾ, ಕೂದ್ರಾ, ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ, ಕವಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ಆಮಲಕೀ, ಪಚತೆ *fi*, ಲೂನವತೆ *fi*, ನುಗಣ್, ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ + ತರ &c. = ಪ್ರಿಯತರ, ಖಟ್ಯಾತರ &c. ... (5)

USE. (1). when the base ends in ನ, the ನ not being a substitute for ವ.

(2). when the base is one formed by ವನು and ends in ನ.

(3). when the base is a non-monosyllabic base ending in ಈ, being formed by the feminine affix ಈ.

(4). when the base is a monosyllabic base ending in ಈ being formed by the feminine affix ಈ or any base ending in ಉ being formed by the feminine affix ಉ and

(5). in other cases.

Observe that a feminine base formed by the affix ವನು comes under model (2) as well as under (3) and therefore will have two forms. e. g. ವಿವೃತ್ತರ &c. or ವಿದುಷಿತರ &c.

Observe likewise that feminine bases formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ comes under model- (3) as well as under (5) having consequently two forms. e. g. ಪಚತಿತರ &c. or ಪಚತ್ತರ &c.

(4). ತ್ಯ * g.

ಸ್ಯಗ್ನಿನ್ *fi* = ಸ್ಯಗ್ನಿನ್ - f + ತ್ಯ = ಸ್ಯಗ್ನಿತ್ಯ ... (1)

ವಿವೃತ್ *fi* = ವಿವೃತ್ @ ದ್ for f + ತ್ಯ = ವಿವೃತ್ಯ ... (2)

ಅಜಾ, ರೋಹಿಣೀ = ಅಜಾ &c. @ *sf.* or *nil* + ತ್ವ = ಅಜತ್ವ or ಅಜಾ
ತ್ವ ; ರೋಹಿಣೀತ್ವ or ರೋಹಿಣೀತ್ವ (3)

ಪ್ರಿಯಾ *fā* &c. = ಪ್ರಿಯಾ &c. + ತ್ವ = ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ವ (4)

USE (1). when the base ends in ಸ not being a substitute for ಮ.

(2). when the base is one formed by ವಸು and ends in ಸ.

(3). when the base not being *gunavachana* ends in ಆ and ಈ, being formed by the feminine affixes ಆ and ಈ, and

(4). in other cases.

(5). ತಸಿ, ಸಾತಿ, ದ್ವಯಸಚ್, ದಘ್ನಚ್ ವಸತ್ರಚ್, ತ್ರಾ, ವತಿ, ಗೋ
ವ್, ಮಯಟ್, ಚಂಚೂಪ್, ಚಣಪ್, ದೇಶ್ಯ, ಲಜ್, ಧಾ, ಸುಚ್,
ಕೃತ್ವ = ಸುಚ್, ತಯಪ್, ಗೋಯಾಗಚ್, ವ್ಯಡ್ವಚ್, ತೀಯ,
ತರಪ್ + ಅಮಾ, ತಮಪ್ + ಅಮಾ, ಥುಕ್ + ಡಟ್, ಮಟ್ +
ಡಟ್, ಥುಕ್, ತಿಥುಕ್; ಥುಕ್, ಧ್ಯಮಾಜಾ, ತ್ಯಪ್, ತುಟ್ +
ಟ್ಯೂಲ್, ತುಟ್ + ಟ್ಯೂ, ರಿಲ್, ರಿಪ್ಪಾತಿಲ್, A ಕನ್*, B ಕನ್,
ತಲ್* *g*, ಸಾಕಪ್* 1, ಚೆಡ್*, ಜಾತೀಯರ್*, ದೇಶೀಯರ್*.

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ = ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ - *f* + ತಾಸಿ &c. = ಬ್ರಹ್ಮತಃ &c. ... (1)

ವಿದ್ವಸ್ ಫಿ = ವಿದ್ವಸ್ + ದ್ for *f* + ತಸಿ &c. = ವಿದ್ವತ್ತಃ &c.... (2)

ಪ್ರಿಯಾ *fā*, ಪ್ರಣಾನ್ &c. = ಪ್ರಿಯಾ &c. + ತಸಿ = ಪ್ರಿಯತಃ &c. .. (3)

USE. (1). When the base ends in ಸ, the ಸ not being a substitute for ಮ.

(2), when the base is one formed by the affix ವಸು and ends in ಸ. and

(3). in other cases.

11. When affixes which are double or treble like ಆಕ್ + ಇ
ಇ, ಡಕ್ + ಇಇ, ಥಕ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಕನ್ and so on have to be attached,
use the models given for the affix being their first part first and

then those given for the affix being their second part, and so on applying when the affixes of the subsequent parts are used the models required by the letters with which the bases end when the models of the previous part have been used. Thus ಮಾರೀಚಿ + ಅಣ್ + ಇಜ = ಮಾರೀಚಿ + ಇಜ = ಮಾರೀಚಿ. The following are such double or treble affixes :—

ಅಣ್ + ಇಜ, ಡೆಕ್ + ಇಜ, ಫಿಜ + ಡೆಕ್, ಅಜ್ + ಫಕ್, ಣ್ಯ + ಇಜ, ಜ್ಯಾಜ್ + ಇಜ, ಫುಕ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಕನ್, ಫುಕ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಜ, ಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಅನ್, ಫುಕ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಅನ್, ತಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್, ತೀಯ + ಈಕಕ್, ತೀಯ + ಅನ್, ತೀಯ + ಕನ್, ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್ + ಡ.

12. It should be remembered that as the secondary words formed as above are again bare crude nouns, they, whether they had been previously bases with feminine affixes or not, require their proper feminine affixes when necessary to turn them into feminine bases, and that in this respect they are governed generally by the same rules as simple crude nouns. Thus ಅನ್ನಿಮತ and ಜ್ಞಾನವತ which is formed by ಮತುವ-ವತುವ (an affix which has indicative ಉಕ್) = ಅನ್ನಿಮತೀ (ಜೀವ) and ಜ್ಞಾನವತೀ (ಜೀವ). But some secondary nouns ending in ಅ take exceptionally

(1) ಜೀವ.

if the bases have been formed by the following affixes (IV. 1. 15. Sid. I. 216):—

- (1) affixes having indicative ಟ e. g. ಕುರುಚರ = ಕುರುಚರೀ ;
- (2) ಡೆಕ್, ಡೆಜ, and ಡ್ರೆಕ್ ; e. g. ವೈನತೀಯ = ವೈನತೀಯೀ ; ಜಾಂಬೀಯ = ಜಾಂಬೀಯೀ ; ಕಾಣೀರ = ಕಾಣೀರೀ.
- (3) ಅಣ್, and ಅಜ್ ; e. g. ಔಪಗವ = ಔಪಗವೀ ; ಔತ್ಸ = ಔತ್ಸೀ.
- (4) ದ್ವಯಸಚ್, ದಫೈಜ್, and ವೂತ್ರಚ್ ; e. g. ಊರುದ್ವಯಸ = ಊರುದ್ವಯಸೀ ; ಊರುದಫೈ = ಊರುದಫೈೀ ; ಊರುವೂತ್ರ = ಊರುವೂತ್ರೀ.
- (5) ತಯಾಃ. e. g. ವಂಜತಯ = ವಂಜತಯೀ.

- (6) ಠಕ, and ಠಜ; *e. g.* ಆರ್ದಿಕ = ಆರ್ದಿಕೇ; ಲಾವಣಿಕ = ಲಾವಣಿಕೇ.
 (7) ಕಜ; *e. g.* ಯಾದ್ಯಕ = ಯಾದ್ಯಕೇ.
 (8) ಣ when it gives the sense of habit (Sid. I. 217). *e. g.*
 ಚೌರ = ಚೌರೀ; but ದಾಣ್ಡ = ದಾಣ್ಡಾ.
 (9) ಈಕಕ (Sid. I. 217); *e. g.* ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಕ = ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಕೇ.
 (10) ಯಜ (IV. 1. 16. Sid. I. 218). *e. g.* ಗಾರ್ಗ from ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ =
 ಗಾರ್ಗೀ; except

- (a). when the ಯಜ is not patronymic *e. g.* ದ್ವೈಪ್ಯ =
 ದ್ವೈಪ್ಯಾ.
 (b). when the ಯಜ is after the word ದೇವ *e. g.* ದೇವ್ಯ =
 ದೇವ್ಯಾ.
 (c). when the base that has taken the ಯಜ was pre-
 viously a word ending in ಷ (Sid. I. 242.)
 (See below.)

(2) ಚಾಫ್.

if the bases have been formed by ಯಜ್ or ಪ್ಯಜ್ (IV. 1. 74 ;
 Sid I. 242.) *e. g.* ಅಂಬಪ್ಯೈ = ಅಂಬಪ್ಯಾ; ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯ = ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ.

(2). ಯಜ from a word which before taking the ಯಜ had
 ended in ಷ (Sid. 1. 242) *e. g.* ಪೂತಿಸೂಪ್ಯೈ = ಪೂತಿಸೂಪ್ಯಾ.

(3). ಜೀನ್.

if the bases have been formed by ಅಜ and are *jāti* words,
 provided the feminine gender is not used on account of matri-
 monial union (IV. 1. 73 ; Sid I. 242.) *e. g.* ವೈದ = ವೈದೀ (ಜೀನ್).
 But the wife of ವೈದ = ವೈದೀ (ಜೀಷ್).

13. And it should be remarked that secondary words
 formed once from simple crude nouns may again, by taking
 secondary affixes in accordance with the rules relating to the
 formation of secondary words, give rise to other secondary words.
 So, if we designate the secondary words formed from simple
 crude nouns as secondary words of the first degree, the second-

ary words formed from them may be designated as secondary words of the second degree. So also there may be secondary words of the third, fourth, and other degrees. But from words formed by certain secondary affixes other words should not be formed by the use of affixes of the same form. These will be pointed out further on (Sid II, 205.)

14. Observe that the general rules relating to the contraction and alteration of simple nouns before noun affixes apply to secondary nouns also as a rule. There are however a few special rules relating to such bases as follows:—

(I) *Reduction to masculine form.*

This should not take place

- (a). in the case of bases formed by the feminine affix ಆ before ತರವ್, ತಮವ್, ಕಲ್ಪವ್, ರೂಪವ್, ಪಾಕವ್ and ಚರವ್,
- (1). if the bases had been previously formed by the secondary affix ಉಕ್ (VI. 3, 37; Sid I. 408.) e. g. ಪಾಚಿಕಾ = ಪಾಚಿಕಾ. But ಪಾಕಾ (a primitive word) = ಪಾಕ.
 - (2). if the bases are ordinal numbers (VI. 3. 38.) e. g. ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ = ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ.
 - (3). if the bases had been previously formed by secondary affixes which expressly *vriddhiate* their bases (VI. 3. 39.) e. g. ದಾಣ್ಡಾ = ದಾಣ್ಡಾ, but ಮಧ್ಯಮಾ which is formed by a secondary affix not *vriddhiating* the base = ಮಧ್ಯಮಾ.
- (b). of bases formed by the feminine affix ಈ before ಪಾಕವ್ and ಚರವ್,
- (1). if the bases are ordinal numbers. (VI. 3. 38.) e. g. ಪಂಚಮಾ = ಪಂಚಮಾ.
 - (2). if the bases had been previously formed by secondary affixes which expressly *vriddhiate* their bases provided the affixes are not those denoting "colored

by" or "produced of" (VI. 3. 39.) e. g. ಸ್ರಾಪ್ಪೀ = ಸ್ರಾಪ್ಪೀ; but ಕಾಮಾಯಾ = ಕಾಮಾಯ (colored); ಕೈವಾ = ಕೈವಾ (produced of).

(II). *Alteration.*

Before secondary affixes not beginning with ಅ and before ಚ್ಚಿ, a secondary word formed by patronymic affixes having ಯ should *lopate* this ಯ when it follows another consonant in the base (VI. 4. 151, 152.) e. g. ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ + ಅಕ and ಚ್ಚಿ = ಗಾರ್ಗಕ and ಗಾರ್ಗ. But ಸಾಂಕಾಕ್ಯ + ಕ and ಚ್ಚಿ = ಸಾಂಕಾಕ್ಯಕ and ಸಾಂಕಾಕ್ಯೀ; (here the base is not formed by patronymic affix). And ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ + ಆಯಾ ನ = ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಾಯಾಣ.

CHAPTER XI.

MEANING OF SECONDARY AFFIXES.

1. We may now return to the meanings of secondary affixes.

2. The affixes may for this purpose be divided into two classes—(I) adverbial affixes *i. e.* those which are employed to turn words into adverbs and (II) affixes which turn them into other parts of speech. These classes may again be subdivided into two sections—(1) those which directly point to the sense of the words to which they are attached *i. e.* denotative (ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಕಾಃ), and (2) those which produce words connoting their own sense and denoting something else, *i. e.* connotative. The denotative non-adverbial affixes which we may call A may again be subdivided into (a) those which leave to the words to which they are attached their own meaning unlimited and (b) those which more or less modify it. The connotative non-adverbial affixes may likewise be divided into patronymic which we may call D and others which we may call C, taking all adverbial affixes as belonging to a class B. The meaning of these affixes is as follows :—

AFFIXES OF THE A CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Appropriate bases and other particulars.

Affixes.

Examples.

SECTION. (a)

- (1). The words, ತಾವತ್, ಯಾವತ್, ವಿತಾವತ್, ಇಯತ್, and ಕಿಯತ್.
- (2). *Sarvanāma* words.
- (3). Indeclinables.
- (4). Words other than the above.

ದ್ವಯಸಂಜ್ಞೆ or ವಾಕ್ಯಸಂಜ್ಞೆ
(Sid I. 667.)

ತಾವದ್ವಯಸಂಜ್ಞೆ or ತಾವನಾಮಾತ್ಮೆ ;
ಯಾವದ್ವಯಸಂಜ್ಞೆ or ಯಾವನಾಮಾತ್ಮೆ.

ಅಕಂಚ್

(V. 3. 71.)

ಸರ್ವಕಂಚ್ ; ಉಭಯಕಂಚ್ ;
ತೈಯಕಂಚ್ ; ಯಾವಕಂಚ್.

ಅಕಂಚ್

(V. 3. 71.)

ಹಿರಕಂಚ್ ; ಧರಂತೆ ; ಉಚ್ಚಕಂಚ್.

ಅಕಂಚ್

(B. 1327.)

ಅಕಂಚ್ ; ಪುತ್ರಕಂಚ್.

SECTION. (b)

(1) Expressing that the persons or things denoted by the bases are insignificant or are those about whom or which the particulars are unknown, that is to say, when it is desired to sug-

(1). *Sarvanāma* words or indeclinables.

ಅಕಂಚ್
(V. 3. 71.)

ಸರ್ವಕಂಚ್ ; ಉಚ್ಚಕಂಚ್.

(2). Other nouns.

ಕ
(V. 3. 73, 85.)

ಅಕಂಚ್.

AFFIXES OF THE A CLASS.

Description of affixes.

gest in connection with them the force of such expressions as "whose is it," "is it," and so on.

(2) Expressing that the persons or things denoted by the bases are contemptible or short.

(3) Expressing the same sense as the first of the senses referred to in (2) in a different form.

(4) Expressing that what is signified by the bases produces something contemptible.

Appropriate bases and other particulars.

Affixes.

Examples.

(1). *Sarvanāma* words or indeclinables.

ಅಕೃತ್
(V. 3. 71.)

ಸರ್ವಕಃ ; ಉಚ್ಚೈಶ್ಚೈಃ.

(2). Other nouns, if the words formed are to be appellative.

ಕನ್
(V. 3. 75, 87.)

ಕೂವ್ರಕಃ ; ಜೂರ್ಣಕಃ ; ವ್ಯಱುಕಃ ; ದಂಡಕಃ.

(3). do otherwise.

ಕ
(V. 3. 74, 86.)

ಅಶ್ಯಕಃ ; ಉಪ್ಯೈಕಃ ; ವ್ಯಹ್ನಕಃ ; ವ್ಯಱುಕಃ ; ದಂಡಕಃ.

Nouns.

ಪಾಕಮಃ
(V. 3. 47.)

ವೈಯಾಕರಣಪಾಕಃ.

Nouns.

ಕನ್
(V. 3. 95.)

ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಕಃ (grammar
whose study has produced
pride)

(5). Expressing that the persons or things denoted by the bases are objects of compassion, sympathy, or pity; also that the things signified by the bases are connected as means of relief with the persons or things that have been objects of compassion &c.

(6). Expressing that what is denoted by the bases is merely an imitation of that which is ordinarily denoted by them, or something which gives the name to some person or thing on account of its similarity to that person or thing.

(1). Names of kinds (आँ) of men.

(2). Other nouns.

X कसं
(V. 3. 81.)

३
(V. 3. 76, 77.)

सिद्धसं; रंभसं.

पुत्रसं; दुःखसं; गुरुसं
(means of relief).

३ कसं
(V. 3. 99.)

वासुदेवसं; रामसं; शिवसं
(images taken out into the streets to obtain charity);
जंघा (name of a person who is like जंघा, "a puppet of straw").

अश्वसं an imitation horse, also one who or which is called so, because of some similarity between him or it and a horse.

कसं
(V. 3. 96, 97.)

(2). Nouns in other cases.

AFFIXES OF THE A CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Appropriate bases and other particulars.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(7). Expressing one who or which resembles that denoted by the bases.	Nouns.	ಜಾತೀಯರ್ (V. 3. 69.)	ಪಟುಜಾತೀಯ.
(8). Expressing a slight incompleteness in the sense of the bases.	Nouns.	ಬಹುಶ್ (V. 3. 68.)	ಬಹುಪಟು.
(9) Expressing the same sense as that referred to above in another form.	(1) Nouns formed by the primitive affixes ಳ or its substitute ಸ, except when they are preceded by words denoting half as an <i>upapada</i> .	ಕನ್ (V. 4. 4, 5.)	ಉಕ್ತಕ, ಭಿನ್ನಕ.
	(2) Other nouns.	ಕಲ್ಪವ್, ದೇಶ್ಯ, ದೇಶೀಯರ್ (V. 3. 67.)	ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಕಲ್ಪ, ವಿದ್ಯುದೇಶ್ಯ, ವಿದ್ಯುದೇಶೀಯ.

(10) Expressing one who or which is excessively that denoted by the bases.

(11) Expressing the abundance of that which is signified by the bases.

Nouns.

(1) Nouns denoting things without consciousness.

(2) Nouns denoting descendants or portions of the Vedas called *charaṇas*.

(3) Other nouns denoting multitude when they have a vowel gravely accented.

(4) Other nouns denoting multitude when they have a vowel not gravely accented.

(5) Nouns other than the above.

ರೂಪಃ
(V. 3. 66.)

ಠಕಃ or ಮಯಃ
(V. 4. 21, 22; IV. 2. 47.)

ವೃಜಃ or ಮಯಃ
(IV. 2. 39, 46; IV. 3. 126; V. 4. 21, 22.)

ಅಜಃ or ಮಯಃ
(IV. 2. 44; V. 2. 21, 22.)

ಆಣಃ or ಮಯಃ
(IV. 1. 84; V. 4. 21, 22.)

ಮಯಃ
(V. 4. 21.)

ವೈಯಾಕರಣರೂಪಃ.

ಅವ್ರೋಪಿಕಃ, ಅವ್ರೋಪಮಯಃ.

ಔಪಗವಕಃ or ಉಪಗಮಯಃ,
ಕಾಪಟವಕಃ or ಕಪಟಮಯಃ.

ಕಾವ್ರೋತಃ or ಕವ್ರೋತಮಯಃ.

ಕಾಕಃ or ಕಾಕಮಯಃ.

ಅನ್ನಮಯಃ.

AFFIXES OF THE A CLASS.

Description of affixes.

(12) Expressing the degrees of comparison.

(1) Nouns formed by ४ ತೃನ್ and ४ ತೃಪ್, or by ४ ಮತುಪ and ४ ವಿಸ according to rules to be noticed hereafter.

Appropriate bases and other particulars.

(compar.) ಸಾಯಸುನ್; (super.) ಇಪ್ಪನ್. (V. 3. 59, 65; VI. 4. 154.)

Affixes.

Examples.

ಕರ್ (ಕರ್ತೃ) = ಕರಿಯನ್, ಕರಿಪ್; ದೋಷ (ದೋಷ್ಯ) = ದೋಷಿಯನ್, ದೋಷಪ್; ಸ್ವೀಜ್ (ಸ್ವೀಜಿನ್) = ಸ್ವೀಜಿಯನ್, ಸ್ವೀಜಪ್.

(2) Nouns called *guna-rachanáh.*

(compar.) ತರಪ್ or ಕಾಯಸುನ್ (super.) ತಮಪ್ or ಇಪ್ಪನ್. (V. 3. 55, 57, 58.)

ವಟುತರ, ವಪ್ಪಿಯನ್, ವಟುತಮ, ವಟುಪ್. 19

(3) Other nouns.

(compar.) ತರಪ್; (super.) ತಮಪ್. (V. 3. 55, 57.)

ಕಾಚೆಕತರ, ಕಾಚೆಕತಮ, ಉಚ್ಚೈಸ್ತರ, ಉಚ್ಚೈಸ್ತಮ.

AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

(A) DENOTATIVE AFFIXES.

SECTION I. AFFIXES CALLED *vibhakti* (ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ.)

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(1). Expressing a manner of being (Modal).	(a). Pronouns, except the pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person.		
	ಶ್ಯ, ತ (3rd person) ಲ (proximate demonstrative) ಅಮಾ (remote demonstrative) ಯಾ (relative).	ಫಾಲ (V. 3. 23.)	ಶ್ಯಫಾ, ತಫಾ, ಅಫಾ, ಅಮಾಫಾ, ಯಾಫಾ.
	ಇತ್ (indefinite demonstrative) ಕ (interrogative).	ಧಮಾ (V. 3. 24, 25.)	ಇತ್ಥಂ, ಕಥಂ.
	(b). <i>Sarvanāma</i> words other than pronouns except ದ್ವಿ.	ಫಾಲ (V. 3. 23.)	ಸರ್ವಫಾ, ವಿಕ್ವಫಾ, ಅನ್ಯಫಾ ಝಂ.
	(c). the word ಏಕು.	Id.	ಬಹುಫಾ.

AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(2). Giving the force of the ablative case.	Pronouns as above except ಕ of the interrogative for which substitute ಕ; <i>sarvama</i> words other than pronouns as above; and the words ಏಕ, ಪರಿ (all); and ಅಭಿ (all).	ತಸಿಲ್ (V. 3. 7, 8, 9.)	ತ್ಯತಃ, ತತಃ, ಅತಃ, ಅನೂತಃ, ಯತಃ, ಇತಃ, ಕೌತಃ, ಸರ್ವತಃ, ಏಕುತಃ, ಪರಿತಃ, ಅಭಿತಃ.
(3). Giving the force of the locative case when speaking of time belonging to the current day (ಅಭ್ಯುತನ).	(a). ಯ (relative), ಕ (inter) ನ instead of ಸರ್ವ, ಸರ್ವ, and ಎಕ. (b). ಎತ (indefinite demonstrative) (c). ತ್ಯ ತ. (3rd person).	ಢಾ (V. 3. 15.) ಃಫಲ್ (V. 3. 16.) ಢಾ or ಢಾನಿಂ (V. 3. 19.)	ಯಢಾ, ಕಢಾ, ಸಢಾ or ಸರ್ವಢಾ, ಎಕಢಾ. ಏತರ್ಹಿ or ಆಧುನಾ (anomalous). (V. 3. 19.) or ಇಢಾನಿಂ. (anomalous) (V. 3. 18.) ತ್ಯಢಾ or ತ್ಯಢಾನಿಂ or ತಢಾ or ತಢಾನಿಂ.

(d). ಅಮಾ (remote demonstrative) ಅ (proximate demonstrative).

(e). ವಿಶ್ವತೃ ಹೀಂ.

(4) Giving the force of the locative case when speaking of time not of the current day. (ಅನದ್ಯತನ.)

(a) ತ್ಯೈ - ತ

(b) ಸರ್ವಾ ಅಂ ಎಕ

(c) ಅ ಅಂ ಅಮಾ

(d) ಸ ಇನ್ಸೆಡ್ ಆಫ್ ಸರ್ವ

(g) ವಿಶ್ವತೃ ಹೀಂ.

(e) ಯ - ಕ

(f) ಎತ.

ಅಮಾತ್ರ, ಅತ್ರ.

ತ್ರಲ್
(V. 3. 10.)

ವಿಶ್ವತೃ ಹೀಂ.

ತ್ರಲ್
(V. 3. 10.)

ದಾ ಅಂ ದಾನೀಂ ಅಂ ರ್ಹಲ್
(V. 3. 21.)

ದಾ ಅಂ ರ್ಹಲ್
(V. 3. 15, 21.)

ತ್ರ ಅಂ ರ್ಹಲ್
(V. 3. 21.)

. ದಾ
(V. 3. 15.)

ತ್ರ ಅಂ ರ್ಹಲ್

ದಾ ಅಂ ರ್ಹಲ್
(V. 3. 21.)

ರ್ಹಲ್.
(V. 3. 21.)

ತ್ಯದಾ ಅಂ ತ್ಯೈರ್ಹಲ್, ತದಾ ಅಂ ತ
ಹಲ್, ತ್ಯೈದಾನೀಂ ಅಂ ತದಾನೀಂ.

ಸರ್ವದಾ, ಸರ್ವರ್ಹಲ್ ಹೀಂ.

ಅತ್ರ ಅಂ ರ್ಹಲ್. ಅಮಾತ್ರ ಅಂ ಅ
ಮಾರ್ಹಲ್.

ಸದಾ.

ವಿಶ್ವತೃ ಅಂ ವಿಶ್ವರ್ಹಲ್.

ಯದಾ ಅಂ ಯರ್ಹಲ್. ಕದಾ ಅಂ
ಕರ್ಹಲ್.

ಎತರ್ಹಲ್ ಅಂ ಅಧುನಾ (anomalous)
ಇದಾನೀಂ. (anomalous).

AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

Description of affixes.

(5) Giving the force of the locative case when time is not spoken of.

Base.

(a) ಇ (indefinite demonstrative).

(b) ಕೆ (interrogative)

(c) ಸರ್ವ ಸೀ. ತೈ, ತೆ, ಅ, ಅಮಾ, ಯಿ and ಏಹ

Affixes.

ಹ
(V. 3. 11.)

ತ್ರಲೆ or ಅತ್
(V. 3. 12.)

•ತ್ರಲೆ
(V. 3. 10.)

Examples.

ಇಹ.

ಕಾತ್ರ or ಕೈ.

ಸರ್ವತ್ರ ಸೀ. ತೈತ್ರ, ತೆತ್ರ, ಅತ್ರ, ಅಮಾತ್ರ, ಯಿತ್ರ, ಏಹಾತ್ರ.

SECTION II. AFFIXES NOT CALLED *vibhakti*.

(1) Giving the force of the ablative case generally but often the force of other cases and of other relations.

Words like ಅಡಿ, ಮಧ್ಯೆ, ಪೈ, ಪೂರ್ವ, and so on which are to be ascertained by study.

(2) Giving (a) the force of the instrumental case the word having the affix being used along with a word denoting an action in the sense of

ತನು
(V. 4. 44. to 48.)

ಯಾಪ್ತದ್, ಅಸ್ಮದ್ and ದ್ವಿ and other nouns not being *sarvanāmā* and not being ಬಹು, ಕಠಿ, and ಅಭಿ.

ತನು
(Sid I. 727 note 43.)
ಅದಿತಃ, ವ:ಧ್ಯಂತಃ, ಪೂರ್ವತಃ, ಪೈಶ್ವಂತಃ, ಸಮಾಂತತಃ, ಸವಿಶಾಂತಃ.

(1.) ಚಾಂತ್ರ + ತನು = ಚಾಂತ್ರತಃ
ತಃ ಅತಿ ಗೃಹ್ಯತೆ. "By conduct he surpasses." ವ್ಯತ್ರತಃ ನವ್ಯಃ ಥತೆ. "By conduct, he does

“to surpass” or “not to swerve” or “to be censurable” or “to be deficient or blameable” or “to be sinful”; or (b) the force of the ablative case in the sense of “from” the word upon which the word having the affix is dependent, not being from III ಾ “to forsake, leave or quit” or from ಠಃ (V. 4. 45.); or (c) the force of the ablative case, the word having the affix being used along with the indeclinable word ಏತಃ in the sense of “instead of”; or (d) the force of the genitive case, the sense being “on the side of”.

not swerve;” ಪೃತ್ತತಃ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಃ, “By conduct, he is contemptible.

(2.) ಗ್ರಾಮತಃ ಅಗಚ್ಛತಿ — “From the village he comes,” but ಪರ್ವತತಃ cannot be used in the sense of “from the mountain,” when ಅವರೋಹತಿ “he descends” is the verb used along with that word; because ಅವರೋಹತಿ is from ರಾಹ. So ಸ್ವರ್ಗತಃ will not be correct in the sense of “from ಸ್ವರ್ಗ” when ಏಯತಃ is the verb used; for ಏಯತಃ is from III ಾ.

(3.) ಪ್ರದ್ಯುಮ್ನಃ ವಾಸುದೇವತಃ ಪ್ರತಿ. “*Pradyumna* is instead of *Vāsudēva*”

(4.) ಕೃಷ್ಣಃ ಅರ್ಜುನತಃ “*Krishna* is on the side of *Arjuna*.”

AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
<p>(3) Giving the force of the genitive case the sense implied being "remedy"</p>	<p>Words denoting diseases.</p>	<p>ತಸಿ (V. 4. 49.)</p>	<p>ಜ್ವರತುಃಕುರು "make (a remedy) for fever."</p>
<p>(4) Giving the force of all cases except the genitive.</p>	<p>Words denoting "much or little" and used in government with a word denoting an action provided that the word denoting "much" is used on account of "good ends and purposes," and the word denoting "little" is used on account of "bad ends and purposes" unless the word denoting "little" is "ಅಲ್ಪ;" for in the case of this word the proviso does not hold good.</p>	<p>ಕಸಃ (V. 4. 42 ; II. 1. 38 ; Sid. I. 343 note 33.)</p>	<p>ಬಹುಕಃ or ಭೂರಿಕಃ ದವಾತಿ "he gives much or to many (for worthy ends) ; ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಕಃ ದವಾತಿ "he gives little or to few (for other than good purposes). But ಅಲ್ಪಕಃ ದವಾತಿ "he gives little or to few" (whether for worthy or unworthy ends, it does not matter).</p>
<p>(5) Giving the force of all case affixes except</p>	<p>(1) <i>Saṅkhyā</i> words and also other words denoting</p>	<p>ಕಸಃ (V. 4. 43.)</p>	<p>ದ್ವಿಶಕಃ, ತ್ರಿಶಕಃ, ವಿಶಕಃ, ತಾವಜ್ಜೈಶಕಃ, ಕತಿಶಕಃ, ಕತಕಃ, ಸಹಸ್ರಶಕಃ, ವಸೂಷಕಃ</p>

the genitive and with the additional sense of "each" sometimes.

individual things expressing quantity; also many other words denoting individual things except numerals beginning with numerals and ending in the word ಕತೆ.

(2) Numerals beginning with numerals and ending in the word ಕತೆ.

ದ್ವಿಕತೆ.

ಪುನಃ
(V. 4. 1.)

the ಅ of ಪುನಃ being changed into ಇ. (VII. 3. 44.)

ಪುರ instead of ಪೂರ್ವ.

ಪುರಃ, ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ್.

ಅಫ್ instead of ಅಧರ. ಅಧರ.

ಅಧಃ, ಅಧಸ್ಕಾರ್. ಅಧರಾರ್, ಅಧರೇಣ.

ಅವ instead of ಅವರ. ಅವರ.

ಅವಃ, ಅವಸ್ಕಾರ್. ಅವರಸ್ಕಾರ್, ಅವರತಃ.

AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
ವಜ್ರೇಣ and ಉತ್ತರ.	ಅತಿಸುಚ್ or ಆತಿ or ಆಮ್ or ಆಮಿ or ಎನಮ್ (V. 3. 28, 35 to 38)	ಅತಿಸುಚ್ or ಅಸ್ಮಾತಿ (V. 3. 29.)	ದಜ್ರೇಣತಃ, ದಜ್ರೇಣಾತ್, ದಜ್ರೇಣಾಃ, ದಜ್ರೇಣಾಃ, ದಜ್ರೇಣೇನ; ಉತ್ತರತಃ ಉತ್ತರಾತ್, ಉತ್ತರಾಃ, ಉತ್ತರಾಃ, ಉತ್ತರೇಣ.
ಪರ.		ಅತಿಸುಚ್ or ಅಸ್ಮಾತಿ (V. 3. 29.)	ಪರತಃ, ಪರಸ್ಪಾತ್.
ಉಪ instead of ಉಪ್ಪರ್.		ಠಲ್ or ಠಿಷ್ಟಾತಿಲ್ (V. 3. 31.)	ಉಪಠ, ಉಪಠಿಷ್ಟಾತ್.
ವಕ್ತ್ವ instead of ಉಪರ.		ಆತಿ (V. 3. 32)	ವಕ್ತ್ವಾತ್.

NOTE. (1) ದಜ್ರೇಣಾ and ದಜ್ರೇಣಾಃ and ಉತ್ತರಾ and ಉತ್ತರಾಃ should not be used when the sense is that of an ablative case (V. 3. 36 to 38.)

(2) And even though ದತ್ತೇಶಾ may be used when the sense is general, the words ದತ್ತೇಶಾಃ and ಲುತ್ತರಾಃ should not be used except when the sense of remoteness is implied. (V. 3. 36 to 38.)

(3) ದತ್ತೇಶೇಃ, ಲುತ್ತರೇಣ and ಅಧರೇಣ should not be used likewise with the sense of the ablative case or except when the sense of nearness is implied (V. 3. 35.)

(6) Expressing that what is denoted by the bases represent the manner in which an act is performed or the manner in which a thing is divided or more things than one are compounded.

ಎಸೆ.

ದ್ವಿ and ತ್ರಿ.

ಘ್ಯಮಾಞ್ or ಧಾ
(V. 3. 42 to 44.)

ಧಾ, ಎಧಾಚ್, ಧಮಾಞ್,
ಧಮಾಞ್ + ಷ
(V. 3. 42 to 46.)

ವಿಕಧ್ಯಂ, ವಿಕಧಾ.

ದ್ವಿಧಾ, ದ್ವೇಧಾ, ದ್ವೈಧಂ, ದ್ವಿತಿ
ಧಃ ತ್ರಿಧಾ, ತ್ರೇಧಾ, ತ್ರೈಧಂ
ತ್ರೈಧಃ.

AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases.

ಚತುರ, ವಚನ, ಷಷ್ ಉ-
tionally becoming ಷಷ್, ಸ
ಷನ, and other numerals
as well as other *sankhya*
words.

(7) Expressing that
what is denoted by the
base shows the number
of times an act is done
by the same agent.

(a) numerals.

ಏಕ becoming ಸಕೃತ್.

ದ್ವಿ, ತ್ರಿ, and ಚತುರ.

(b) *Sankhya* words other
than the above.

(i) ವಚನ and others
except ಏಷ.

Affixes.

ಧಾ
(V. 3. 42, 43; Sid.
I. 390.)

Examples.

ಚತುರ್ಧಾ, ವಚನ, ವ್ಯೂಹ
or ಷಷ್ಠಾ ಏಕಾಧಾ, ತಾವದಾ, ತ
ಪ್ರಧಾ.

ಸಕೃತ್.

ದ್ವಿ, ತ್ರಿ, ಚತುರ.

ಸುಜ್
(V. 4. 19.)

ಸುಜ್
(V. 4. 18.)

ಕೃತ್ಯಸುಜ್
(V. 4. 17.)

ವಚನಕೃತ್ಯ, ವಚನಕೃತ್ಯ, ಸದ್ವ,
ಕೃತ್ಯ, ಏಕಾದಕೃತ್ಯ, ಕತಕೃ
ತ್ಯ.

(2) ಬಹು.

ಧಾ or ಕೃತ್ಯಸುಬ್ಬ if the repetition of the act is within a time that is not long, but ಕೃತ್ಯಸುಬ್ಬ otherwise.

(V. 4. 20.)

Nouns.

(8) Expressing that what is signified by the base is the result of a change, the adverb formed qualifying words from the roots ಕೃ, ಭೃ, and ಳ (V. 4. 4.)

ಚ್ಚಿ
(V. 4. 50.)

ಕೃಷ್ಣೀಕರೋತಿ. "he blackens" (that which was not black). ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ ಭವತಿ, "he becomes Brahma". ಗಂಗೀ ಸ್ಯಾತ್ "may it become the Ganges."

Nouns.

(9) Expressing the same sense as that referred to in (8) and under the same circumstances with the addition that the change is complete.

ಚ್ಚಿ or ಸಾತಿ
(V. 4. 52)

ವೃಕ್ಷಃ ಅಗ್ನೀ or ಅಗ್ನಿ ಸಾತ್ ಭವತಿ. "The tree becomes fire (completely)".

AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

Description of affixes
 (10) Expressing the same sense as that referred to in (8) and under the same circumstances with the addition that the change affects all that are referred to as having been changed, though not complete as regards every one of them.

Uses.

Nouns.

Affixes.

ಚಿಕ್ಕಿ
 (V. 4. 52.)

Examples.

ಸರ್ವಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಣಿ ಅಗ್ನಿಭವಂತಿ
 "all weapons become fire,"
 (though every one of them
 has not been completely
 reduced to fire).

Nouns.

(11) Expressing the same sense as that referred to in (10), the adverb formed however being to qualify words derived from the root ಸಂಪತ್ as well as those from ಕೃ, ಭೂ, and ಅನ್

ಸುತಿ
 (V. 4. 53.)

ಅಗ್ನಿಸಾತ್ ಸಂಪದ್ಯತೆ, ಕರೋತಿ,
 ಭವತಿ, or ನ್ಯಾತೆ

(12) Expressing that things spoken of have got or been put into the control or possession of the persons denoted by the bases, the adverb formed being to qualify words derived from ಸಂಜ್ಞೆ, ಭ್ರಾ, ಭ್ರಾ, and ಅನ್.

If the things spoken of are due to the person referred to.

In other cases.

ಶ್ರೀ or ಸಾತಿ
(V. 4. 55.)

ಕವಂ (a royal revenue).
ರಾಜಸಾತಕಲೋತಿ, ಭವತಿ, ಸ್ಯಾತ್
or ಸಂಪದ್ಯತೆ.

ಸಾತಿ
(V. 4. 54.)

ರಾಜ್ವಂ ರಾಜಸಾತ ಭವತಿ.
"The kingdom comes into
the possession of the king."

(13) Turning words into adverbs qualifying words derived from the roots ಕ್ರ, ಭ್ರಾ, and ಅನ್.

Nouns which are the imitative names of inarticulate sounds and as such always end in ತ and which are reduplicated to express the imitation, the final ತ being left out in the reduplication, provided the half of the reduplicated name

ತಾತ್
(V. 4. 57 ; Sid. I. 732)

ಪಟತ (an inarticulate sound) reduplicated and with the final letter left out = ಪಟಪಟತ + ತಾತ್ = ಪಟಪಟಾ + ಕಲೋತಿ ಕಂ. = ಪಟಪಟಾ ಕಲೋತಿ, ಪಟಪಟಾಭವತಿ, ಪಟಪಟಾ ಸ್ಯಾತ್. But there is no ತಾತ್ for ಶ್ರತ, because this re-

AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases.

contains more than a single vowel and provided further that the word ಇತೆ does not follow the names.

Affixes.

ಪೆated will have only one vowel; and in ಪೆತೆ ಕರೊತೆ &c, there can be no turning of ಪೆತೆ into an adverb because “ಇತೆ” occurs.

(14). Expressing that which is becoming as an action with reference to the person or thing denoted by the bases or what is like that which is denoted by them, the likeness having reference to an action or what is like that which is in, or belongs, to those that are denoted by them.

Nouns.

ಪೆತೆ

(V. I. 115. to 117.
Sid. 1. 651. notes
1 to 3.)

ಪೆದಿವತೆ “according to rule” (the action is). ರಾಜೆ ವತೆ “like the king” (in action). ವಃಘರಾವತೆ “as in *Mathura*” (the town of that name). ದೇವವತ್ತವತೆ “like that of *Devadatta*” (a person). But in such a sentence as “he is as stout as his son” we cannot use the word ವತ್ತವತೆ, because the stoutness is not an action.

(15). Turning words into adverbs qualifying verbs and adjectives.

Nouns formed by the affixes ತರವೆ and ತಮವೆ from the word ತೆವು and the inflexibles as well as from those words denoting time which when they take those affixes have the locative case affix inserted between those affixes and their bases as well as after the affixes according to a certain rule to be noticed by and by.

ಅಮು
(V. 4. 11.)

ಕಿಂತರಾಂ, ಕೆತವಣಂ, ಉಚ್ಚೈ ಸ್ತು
ರಾಂ, ಉಚ್ಚೈ ಸ್ತವಣಮ್. ಪೂರ್ವಾಫ
ಕ್ಷೇತರಾಂ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಫಕ್ಷೇತವಣಂ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

(1) Expressing that which completes what is denoted by the bases. (a) Numerals (which are turned into ordinals by the affixes.)

Affixes. *Examples.*

(i) ದ್ವಿ.

ಶ್ರೀಯ or ಶ್ರೀಯ + ಅನ್
or ಶ್ರೀಯ + ಈಶಕೆ or
ಶ್ರೀಯ + ಕನ್.
(V. 2. 54; Kās on IV.
2. 8; V. 3. 48.)

ದ್ವಿಶ್ರೀಯ, ದ್ವಿಶ್ರೀಯ (formed
by ಶ್ರೀಯ + ಅನ್) ದ್ವೈಶ್ರೀಯಾ
ಕ, ದ್ವಿಶ್ರೀಯಕ.

(ii) ತ್ರಿ being changed
into ತೈ (V. 2. 55.)

ಶ್ರೀಯ or ಶ್ರೀಯ + ಅನ್
or ಶ್ರೀಯ + ಈ ಕನ್ or
ಶ್ರೀಯ + ಕನ್
(Kās. on IV. 2. 8;
V. 2. 54; V. 3. 48.)

ತೈಶ್ರೀಯ, ತೈಶ್ರೀಯ (ಅನ್) ತಾ
ಶ್ರೀಯಾಕ, ತೈಶ್ರೀಯಕ.

(iii) ಚತುರ್.

ಧೂಕೆ + ಚತುರ್ or ಧುಕೆ
+ ಚತುರ್ + ಅನ್
(V. 2. 51; V. 3. 49.)

ಚತುರ್ಥ, ಚತುರ್ಥ (ಅನ್),
also ತುರ್ಥಿಯ or ತುರ್ಥ (Sid.
I. 670.)

- (iv) ಪಂಜನಾ. ಪಂಜನಾ, ಪಂಜನಾ (ಅನ್).
- (v) ಪುಷ್ಪ. ಪುಷ್ಪ, ಪುಷ್ಪ (ಅನ್) ಪುಷ್ಪಕ, ಪುಷ್ಪಕ.
- (vi) ಸಪ್ತಮ, ನವಮ, ದಶಮ. ಸಪ್ತಮ, ನವಮ, ದಶಮ.
- (vii) ಅಷ್ಟಮ. ಅಷ್ಟಮ, ಅಷ್ಟಮ (ಅನ್ or ಐ ಅನ್) ಅಷ್ಟಮ (ಐ or ಐ ಅನ್).
- (viii) ದಶಮ preceded by a numeral denoting from 1 to 9. ಎಕಾದಶ, ದ್ವಾದಶ, ತ್ರಯೋದಶ, ಚತುರ್ದಶ, ಪಂಜದಶ, ಷೋಡಶ, ಸಪ್ತದಶ, ಅಷ್ಟದಶ, ನವದಶ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases.

ವಿಂಶತಿ, ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್, ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್, ತಮಟು + ಡಟು or ಡಟು.
 ಪಂಚಶತೆ whether preceded (V. 2. 56; VI. 4. 142)
 by a numeral or not. (ವಿಂಶತಿ being charged
 into ವಿಂಶ before ಡಟು)

Affixes.

Examples.

ವಿಂಶತಿತಮು or ವಿಂಶ, ಎಕವಿಂ
 ಶತತಮು or ಎಕವಿಂಶ, ದ್ವಾವಿಂಶ
 ತಿತಮು or ದ್ವಾವಿಂಶ and so on;
 ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್ತಮು or ತ್ರಿಂಶ, ಎಕತ್ರಿಂಶ
 ತಮು or ಎಕತ್ರಿಂಶ and so on;
 ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ತಮು or ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶ,
 and so on; ಪಂಚಶತ್ತಮು or
 ಪಂಚಶತ and so on.

110

ಘ್ನಿ, ಸಪ್ತತಿ. ಅಶೀತಿ, and ನ ತಮಟು + ಡಟು
 ವತಿ when not preceded by (V. 2. 58.)
 a numeral

ಘ್ನಿ ತಮ, ಸಪ್ತತಿತಮ, ಅಶೀ
 ತಿತಮ, ನವತಿತಮ.

but when preceded by a ತಮಟು + ಡಟು or ಡಟು.
 numeral. (V. 2. 56).

ಎಕಘ್ನಿ ತಮು or ಎಕಘ್ನಿ
 ಎಕಸಪ್ತತಿತಮು or. ಎಕಸಪ್ತತ, ಎ
 ಕಾಶೀತಿತಮು or ಎಕಾಶೀತ, ಎಕನ
 ವತಿತಮು or ಎಕನವತ.

ಕತ and upwards.

ತವಃಪ್ + ಡಪ್.
(V. 2. 57.)

ಕತತಮ, ಎಕಕತತಮ, ಸಹಸ್ರ
ತಮ, ಕೋಟಿತಮ, and so on.

(b) non-numerals

ಒಹು and ಗಣ.

ಓಧುಕ್.
(V. 2. 52.)

ಒಹುವಿಧ, ಗಣವಿಧ.

ತಾವತ, ಯಾವತ, ಎತಾವತ,
ಇಯತ, and ಕಿಯತ.

ಇಧುಕ್
(V. 2. 53.)

ಘಾವವಿಧ, ಯಾವವಿಧ, ಎತಾವತಿ
ಧ, ಇಯವಿಧ, ಕಿಯವಿಧ.

ಕತಿ, ತತಿ, ಯತಿ.

ಧುಕ್
(V. 2. 51.)

ಕವಿಧ, ತವಿಧ, ಯವಿಧ.

ಕತಿವಯ.

ಧುಕ್
(V. 2. 51.)

ಕತಿವಸುಧ.

ವೂಗ, ಸಂಘ.

ತಿಧುಕ್.
(V. 2. 52.)

ವೂಗವಿಧ, ಸಂಗವಿಧ.

ವೂಗ, ಅರ್ಧವೂಗ, ಸಂವತ್ಸರ.

ಮಃಪ್ + ಡಪ್
(V. 2. 57.)

ವೂಗತಮ, ಅರ್ಧವೂಗತಮ,
ಸಂವತ್ಸರತಮ.

OBSERVATIONS.

- (8). There is no ordinal number from ಎಕೆ, and so the word "first" can be rendered in Sanskrit only by such equivalent expressions as ಪ್ರಥಮ, ಅಗ್ರಮ, ಆದಿಮ, and ಆವ್ಯ.
- (2). No ordinal can of course be formed from numbers which are expressed by more words than one, when they stand as un-compounded words. Thus, there can be no ordinal from ಎಕವಿಂಶತಂ.
- (3). The words ದ್ವಿತೀಯ, ತೃತೀಯ, ಪಂಚಮ, ಸಪ್ತಮ, ನವಮ, and ದಶಮ as formed by the addition of ಅನ್ to ತೀಯ and ಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್ should not be used except when the words are to qualify a word denoting a part, a share, a portion, or a division (ಭಾಗ).
- (4). The word ಷಡ್ಶ and ಪಾಷ್ಠ as formed by the addition of ಅನ್ and ಇ to ಷಟ್ + ಡಟ್ should also be not used except when they are to qualify a word denoting a part &c. (ಭಾಗ) but when they are to qualify such word, if what is denoted by this word is a part &c. of a measure (ಮಾಪನ) the word ಷಡ್ಶಕ formed by ಕನ್ may be used as well as ಷಡ್ಶ and ಪಾಷ್ಠ. (V. 3. 51.) e. g. ಷಡ್ಶಭಾಗ or ಪಾಷ್ಠಭಾಗ or ಷಡ್ಶಕಭಾಗ of a measure, but ಷಡ್ಶಭಾಗ or ಪಾಷ್ಠಭಾಗ of anything else.
- (5). The word ಅಷ್ಟಮ and ಅಷ್ಟಮ as formed by the addition of ಅನ್ and ಇ to ಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್ should not be

used likewise except when they are to qualify a word denoting a part &c., but when they are to qualify such word, if what is denoted by this word is a part of the body of an animal, the word ಅಷ್ಟಮ as formed by ॠ ಅನ್ or ॠ ಇ may be used as well as the words ಅಷ್ಟಮ and ಅಷ್ಟಮ above alluded to e. g. ಅಷ್ಟಮ (ಅನ್), ಅಷ್ಟಮ (ॠ ಅನ್ or ॠ ಇ) or ಅಷ್ಟಮಭಾಗ of a part of any animal's body but ಅಷ್ಟಮ (ಅನ್) and ಅಷ್ಟಮಭಾಗ of any thing else.

- (6). But no words other than those formed by the addition of ಅನ್ or ಇ or ಕನ್ should be used when the word to be qualified is a word denoting a part &c.
- (7). The words ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ and ತೃತೀಯಾ are *sarvanūma* words optionally in the dative, ablative, genitive, and locative singular. (Sid I. 102, 129 ; VII. 3. 115.)
- (8) The words ದ್ವೈತೀಯಾಕ and ತಾತ್ಪೀಯಾಕ as formed by the addition of ಈಕ to ತೀಯಾ should not be used to qualify the word ಏದ್ಯಾ (Kās on IV. 2. 8.)

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

(2) Expressing a set containing as many individuals as are denoted by the bases.

Bases.

(i) ದ್ವಿ and ತ್ರಿ.

ಅಯ್ಯಂ or ತಯ್ಯಂ.
(V. 2. 42, 43.)

Examples.

ದ್ವಯ, ದ್ವಿತಯ. (a pair, a couple.)
ತ್ರಯ, ತ್ರಿತಯ. (a triad.)

(ii) ಪತಂ and other numerals

ತಯ್ಯಂ.
(V. 2. 42.)

ಪತಂ, ಪತಯ, ಪತಯ್ಯಂ, ಪತಯ್ಯಂ, ಪತಯ್ಯಂ.

OBSERVATIONS.

- (1). ಪಂಚತ and ಪತಂ are used in the sense of pentad and decad respectively (V. 1. 60).
- (2). After words denoting animals the affixes ಪಂಚಯ್ಯಂ and ಪದ್ಮಯ್ಯಂ may be used, the former to express a pair and the latter, to express a set of six. (Sid. I. 664). e. g. ಉಪ್ಪುಗ್ಗೋಯ್ಯಂ "a pair of camels," ಅಕ್ಕಿಪದ್ಮನ "a set of six of horses."
- (3). The words ದ್ವಿತಯ and ತ್ರಿತಯ and other words formed by the affix ತಯ್ಯಂ are optionally *sarvanāma* words in the nominative and vocative singular (I. 1. 53.)

(3) Expressing that what is denoted by the words after which they are used represents the measure of the superiority or inferiority of the value of a part of one thing with an equal part of another thing, provided the words are such as denote more than one.

(4) Used after the name of a country to denote the kings thereof.

(5) Used after words denoting asterisms to signify a time connected therewith.

Numerals and ಏಕ.

ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ
(V. 2. 47.)

ದ್ವಿಸಂಯುಕ್ತ, ತ್ರಿಸಂಯುಕ್ತ
ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ; *é. g.* ಶಾಲಿಕದ್ವಿಸಂಯುಕ್ತಯಃ
ವಾನಾಂ. "rice (is) twice
superior to barley in va-
lue;" ಯವದ್ವಿಸಂಯುಕ್ತಶಾಲಿಕಾಂ
"barley is twice inferior
to rice" ಬಹುಸಂಯುಕ್ತ.

Nouns which are the names of a country and which are the same as the names of *Kashatriyas* who have given their names to the country.

(i) If no specification is to be understood of an included portion of the time consisting of 24 hours.

The same affixes as those given under (I) Class D.
(B. 1103.)

೩ ಲಠಃ

(IV. 2. 4.)

ಪುಷ್ಯ = ಪುಷ್ಯ (if it refers to such time as to-day &c. which mean neither day time in particular nor the night time in particular but both alike)

ನಿಪಿಠ = ನೈಪಿಠ (plural)
and ನೈಪಿಠ್ಯ otherwise.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases

Affixes.

Examples.

(ॐ) In other cases than
(i).

ಆಣ್
(IV. 2. 3.)

ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ = ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿ (if it refers to the night time or day time or any other specified time in particular.)

(ॐ) Used after words denoting persons to express what has been revealed to them, the thing revealed being the *sāmavāda*.

(i) If the bases being formed otherwise than by ಆಣ್ or ಯಾಣ್ or ಇಣ್ denote descendants.

ವೃಣ್
(Kās. on IV. 2. 8;
IV. 3. 126, 127.)

ಔಮಗವ = ಔಮಗವಕ. ಕಟವವ = ಕಾಮಟವಕ.

(ॐ) In other cases than
(i).

ಆಣ್ ಆಣ್^६
(IV. 2. 7; Kās. on
IV. 2. 8.)

ಪಸಿಪ್ಪು = ವಾಸಿಪ್ಪು, ವಿಸ್ವಾಮಿತ್ರ = ವೈಶ್ವಾಮಿತ್ರ, ಉಶನಸ = ಔಶನಸ or ಔಶನ. So the following words formed by ಆಣ್, ಯಾಣ್, or ಇಣ್ though denoting descendants. ವೈವ (ಆಣ್) = ವೈವ, ಗಾಗ್ವ (ಯಾಣ್) = ಗಾಗ್ವ; ದಾಪ್ತ (ಇಣ್) = ದಾಪ್ತ.

- (7). Used after words, (a) denoting colors to express what is colored thereby.
- (b) to express what is surrounded by that which is denoted by them, the thing so surrounded being a chariot.
- (c) denoting vessels to express food placed therein.
- (d) to express food prepared in what is denoted by them.
- (e) to express what, as a fortnight, month, or a year, contains a full moon denoted by them provided that the words formed are intended to be appellative.
- ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 1)
ಕಪಾಯ = ಕಾಪಾಯ.
- ಃ (IV. 2. 10.)
ವಸ್ತ್ರ = ವಾಸ್ತ್ರ.
- ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 14.)
ಕರಾವ = ಕಾರಾವ.
- ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 16.)
ಭ್ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ = ಭ್ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ.
- ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 21.)
ಪ್ರಪ = ಪಾಪ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(f) to express a country of which one who or which is denoted by them is a native.		ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 52.)	ಶಿವ = ಶೈವ.
(g) to express a country as above, provided that the word formed is the name of a country.		ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 67.)	ಉದುಂಬರ = ಉದುಂಬರ.
(h) denoting warriors or objects to express a war in which those warriors fought or which had those objects.		ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 5d.)	ಭರತ, ಸುಭದ್ರ = ಭಾರತ, ಸುಭದ್ರ.
(8) Used after words denoting an action and formed by the primitive affix ಘೋ to express what that action has in it as a concomitant or attendant circumstance.		ಞ (IV. 2. 58.)	ಶೈಲಸಹಿತ = ಶೈಲಸಹಿತ.

(9) Used after words to denote a play which has what is denoted by them as a weapon of attack.

(10) Used after words to express one who has studied or one who understands what is denoted by them.

(11) Used after words to express what has that which is denoted by them as a deity.

ಣ
IV. 2. 57.)

ವಂಚ = ದಾಂಚ.

಼ ಲಣ್
(IV. 2. 65)

ಅವ್ಯಕ್ತ = ಅದ್ವೈತ.

಼ ಲಣ್
(IV. 2. 64.)

ಮಾನಿನೀಯ = ಮಾನಿನೀಯ.

(c) others.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 59.)

ಛಂದ = ಛಾಂದ.

(a) Words denoting an asterism or a season (ಋತು) or a period of time called *sandhivélá* (ಸಂಧಿವೇಲಾ) i. e. a particular period connec-

ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 34; IV. 3. 16.)

ರೋಷಣೀ = ರೌಷಣ, ಸಂಧ್ಯಾ
= ಸಾಂಧ್ಯೆ, ಶ್ರೀಪತ್ನಿ = ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪತ್ನಿ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
--------------------------------	---------------	-----------------	------------------

ting a part of a day, a fortnight, a month, half year, and so on, with another part, as in the case of morning, noon, and evening, and new moon, full moon, and so on, *i. e.* ದು ತಿರುತ, ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವವಾಸಿ, ಪಂಚಮೇಶಿ, ಚತುರ್ದಶಿ, ತ್ರಯೋದಶಿ, ಅವಾ ವಸ್ಯ.

(b). other bases denoting time.

(c). other bases.

(12). Used after words to express what is as a collection of that which is denoted by them.

(a). Words denoting descendants or portions of the Vedas called *charana*.

ಮಾನ = ಮಾಸಿಕೆ.

ಇಂದ್ರ = ಐಂದ್ರ.

ಔಪಗವ = ಔಪಗವಕೆ. ಕಸುಟು
= ಕಾಪಟವಿಕೆ.

ಶೃಷ್ಣ
(IV. 3. 11.; IV. 2. 34.)

ಆಣ್
(IV. 2. 24.)

ಪ್ರಷ್ಣ
(IV. 2. 39, 46;
IV. 3. 126.)

(b). Words which are the names of animals spoken of as being in a line.

(c). Words which are the names of animals spoken of as not being in a line.

(d). Words denoting things without consciousness.

(e). Other words than those in from (a) to (d) if their initial vowel is gravely accented.

(f). Other words than those in from (a) to (e).

(13). Used after words to express the place where that which is denoted thereby exists ; or after the name of a person therein.

ಪವಯ್ಯ

(Sid. I. 664.)

ಕವಯ್ಯ

(Sid. I. 664.)

ತಕ್ಕ

(IV. 2. 47.)

ಅಙ್ಗ

(IV. 2. 44.)

ಅಣ್

(IV. 2. 37.)

ಮತುಪ್ - ನತುಪ್

(IV. 2. 85.)

ಗೋ = ಗೋವಟ.

ಗೋ = ಗೋಕಟ.

ಅಪೂವ = ಅಪೂವಿಕ.

ಕನ್ನೀತ = ಕನ್ನೀತ.

ಕಾಕ = ಕಾಕ.

ಉಮಯರಾ and ಇಕ್ಷು = ಉ

ದುಂಬರಾವತಿ, ಇಕ್ಷುಮತಿ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

to denote what is completed by him ; or after the name of a person to denote what is his dwelling place ; or after the name of a place to denote what is not far off therefrom, the word formed being the name of a place.

Bases.

(b). If the words formed are intended to be the name of an inhabited country.

(c). In other cases than those referred to in (d) below, provided the words formed are intended to express "wells" and the words are polysyllabic.

(d) if the words have a penultimate *ç*.

(e) in other cases than those referred to in from (a) to (d) if the bases end in *ಉ* or *ಊ*.

Affixes.

$\bar{3}$ ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 81.)

ಅಞ್
(IV. 2. 73.)

ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 79.)

ಅಞ್
(IV. 2. 71.)

Examples.

ಅಂಗ = ಅಂಗ.

ದೀರ್ಘವರತ್ರ = ದೈರ್ಘವರತ್ರ.

ಕೃಶವಾಕು = ಕಾರ್ಕವಾಕು ; ಕರ್ಣಚಿಟ್ಟಿಕ್ರ (well)

ಅರಡು = ಅರಡವ ; ಕಕ್ಷತು = ಕಾಕ್ಷತವ ; ಕರ್ಕಟೀಲು = ಕಾರ್ಕಟೀಲವ.

(f) in other cases than those referred to in from (a), to (e) if the bases have been formed by the secondary affix ಮತುಪ್ - ವತುಪ್ and the bases were polysyllabic (not dissyllabic) when they took that affix.

(g) in other cases than those in from (a) to (f).

(14) Used after words to express what is born or produced in that which is denoted by them.

(A) Words denoting as-terisms.

(B) Others.

(a) If the words are in-declinables denoting time.

ಅಜ್ಜ
(IV. 2. 72. Kás.
thereon.)

ಸಿದ್ಧಕಾವತ್ = ಸೈದ್ಧಕಾವತ್;
but for ಅಬಮತ್, ಅಜ್ಜ can-not be used because when the affix ಮತ್ was attached, the base was the dissyllabic word ಅಬ.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 1. 83.)

ಉಮಂಬರ = ಲೈದಂಬರ, ಕುಂಞಿ = ಕೌಣಿಂಞಿ, ಅರ್ಜನಾನ = ಅರ್ಜನಾನ, ನಿರ್ದೇಶ = ವೈದೇಶ.

ಅಣ್ or ಅಣ್ or ಅಣ್
(Sid. I. 576; IV. 3.
16, 37.)

ಕತಭಿಷ್ಠ (ಕತಭಿಷ್ಠ) = ಕತಭಿಷ್ಠ or ಕುತಭಿಷ್ಠ or ಕುತಭಿಷ್ಠ.

ತುಪ್ + ಟ್ಯು, (ಟ್ಯು aug-mented with ತುಪ್) or ತುಪ್ + ಟ್ಯು (ಟುಪ್ augmented with ತುಪ್).
(IV. 3. 23.)

ದೋಷಾ = ದೋಷಾತನ; ದಿನಾ = ದಿನಾತನ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases.

(b) other bases than those in (a) if they denote a season (ಋತು) or a period of time called *sundivēlā* (already explained.)

(c) other bases than (a) and (b) denoting time.

(d). Words denoting inhabited countries (ಜನವಸ) and being such as are always employed in the plural

(1). provided they have penultimate ಕ.

(2). provided they have no penultimate ಕ.

Affixes.

ಆಣ್ or ಆಣ್⁶
(Sid. I. 576.)

ಕಜ್

(IV. 3. 11.)

Examples.

ವಸಂತ = ವಾಸಂತ, ಪ್ರತಿಪತ್
(ಪ್ರತಿಪದ್) = ಪ್ರತಿಪದ or ಪ್ರತಿಪ.

ವಸಾಸ = ವಸಾಸಿಕ.

ಬಸುಕ = ಆರ್ಷಿಕ. ಇತ್ತೀಕು
= ಇತ್ತೀಕ.

ಆಣ್ or ಆಣ್⁶
(IV. 2. 132 ;
Sid. I. 576.)

ಅಂಗ = ಆಂಗಕ. ಜಾಯಿ =
ಜಾಯಿಕ.

ವಜ್
(IV. 2. 125.)

(e). Words denoting countries (ದೇಶ) which are not included in (d) and which end in ಉ or ಲ್ಲಿ.

(1). Words not denoting countries of the Eastern people (ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾತ್ಯಾ) whether they are *viddhaḥ* or not.

(2). Words denoting countries of the Eastern people if *viddhaḥ*.

(f). Words being *viddhaḥ* and denoting inhabited countries which are not included in (d) and (e).

(1). provided they have penultimate ತ್.

(2). provided they have no penultimate ತ್.

ತಜ್ಜ್
(IV. 2. 119.)

ಕುಬರಜಯು = ಕಾಬರಜಯುತ.

ಲಜ್ಜ್
(IV. 2. 120.)

ಲಧ್ವೇಕಜಯು = ಅಧ್ವೇಕಜಯುತ.

ಲಣ್ or ಲಣ್⁶
(Sid I. 576; IV. 2.
124, 132.)

ವಶಾಹುಸೀತ = ವಸಾಹುಸೀತ.

ವೃಷ್ಣ್
(IV. 2. 121, 123. 124.)

ಅವರ್ಶ = ಅವರ್ಶತ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases.

(g). Words being *vid-dhāh* and denoting the towns of the *bahikūh* (ಬಾಹೀಕೂಹ).

(1). Words denoting towns of the (*aśnarāh* ಉತ್ತರಾಹ).

ಠಾ or ಠ್ಠಲ್ or ಛ
(IV. 2. 118.)

(2). Words denoting other towns.

ಠಜ್ or ಠ್ಠಲ್
(IV. 2. 117.)

(h). Other *viddhā* bases than those in from (a) to (g).

(1) provided they have been formed by the patronymic affix ಠಜ್, (see below) without being dissyllabic

Examples.

ಸಾದರ್ಶನ = ಸಾದರ್ಶನಕ, (ಠಜ್ taking feminine affix ಠ); ಸಾದರ್ಶನಕ, (ಠಜ್ taking feminine affix ಛ); or ಸಾದರ್ಶನಕ ಲ; or ಸಾದರ್ಶನಕನೀಯ.

ಕಲ = ಕಾಲಕ (ಠಜ್) or ಕಾಲಕ (ಠ್ಠಲ್).

ದಾಶ್ಠಿ = ದಾಶ್ಠಿ; ಪಾಶ್ಠಿ = ಪಾಶ್ಠಿ.

ಠಜ್
(IV. 2. 112, 113.)

bases denoting the Eastern people (ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾಃ) including under this term the (*bharata-
tāh*, ಭರತಾಃ) also.

(2). Others.—

(i). ಮಮಕ (1st personal pronoun singular.) ತವಕ (2nd personal pronoun singular.) ಅನ್ಯಾಕ (1st personal pronoun dual and plural) and ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕ (2nd personal pronoun dual and plural); or

ಮದ್ (1st personal pronoun singular.) ತ್ವದ್ (2nd personal pronoun singular.) ಅನ್ಯದ್ (1st personal pronoun dual and plural.) and ಯುಷ್ಮದ್ (2nd personal pronoun dual and plural.)

ಖಜ್ or ಅಣ್
(IV. 3. 1. 2.)

ಮಾಮಕೇನ, ಮಾಮಕ, or ಮದೀಯ (mine) ತಾವಕೇನ, ತಾವಕ, or ತ್ವದೀಯ. (thine.) ಅನ್ಯಾಕೇನ, ಅನ್ಯಾಕ, or ಅನ್ಯದೀಯ. (ours.) ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕೇನ, ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕ, or ಯುಷ್ಮದೀಯ. (yours).

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(ii). ತೈದ್ or ತದ್ 3rd personal pronoun) ಏತದ್ (proximate demonstrative) ಇದಂ (indefinite demonstrative) ಅದಸ್ (remote.) ಯದ್ and ಕಮ್.	ಛ (IV. 2. 114.)	ಛ (IV. 2. 114.)	ತ್ಯದೀಯ, ತದೀಯ, ಏತದೀಯ, ಇದವೀಯ, ಅದವೀಯ, ಯದೀಯ, ಕಮೀಯ.
(iii). ಭವದ್ instead of ಭವತಃ.	ಛ or ಛಸ್ (IV. 2. 115.)	ಛ or ಛಸ್ (IV. 2. 115.)	ಭಾವತ್ಯ or ಭವದೀಯ.
(iv). Other.	ಛ (IV. 2. 114.)	ಛ (IV. 2. 114.)	ಶಾಲಾ = ಶಾಲೀಯ, ಬೈದಿ = ಬೈದೀಯ. (though formed by ಇಜ್ because it denotes ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾಃ).
(i) Other <i>non-viddha</i> bases than those in from (a) to (e).	ಛ (VI. 3. 99; Sid. I. 475.)	ಛ (VI. 3. 99; Sid. I. 475.)	ಅನ್ಯದೀಯ.
(1) ಅನ್ಯತಃ instead of ಅನ್ಯ.			

(2) bases with a penultimate ಕೆ.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 2. 110.)

ನಿವೀನಕ = ಸೈವೀನಕ.

(3) polysyllabic bases which denote towns of the north (ಉಷೀಪೈ) ending in vowels acutely accented without a penultimate ಕೆ.

ಅಞ್
(IV. 2. 109.)

ಚಿವಪುರ = ಶೈವಪುರ.

(4) Other bases than (1) to (3).

if indeclinables formed by denotative affixes ತ್ರ and ತಸಿಲ್.

ತ್ಯಪ್
(IV. 2. 104.)

ತತ್ರ = ತತ್ರತ್ಯೆ; ತತಃ = ತತ್ಯೆ.

if indeclinables not ending in ತ್ರ and ತಸಿಲ್.

ತುಟ್ + ಟ್ಪು or ತುಟ್
+ ಟ್ಪುಲ್
(IV. 3. 23.)

ದೋಷಾ = ದೋಷಾತನ.

other bases than the above.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 3. 25.)

ಸುತ್ರಾಣೈ = ಸುತ್ರಾಣೈ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

(15) Used after words to express what remains, stays, or exists in that which is denoted by them.

Bases.

A. (1) If the bases denote a part of the body.

(2) If the bases end in the expression ವರ್ಗ, the expression meaning a class of letters in the alphabet.

(3) If the bases end in the expression ವರ್ಗ, the expression not meaning a class of letters in the alphabet.

A₂. (1) Bases denoting sacrifice or other ceremony in which oblations to the gods or deceased ancestors are offered; as well as works of which sages (ಋಷಿ) are the authors, if the words formed are intended to denote chapters.

Affixes.

ಯತ್
(IV. 3. 55.)

ಃ
(IV. 3. 63.)

ಋ, or ಌ, or ಯತ್
(IV. 3. 64.)

ಃ
(IV. 3. 68, 69.)

Examples.

ದಂತ = ದಂತ್ಯ.

ಕವರ್ಗ = ಕವರ್ಗಿಯ.

ವಾಸುದೇವವರ್ಗ = ವಾಸುದೇವ
ವರ್ಗೀಣ, ವಾಸುದೇವವರ್ಗಿಯ,
ವಾಸುದೇವವರ್ಗ್ಯ.

ಅಗ್ನಿಮೋಪ್ರಮ = ಅಗ್ನಿಮೋಪ್ರ
ಮಾಕ; ಪಾಕಮಃಜ್ಞ = ಪಾಕಯಜ್ಞ
ಕ; ವಸಿಷ್ಠ (the work of ವಸಿ
ಷ್ಠ) = ವಾಸಿಷ್ಠಕ (if chapter is
meant), but ವಾಸಿಷ್ಠ only
(if chapter is not meant).

- (2) Other bases than (1) ending in the letter ಋ.
 (3) Other bases than (1) and (2) if dissyllabic.
 (4) Other bases than (1) and (2) if polysyllabic and end in a vowel acutely accented.

B. Other bases than those under A. and A₂. comprising,

- (1) Monosyllabic bases.
 (2) Polysyllabic bases not ending in vowels acutely accented.

(16). Used after words denoting what is explainable to express that which is a commentary thereupon.

- ಠಕೆ
 (IV. 3. 72.)
 ಠಕೆ
 (IV. 3. 72.)
 ಠಜೆ
 (IV. 3. 67.)

The same affixes as those under B in article (14.) above.—
 (IV. 3. 53.)

ಚತುರ್ವರ್ಣ್ಯೈಃ = ಚತುರ್ವರ್ಣ್ಯೈಃ
 ತೈಃ.

ಪಾಕು = ಪಾಕುಕ; ಇಪ್ಪು = ಐಪ್ಪುಕ.

ವತ್ಸುಣತ್ಯು = ವಾತ್ಸುಣತ್ಯುಕ.

ಸುಪ = ಸೌಪ; ಕೃತ = ಕಾರ್ತಕ;
 ಸಂಕುತಾ = ಸಾಂಕುತ.

ದಂತ = ದಾಂತಿಕ, ಕವರ್ಗ = ಕಾವರ್ಗಿಕ, ವಾಸುದೇವವರ್ಗ = ವಾಸುದೇವವರ್ಗಿಕ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
<p>(17.) Used after words to express what is come from that which is denoted by them.</p>	<p>A. (1) Bases denoting descendants and being formed by the patronymic affixes ಅಜ್ಜ, ಯಜ್ಜ, and ಇಜ್ಜ.</p> <p>(2). Bases denoting descendants and being formed otherwise than by ಅಜ್ಜ, ಯಜ್ಜ, or ಇಜ್ಜ.</p> <p>(3) Bases denoting places which are sources of revenue.</p> <p>(4) Bases which are words relating to learning or family origin,</p> <p>(a). if they end in the letter ಂ.</p>	<p>ಅಜ್ಜ (IV. 3. 80, 127.)</p> <p>ವುಜ್ಜ (IV. 3. 80, 126.)</p> <p>ಠಜ್ಜ (IV. 3. 75.)</p> <p>ಠಜ್ಜ (IV. 3. 78.)</p>	<p>ಬೈದ = ಬೈದ, ಗಾರ್ಥ್ಯ = ಗಾರ್ಥ್ಯ, ದಾಶೈ = ದಾಶೈ.</p> <p>ಔವಗವ = ಔವಗವ.</p> <p>ಠ್ಯುಠಾಲಾ = ಠ್ಯುಠಾಲಾ.</p> <p>ಪೋಶೈ = ಪೋಶೈ.</p>

(b). otherwise.

ವುಷಾ
(IV. 3. 77.)

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ = ಔಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಕ.
ಯಕ.

(5). Bases denoting human beings or things used as causes.

ದೇವದತ್ತ = ದೇವದತ್ತರೂಪ್ಯ,
ದೇವದತ್ತಮಯ or ದೈವದತ್ತ; ಪಟ = ಪಟರೂಪ್ಯ, ಪಟಮಯ, or ಪಾಟ.

B. Others than those under A.

The same affixes as those under B article (14.) above.

ಮಧುರಾ = ಮಧುರ.

(18) Used after words to express what as a book has been made upon that which is denoted by them as a subject.

(IV. 3. 74.)

133

A. If the book is a history.

ಸುಮನೋತ್ತರಾ = ಸುಮನೋತ್ತರ or ಸುಮನೋತ್ತರ.

(Sid. I. 540, 586. note 48.) or the same affixes as those in B under article (14.)

B. Others.

ಲಾಠ

ಸುಭದ್ರಾ = ಸುಭದ್ರ.

(IV. 3. 87.)

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

(19) Used after words to express one who has that which is denoted by them as the native country of his ancestors or other relations.

A. If the person referred to is one who earns his livelihood by the use of arms and if the country spoken of is a mountain.

B. Others.

Bases.

ಅಘ್ರೆ
(IV. 3. 91.)

Affixes.

Examples.

ಪ್ರದೇಶೀ = ಪ್ರದೇಶೀಶಃ.

The same affixes as those in B under article (14.)

ಸಂಭೋಷಣೀ = ಸಂಭೋಷಣೀಶಃ.

(IV. 3. 90.)

(20) Used after words to express one who serves or worships or loves what is denoted by them.

A. (1) If the bases denote things that have no consciousness and are not a country or time.

(2) If the bases denote *Kshatriyas* whose names are similar to those of inhabited countries which are always employed in the plural

ಅಪೂಜಕಃ
(IV. 3. 96.)

ಅಪೂಜಕಃ = ಅಪೂಜಕಃ.

(a) provided they have a penultimate ಕ.

ಆಣ್
(IV. 2. 125, 132; IV. 3. 100.)

ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ = ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

(b) provided they have no penultimate ಕ.

ವೃಷ್ಣ್
(IV. 2. 125; IV. 3. 100.)

ಅಂಗ = ಅಂಗಕ.

(3) If the bases denote other well known *kshatriyas* than those referred to in (2) or descendants.

ವೃಷ್ಣ್
(IV. 3. 99.)

ನಕುಲ = ನಾಕುಲಕ; ಗೃಚೈಕಾ ಯನಿ = ಗೌಚೈಕಾಯನಕ.

B. Others.

The same affixes as those in B under article (14.)
(IV. 3. 95.)

ಸುಪ್ತೈ = ಸುಪ್ತೈ.

(21) Used after words to express what has been announced or explained by one who is denoted by them.

ಠಿವಿ
(IV. 3. 105)

ಭೃವಿ = ಭೃವಿನ್; ಪಿಂಗ = ಪಿಂಗಿನ್.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases.

Examples.

B. Others

The same affixes as those in B under article (14.)
(IV. 3. 101.)

ಅವಿಶು = ಅವಿಶು.

(22) Used after words to express what is in the same direction with that which is denoted by them.

ತನು (IV. 3. 113.)

ಸುದಾಮು = ಸುದಾಮ್ಯು or ಸೌದಾಮತಃ.

or ಅಣ್ (IV. 3. 112.)

(23) Used after words to express what belongs to that which is denoted by them.

(1) If the bases are words formed previously by ಅಃ or ಏಃ or ಇಃ, and the words formed are intended to express a multitude or a mark (ಛೇದ) distinguishing the person or thing that has it, or a mark (ಛೇದ) indicating some other than the person or the thing having it.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 3. 127.)

ವೈದ = ವೈದ; ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ = ಗೌರ್ಗ್ಯ; ದಾಶ್ವೇ = ದಾಶ್ವೇ.

(2) Other bases than those in (1) if they denote those portions of the Vedas which are called *ಶೌಕ*, *ಧರ್ಮ*, or *ಅಪ್ಪಾಪ*; or descendants not being disciples or boys having staff.

(3) If the bases are words denoting carrying-animals and the word formed is intended to denote what is to be carried by them.

B. Others.

ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ
(IV. 3. 126, 130.)

ಕಟು = ಕಾಟಕ, ಕಲಾಪ = ಕಾ
ಲಾಮಕ, ಸಿಪ್ಪಲಾದ = ಪೈಪ್ಪಲಾದಕ.

ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ
(IV. 3. 128.)

ಅಶ್ಯ = ಅಶ್ಯ, ಗರ್ಭಧ = ಗಾ
ರ್ಭಧ.

The same affixes as those in B under article (14).
ಗೋಕಪ್ಪ = ಗೋಕಪ್ಪ.

(IV. 3. 120.)

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

- (24) Used after words to express (1) what is done, obtained, acquired, or bought in that which is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 38.); (2) one who is skilful or expert in what is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 38.); (3) what is mostly in that which is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 39.); (4) what is adapted, adequate, or equal to what is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 41.); (5) what is pleasant or beautiful, or what flowers, or ripens, or is sown, or is due as a debt, or is found making a noise as an animal, at the time denoted by them. (IV. 3. 43, 44, 47, 51.);

Bases.

Examples.

ಸ್ರುಘ್ನ = ಸ್ರೋಘ್ನ.

ಮಘಾರಾ = ಮಘಾರ.

ಮಘಾರಾ = ಮಘಾರ.

ಮಘಾರಾ = ಮಘಾರ.

ಹಿಮಸ್ತ್ರ = ಹೈಮಸ್ತ್ರ.

The same affixes as those in B under article (14).

ಪ್ರದೋಷ = ಪ್ರಾದೋಷ.

ಹಿಮವತ್ = ಕೈನುವತ್.

ನುಘರಾ = ನೂಘರ.

ಸುಘೈ = ಸುಘೈ.

ಸುಘೈ = ಸುಘೈ.

ಅಪಿಶಲ = ಅಪಿಶಲ.

ನರರಾಜಿ = ನಾರರಾಜಿ.

ನುಘೈಶ = ನುಘೈಶ. (honey)

The same affixes as those in
B under article (14).

(6) one who or which can endure or bear a thing done at the time denoted by them. (IV. 3. 52.)

(7) what takes its rise from that which is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 83.)

(8) one who goes as a messenger to what is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 85.)

(9) what faces as a gate that which is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 86.)

(10) one who has as the country of his residence that which is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 89.)

(11) knowledge acquired without being taught, by one denoted by them. (IV. 2. 115.)

(12) book made by one denoted by them. (IV. 3. 116.)

(13) what has been done or made by one denoted by them if the word formed is an appellative. (IV. 3. 117.)

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(25) Used after words to express what is a modification or product of that which is denoted by them, provided the words are not those mentioned in article (27.)	A. (1) if the bases are words termed <i>sankhya</i> , (a). Bases ending in ೩ or ಏತ್. (b). Bases ending in ೩ ವತ್. (c). Bases not ending in ೩ ವತ್.	ಃ (V. 1. 18. 22; IV. 3. 156.) ಇ + ಕನ್ or ಕನ್ (V. 1. 23; IV. 3. 156.) ಕನ್ (V. 1. 22; IV. 3. 156.)	ಸಪ್ತತಿ = ಸಾಪ್ತತಿಕ; ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ = ಚಾತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್. ತಾನತ್ = ತಾನತಿಕ or ತಾನತ್ಯ. ಪಂಚೆ = ಪಂಚಕ; ಏಕು = ಏಕುಕ; ಗಣ = ಗಣಕ.
(2) if the words formed are intended to express "oil".	B. Others than those in A.	ತ್ಯೈಜ್ಞ (Sid. I. 665.)	ತಿಲ = ತಿಲತ್ಯೈಲ; ಸರ್ಪಪ = ಸರ್ಪಪತ್ಯೈಲ.

(1). If the bases are words denoting gold and the words formed are intended to mean things used for measure (ಮೆವಣಾ) (as coins are for instance.)

(2) If the bases are words denoting animals.

(3) Other bases than those in from (1) to (2) if they are monosyllabic or *vridháká*.

(4) Other bases than those in from (1) to (3) and not being those mentioned in (5) below.

I. if their initial vowels are gravely accented or if they having no penultimate ಃ end in ಉ or ಊ .

ಪಟಕ = ಪಾಟಕ.

ಅಣ್
(IV. 3. 153.)

ಕವೋಲ = ಕಾವೋಲ.

ಅಜ್
(IV. 3. 154.)

ಕರ = ಕರಮಯ ; ನಾಚ್ = ನಾ
ಜ್ಯಯ ; ಅಮ್ರ = ಅಮ್ರಮಯ.

ಮಯಟ್
(IV. 3. 144; Sid. I. 599.)

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases.

Affixes.

Examples.

(a). provided the words formed mean food or clothing.

ಕುಪಿತ್ಯ = ಕುಪಿತ್ಯ, ಮುಘು = ಮುಘುವ.

(IV. 3. 137, 139, 140.)

(b). provided the words formed do not mean food or clothing.

ಮುಹಿಪ್ಪ = ಮುಹಿಪ್ಪ or ಮುಹಿಪ್ಪಮಯ ; ದೇವದಾರು = ದೇವದಾರವ or ದೇವದಾರುಮಯ.

(IV. 3. 139, 140, 143.)

II. others than those in I.

(a). provided the words formed mean food or clothing.

ಮುಘ್ನ = ಮುಘ್ನ, ಕರ್ಪಾಸ = ಕರ್ಪಾಸ.

(IV. 3. 134.)

(b). provided the words formed do not mean food or clothing.

ಅಶ್ವನು = ಅಶ್ವನ or ಅಶ್ವಮಯ ; ಮುಘೋಕ = ಮುಘೋಕ or ಮುಘೋಕಮಯ ; ತರ್ಕು = ತರ್ಕವ or ತರ್ಕುಮಯ.

(IV. 3. 143.)

(5) Other bases than those from (1) to (3) if they denote fruits, flowers, or roots.

(a). words denoting fruits which when ripe do not get dried.

ī अण्, ī मय्यत् &c. as the case may be viz. according as अण् or मय्यत् &c. may be the affix that should have come according to the above rules if the words denote other things.
(IV. 1. 163.)

अमलक = अमलक.

(b). words denoting fruits which when ripe get dried.

ॐ अण्, ॐ मय्यत् &c. as the case may be. (id. I. 603.)

प्रैह = प्रैह.

(c). words denoting flowers and roots,

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(1) mostly.	3	ಅಣ್ ಓಂ. as the case may be. (Sid. 1. 603.)	ಮೃದ್ಧಿಕಾ = ಮೃದ್ಧಿಕಾ; ನಿರಾಂಜನಿ = ನಿರಾಂಜನಿ.
(2) in a few cases.	1	ಅಣ್ ಓಂ. as the case may be. (Sid. 1. 603.)	ಅಣ್‌ಞ = ಅಣ್‌ಞ.
(3) in a few other cases.	...	ಅಣ್ ಓಂ. as the case may be. (Sid. 1. 603.)	ಪಟಲಂ=ಪಟಲ; ಸಲ್ಯಂ=ಸಾಲ್ಯ.
(26) Used after words denoting an animal or a deciduous plant or a tree to express what is a part (ಅವಯವ) of them, provided the words are not those mentioned in article (27.)	...	The same affixes as those in B under article (25.) (IV. 3. 135.)	ಕವೇಶ=ಕಾವೇಶ; ಮೂರ್ವ = ಮೂರ್ವ; ಕರಿರ = ಕಾರಿರ.

(27) Used after words to express what is a modification or product of that which is denoted by them and after words denoting an animal or a deciduous plant or a tree to express what is a part of them, when the words are those which have been formed by secondary affixes having indicative & in the sense of "product" or "part."

(28) Used after words to express what is conformable to the law or custom of that which is denoted by them.

ಅರ್ಥ (IV. 3. 155.) ದ್ವೇಷದಾರವ = ದ್ವೇಷದಾರವ ; ಕಠ ಪಿತ್ತ = ಕಾಪಿತ್ತ.

ಅರ್ಥ (IV. 4. 49.) ಯಶ್ಯ = ಯಶತ್ರಿ. ಕಠ ಕುಳ್ಳುಣಾಲಾ = ಕೊಳ್ಳುಣಾಲಿಕ ; ಆ ಪಣ = ಆಪಣಿಕ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(29) Used after words to express one who in his studies does an act denoted by them.	...	ಶಕ ⁶ (IV. 4. 63.)	ವಿಕಾಸ್ಯ = ಐಕಾನ್ಯಿಕ.
(30) Used after words to express what is favoured, or finished, or improved, or made perfect (ಪಂಕ್ತೇತೆ), by what is denoted by them.	(a). If the bases have a penultimate ಕ. (b). In other cases.	ಅಣ ⁶ (IV. 4. 4.) ಶಕ ⁶ (IV. 4. 3.)	ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕ = ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕ. ದಧಿ = ದಾಧಿಕ.
(31) Used after words to express one who swims or floats or crosses over waters with what is denoted by them.	(a). If the bases are dissyllabic. (b). In other cases.	ಷ್ಠನ ⁶ (IV. 4. 7.) ಶಕ ⁶ (IV. 4. 5.)	ಘಟ = ಘಟಕ. ಉಷುಪ = ಉಷುಪಿಕ.
(32) Used after words to express (1) one who plays dugs, conquers or is conquered with that which is denoted by them (I. V 4. 2.);	...	ಶಕ ⁶	ಅಕ್ಷ = ಅಕ್ಷಿಕ; ಅಭ್ರ = ಅಭ್ರಿಕ.

(2) one who eats, or goes with that which is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 8.);

(3) that which is smeared with what is denoted by them (IV. 4. 22.),

(4) that which is sprinkled or mixed with what is denoted by them as condiments or sauces (IV. 4. 26.);

(5) one who gives for the sake of what is denoted by them with a base or mean object or motive. (IV. 4. 30.);

(6) one who gleans or keeps up what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 32, 33.);

...

...

...

...

..

ಫಠ್

ಏಧಿ = ದಾಧಿಕ, ಫಠ್ = ಫಾಠ್
ಫಠ್, ಫಠ್ = ಫಠ್.

ಫಠ್ = ಫಠ್.

ಏಧಿ = ದಾಧಿಕ.

ಫಠ್ = ಫಠ್.

ಫಠ್ = ಫಠ್. ಫಠ್ =
ಫಠ್.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

(7) one who kills what is denoted by them, they being birds, fish, or other animals of a similar description. (IV. 4. 35.);

(8) one who or what becomes a part of an assemblage or a collection (IV. 4. 48.);

(9) what is levied as government duty in connection with what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 50.);

(10) one who has what is denoted by them as things saleable by them. (IV. 4. 51.)

Bases.

...

...

...

...

Affixes.



Examples.

ಪಕ್ಷಿ = ಪಾಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ; ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ = ಮಾತ್ಸ್ಯಿಕೆ ; ಸಾರಂಗ = ಸಾರಂಗಿಕೆ.

ಸಮಾಜ = ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕೆ ; ಸಮೂಹ = ಸಮೂಹಿಕೆ.

ಆಕರ = ಆಕರಿಕೆ.

ಅವ್ಯಾಪ = ಅವ್ಯಾಪಿಕೆ.

(11) one whose art is related to what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 55.);

(12) one whose weapon is that which is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 57.);

(13) one whose habit is related to what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 61.);

(14) one who is fond of the eatables denoted by them. (IV. 4. 65.);

(15) one to whom what is denoted by them is rightfully or at all times to be given. (IV. 4. 66.);

(16) one who is appointed to a duty connected with what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 69.);

ಪೃದಂಗ = ವಾದ್ಯಂಶ.

ಅಸಿ = ಅಸಿಕ; ಚಕ್ರ = ಚಾಕ್ರಕ.

ವೋದಕ = ವೌದಕಕ.

ಋತ್ವಿ = ಋತ್ವಿಲಿಕ.

ಅಗ್ರಭೋದನ = ಅಗ್ರಭೋದನಿಕ.

ಠಾಣ = ಠಾಣಿಕ.

ಠಾಣ

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(17) one who studies improperly at the time or place denoted by them.	...	ಶಕ್ (IV. 4. 71.)	ಶ್ರುತಿನ = ಶ್ರುತಾನಿಶ.
(33) Used after words to express. (1) a person or thing hurting that which is denoted by them, provided the instrument of the hurt is not a bow. (IV. 4. 83.)	...	} } } ಯತ್	} } } ಪದ್ = ಪದ್ಯ. ಸಾಮನ್ = ಸಾಮನ್ಯ.
(2) one who is good, expert, or proficient, or what is good in, what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 98.)	...		
(34) Used after words to express what is suitable to that which is denoted by them.	A. Bases denoting a part of the body. B. Other bases than A,	ಯತ್ (V. 1. 6.)	ದಂತ = ದಂತ್ಯ.

(a). bases denoting clarified butter or other articles to be offered as oblations (ಪವಿರ್ವಿಶೇಷ) and also the different kinds of food (ಅನ್ನವಿಕಾರ).

ಯತ್ or ಛ
(Sid. I. 626. note 6.)

ಪುರೋಡಾಶ = ಪುರೋಡಾಶ್ಯ or ಪುರೋಡಾಶೀಯ, ಸೂಪ = ಸೂಪ್ಯ or ಸೂಪೀಯ.

(b). Bases ending in ಉ or ಊ.

ಯತ್
(V. 1. 2.)

ಕಂಕು = ಕಂಕವ್ಯ.

Other bases than those in (a) and (b).

ಛ
V. 1. 5.

ಪತ್ನು = ವಾಪ್ನೀಯ.

(35) Used after words to express what is the material of which that which is denoted by them can be the product.

ಅಜ
V. 1. 15.

ವರತ್ರ = ವಾರತ್ರ.

B. Other bases than A.

The same affixes as those in B under article (34).

ಅಂಗಾರ = ಅಂಗಾರೀಯ; ಸಕ್ತು = ಸಕ್ತವ್ಯ; ಸೂಪ = ಸೂಪ್ಯ.

(36) Used after words to express what can be of, or in that which is denoted by them.

....
The same affixes as those in B under article (34).
(V. 1. 16.)

ಪ್ರಾಕಾರ = ಪ್ರಾಕಾರೀಯ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(37) Used after words to express that in which or one to whom what is denoted by them is payable as interest or rent or profit or government tax or a present. (V. 1. 47. Kās thereon.)	A. If the bases are ordinal numbers (ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸಂಖ್ಯಾಂಕಃ). B. Others:	ಃ (V. 1. 48.)	ದ್ವಿತೀಯಃ = ದ್ವಿತೀಯಃ. ಸದ್ವೃತ್ತಿ = ಸಾಮ್ವೃತ್ತಿ, ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ = ಚಾತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ತಿ.
(1) Bases termed <i>śankhya</i> and ending in ೩ or. ಃ.	(2) Other <i>śankhya</i> bases than those in (1) if they end in ಃ.	ಃ (V. 1. 22.) ಃನಃ or ಇ + ಃನಃ (V. 1. 23.)	ಠಾವಠಃ = ತಾಮತ್ತಿಳ or ತಾಮತ್ಯ.
(3) Other <i>śankhya</i> bases than those in (1) if they do not end in ಃ.	(4) Bases denoting weights and measures whether of length or capacity.	ಃನಃ (V. 1. 22.) ಃ (V. 1. 19.)	ಋಂಜಃ = ಋಂಜಃ. ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಃ = ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಃ.

(38) Used after words to express what is the cause of that which is denoted by them, provided that the cause is a meeting of men (ಸಂಘಟನೆ) or a natural prodigy or a portent (ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ).

A. If the bases are dissyllabic and do not denote number, weight, or measure.

B. Others,

ಯತ್
(V. 1. 39.)

Use the same affixes as those in B under article (37) remembering to include bases denoting ordinal numbers under (4) of B.

(V. 1. 38.)

(39) Used after words to express (1) what is bought with that which is denoted by them. (V. 1. 37.);

(2) what is the sowing ground for that which is denoted by them. (V. 1. 45.);

ಛನ = ಛನೈ.

ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ = ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಃ ; ಸಪ್ತಮಿ = ಸಪ್ತಮಿಃ ; ಏಕನಾ = ಏಕನಃ ; ಪ್ರಸೂ = ಪ್ರಸೂಃ.

ಏಕನಾ = ಏಕನಃ.

ದ್ವೀಪ = ದ್ವೀಪಃ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(3) what is capable of receiving or having in it collected or cooked that which is denoted by them. (V. 1. 52.);		ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ = ಪ್ರಾಸ್ಥಿಕ.
(4) one who or which has as his or its share, price, or salary, that which is denoted by them. (V. 1. 56.);	...	Use the same affixes as those in B under article (37) remembering that bases denoting ordinal numbers are to be brought under (4) of B.	ಸಪ್ತನ = ಸಪ್ತಕ.
(5) what has as its measure that which is denoted by them, the bases being words denoting numbers and the words formed being intended to denote a multitude of men or a col-		ಅಷ್ಟನ = ಅಷ್ಟಕ.

lection of *sūtras* or a study that has been repeated as many times as are expressed by the bases. (V. 1. 58.);

(6) one who or which has as his or its measure that which is denoted by them generally. (V. 1. 57.);

(7) one who is describing of that which is denoted by them. (V. 1. 63.)

(40) Used after words denoting time to express what is given or has to be done at the time denoted by them.

(a) If the bases denote an asterism or a season (ಋತು) or a period of time called *sandhivēli*.

(b) other bases than those in (a).

Use the same affixes as those in B under article (37) remembering that bases denoting ordinal numbers are to be brought under (4) of B.

ಕೂಡು = ಕೌಡವಿಕ

ಕೈತಜ್ಜೈತು = ಕೈತಜ್ಜೈತುಕ್.

ಜತಃರ್ವೇ = ಜಾತುರ್ವೇ.

ಅಥ
(V. 1. 96 ; IV.
S. 16, 53.)

ವಸನ = ವಸನಿಕ.

ಶಜ್ಞ
(V. 1. 96.)

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(41) Used after words denoting time to express (1) what is to be accomplished in the time. (V. 1. 79.);	...	}	ಲರ್ಧಪಡನ = ಲರ್ಧವಡನಿಶ.
(2) one who has by reward been made to engage himself or to take employment for salary, as well as one who or which has been or will be during the time. (V. 1. 80.);	...	}	ವಡನ = ವಡನಿಶ.
(3) what is to be done or easily to be done or to be obtained or to be conquered in the time (V. 1. 93.)	}	ವಡನ = ವಡನಿಶ.

ಶಡ
(V. 1. 18.)

(42) Used after words to express one who has to be in the condition of a religious student in the time or what has to be as such condition during the time.

(43) Used after words (1) denoting sacrifices to express what is payable as sacrificial presents in them (V. 1. 95.)

(2) to express what has been rendered beautiful in appearance or quality by what is denoted by them (V. 1. 99.)

(3) to express what has for its object that which is denoted by them (V. 1. 109.)

(a). If the words formed are to be appellative.

(b). In other cases.

ಅರ್ಥ
(Sid. I. 647)

ಅರ್ಥ
(V. 1. 94; 18.)

ವಶಾಸ = ವಶಾಸ.

ವಶಾಸ = ವಶಾಸಿಕ.

...

....

....

ಅಗ್ನಿಮೂರ್ತಿಯು = ಅಗ್ನಿಮೂರ್ತಿಯೆ
ಮಿ.ಕ.

ವಸ್ತ್ರ = ವಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಕ.

ಇಂದ್ರನುಹ = ಐಂದ್ರನುಹಿಕ.

ಅರ್ಥ
(V. 1. 18.)

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

(44) Used after words to express the nature of what is denoted by them i. e. to express that which differentiates from knowledge in general the knowledge produced by what is denoted by them (*genus.*)

Bases

A. If the bases are words denoting colors.

B. Others.

(1) Bases ending ವತಿ.

(2) Bases denoting sacrificers.

(3). Bases denoting descendants or *charanas* (portions of the Vedas so called). If the word formed is used in connection with praise of oneself or dispraise of others or if what is signified by the word formed is intended to be said as having been attained or understood.

Affixes.

ವ್ಯಜ್ or ಇಮಾನಿಜ್ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್.
(V. 1. 123.)

ದತ್ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್
(V. 1. 120. 128.)

ಛ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್
(V. 1. 135.)

ವ್ಯಜ್ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್
(V. 1. 134.)

Examples.

ಕುಳ್ = ಕೌಳ್ or ಕುಳ್ಳಮ್
ನ್ or ಕುಳ್ತೈ or ಕುಳ್ತೈ.

ಸೇನಾಮತಿ = ಸೇನಾಮತ್ಯೆ or ಸೇನಾಮತಿತ್ಯೈ or ಸೇನಾಮತಿತ್.

ಅಜ್ಞಾನಾಚ = ಅಜ್ಞಾನಾಚೈಯ or ಅಜ್ಞಾನಾಚತ್ಯೈ or ಅಜ್ಞಾನಾಚತ್.

ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಾಚ = ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಾಚ್ or ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಾಚೈ or ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಾಚತ್; ಕಟ = ಕಾಟಕ or ಕಟತ್ಯೈ or ಕಟತ್.

(4) Other bases if they having more than two vowels have a penultimate *aa* and the next vowel preceding the *aa* is heavy *i. e.* is either long or is followed by a conjunct consonant.

(5) Other bases if they end in *aa* and have the vowel next preceding the *aa* light *i. e.* neither long nor followed by a conjunct consonant.

(6) Other bases than those in from (1) to (5) if they denote kinds of living beings (ಪಾನಿಶ್ಯಜಾತಿ) or age.

(7) Other bases being *gṛṣṣavāchana* if they do not denote colors.

ವೃಜ್ಞ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್
(V. 1. 132.)

ರಮಣೀಯ = ರಾಮಣೀಯಃ
or ರಮಣೀಯತ್ಯ or ರಮಣೀಯತಃ.

ಅಣ್ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್
(V. 1. 131.)

ಕುಚಿ, ನಾಗರಿ, ವಚು, ವಧೂ, ಪಿತ್ಯ = ಕೌಚ, ನಾಗರ, ಪಾಟವ, ವಾರ್ಧ, ಪೈತ್ರ; or ಕಾವತ್ಯ, ಕುಚಿತೀಣ.

ಅಜ್ಞ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್
(V. 1. 129.)

ಅಕ್ಯ = ಅಕ್ಯ or ಅಕ್ಯತ್ಯ or ಅಕ್ಯತಃ; ಕಾಮಜಾರ = ಕೌಮಜಾರ or ಕಾಮಜಾರತ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಜಾರತಃ.

ಜ್ಯಜ್ಞ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್
(V. 1. 123.)

ಜಡ = ಜಾಡ್ಯ or ಜಡತ್ಯ or ಜಡತಃ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(45) Used after words to express the conduct of one who has what is denoted by them.	(8) Other bases than those in from (1) to (7).	ಶ್ಯ or ತಲ್ (V. I. 119, 120.)	ವಿಮಾನ, ಹುತ್ತಿಯ = ವಿಮಾನಶ್ಯ or ವಿಮಾನತ; ಹುತ್ತಿಯತ್ಯ or ಹುತ್ತಿಯತ.
(46) Used after words denoting grain to express what is a place or field for it.	....	Use the same affixes as those in B under article (44) remembering that bases denoting colors are to be brought under (7).	ಕುಶ್ಲ = ಕೊಶ್ಲ್ಯ or ಕುಶ್ಲತ್ಯ ಕುಶ್ಲತ (not ಕುಶ್ಲಮನ).
(47) Used after words being the names of animals to express what is a place for them.	....	ಖರ್ (V. 2. 1).	ಮುದ್ದ = ಮೊದ್ದೀನ.
(48) Used after words being the names of animals to express what is a place for them.	....	ಗೋದ್ಯ (Sid. I. 664.)	ಗೋ = ಗೋಗೋದ್ಯ.

(48) Used after words to express one who or which is well known or distinguished by that which is denoted by them.

(49) Used after words to express what in measure is equal to that which is denoted by them.

....

ಪೆಪುಸು or ಪೆಪುಸು
(V. 2. 26.)

ವಿವಾಹ = ವಿವಾಹವೆಂದು or ವಿವಾಹವೆಂದು.

(a) If the measure referred to is depth or height.

ವ್ಯಯಾಚ or ವ್ಯಯಾಚ
or ವ್ಯಯಾಚ
(V. 2. 37; Kās. thereon.)

ಉರು = ಉರುದ್ವಯಸು, ಉರುದ್ವಯಸು, or ಉರುದ್ವಯಸು.

(b) In other cases.

(1) If there is a doubt as to the measure.

ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ
(Sid. I. 667.)

ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ = ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತವಾಕ್ಯ.

(2) Otherwise.

(i) If the measure is a well known measure in general use.

ಒ ವ್ಯಯಾಚ
(Sid. I. 667.)

ಒದು = ಒದು.

(ii) In other cases.

ವ್ಯಯಾಚ
(Sid. I. 667; V. 2. 37.)

ಒದು = ಒದುವಾಕ್ಯ.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(50) Used after words denoting numbers to express what as compared with another is in respect of value more or less by as many times as are denoted by that number.	ಶಯಃ (V. 2. 47.)	ದ್ವಿ = ದ್ವಿಮಯ, ಏಕಮಯ.
(51) Used after words denoting one's own person or body or a member of his body to express one whose attention is particularly devoted thereto.	ಕನ್ (V. 2. 66.)	ಕಕ = ಕಕಕ.
(52) Used after words to express a place of which one who is denoted by them is the headman.	ಕನ್ (V. 2. 78.)	ದೇವದತ್ತ = ದೇವದತ್ತಕ.

(53) Used after words denoting ordinal numbers to express a disease which has a time denoted by those numbers as its duration; or after other words to express a disease which has as its cause or effect that which is denoted by them.

....

ಕನ್

(V. 2. 81.)

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ = ದ್ವಿತೀಯಕ, ವಿಷ
ಪ್ರಪ್ತ = ವಿಷಪ್ರಕೃತಕ, ಉಷ್ಣ = ಉ
ಷ್ಣಕ.

(54) Used after words to express that in which what is expressed by them occurs plentifully as eatables provided that the word formed is appellative.

....

ಕನ್

(V. 2. 82.)

ಅಪೂಜ = ಅಪೂಜಿಕ.

163

(55) Used after the word ಪೂರ್ವ to express one who has done an act at the time denoted thereby, a word denoting the act referred to being sometimes prefixed to the word.

....

ಕನಿ

(V. 2. 86.)

ಪೂರ್ವ = ಪೂರ್ವಿನ್; ಕೃತ or
ಗತ or ಜ್ಞಾತ + ಪೂರ್ವ = ಕೃತಪೂ
ರ್ವಿನ್, ಗತಪೂರ್ವಿನ್, ಜ್ಞಾತಪೂ
ರ್ವಿನ್

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

(56) Used after words when we speak of one whose the thing denoted thereby is, or in whom or in which it is.

Bases.

A. (a) If the word formed is to take *ಕೃನ್* or *ಕೃಯಿಸ್* afterwords.

(b) If the word formed is to denote that division of *ಕೃತ್*, or *ಕೃತಃ* which is called *ಆಧ್ಯಾಯ* or *ಆನುನಾಶ*.

(c) If the word formed is to denote *ಕೃತ್* or *ಕೃತಃ* generally or other portions of them than *ಆಧ್ಯಾಯ* or *ಆನುನಾಶ*.

(d) If the bases are words denoting qualities as well as those that have the qualities, not words denoting qualities only.

Affixes.

ಓ ಸುತಃ or *ಓ* ವಿಸ್
(V. 2. 121, 94, V. 3. 65.)

ಓ or *ಓ*
(V. 2. 59, 60.)

ಓ
(V. 2. 59.)

ಓ ಸುತಃ
(V. 2. 95; Sid. I. 678 note 52.)

Examples.

ಯಾಕಃ, and ಧನ = ಯಾಕಃ
and ಧನ + ಕೃತ್ = ಯಾಕಃ
ಯಾಕಿಯಿಸ್; ಧನಕಃ, ಧನಿಯಿಸ್.

ಗರ್ಧಭಾಕಃ = ಗರ್ಧಭಾಕಃ, or
ಗರ್ಧಭಾಕಿಯಿಸ್.

ಅಶ್ವಾ ನಾಕಃ = ಅಶ್ವಾ ನಾಕಿಯಿಸ್.

ಕೃತ್ = ಕೃತ್.

- (e) If the bases are words denoting members of one's own body, the word formed being intended to imply that he has them large.
- (f) If the bases are words denoting members of one's own body, the words formed being intended to imply that he has them defective.
- (g) If the bases are words denoting colours.
- (h) If the bases are words denoting small insects (ಹುಲ್ಲಪಸೂ).
- (i) If the bases being words ending in ಅ denote diseases in a living being.
- ಇನ್ or ಲನ್ or ಇಲಚ್ or ಮತುಮ್ (Kās on V. 2. 117.)
- ಹಸ್ತ = ಹಸ್ತಿನಾ, ಹಸ್ತಿಣ್, ಹಸ್ತಿಲ, ಹಸ್ತವತ್; ಅಕ್ಷಿ = ಅಕ್ಷಿನ, ಅಕ್ಷಿಣ್, ಅಕ್ಷಿಲ, ಅಕ್ಷಿವತ್.
- ಅಚ್ (Kās on V. 2. 127.)
- ಕಾಣಾಕ್ಷಿ = ಕಾಣಾಕ್ಷ.
- ಅಚ್ (Kās on V. 2. 127.)
- ರಕ್ತ = ರಕ್ತ.
- ಇನಿ or ಮತುಮ್ (V. 2. 97. Sid. 1. 681. note 54.)
- ಮಾಕ = ಮ.ಕಣನ್ or ಮ.ಕಣವತ್.
- ಇನಿ or ಮತುಮ್ (V. 2. 97, 128; Sid. I. 687.)
- ಕುಪ್ಠ = ಕುಪ್ಠಿನ್, ಕುಪ್ಠವತ್.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

Description of affixes.

Bases.

(j) If the bases, being words not ending in ಲ, denote diseases in a living being.

(k) If the bases are words denoting something contemptible existing in a living being.

(l) If the bases are ordinal numbers referring to age.

B. In other cases than those referred to in A.

I. Bases ending in ಲ.

(a) Bases being words called *jati* (ಜಾತಿ) or words formed by primitive affixes.

Affixes.

ಲಜ್ or ಮತುಮ್
(Kás on V. 2. 97.)

ಇನಿ
(V. 2. 128.)

ಇನಿ
(V. 2. 130.)

Examples.

ವಿಷಾದಿಕಾ = ವಿಷಾದಿಕಾಲ, ವಿಷಾದಿಕಾವತ್.

ಕಾಕತುಲುಕ = ಕಾಕತುಲೂಕೆನ.

ಪಂಚಮ = ಪಂಚಮಿನಾ.

ವ್ಯಾಭ್ರು = ವ್ಯಾಭ್ರುವತ್; ಕಾರಕ = ಕಾರಕವತ್.

ಮತುಮ್
(Sid. I. 684.
note 60.)

(b) Bases ending in ಪು
if the word formed is in-
tended to be appellative.

ಇನಿ
(V. 1. 137.)

ಪೋಷು = ಪೋಷಿಸುನ್.

(c) If the words formed
are to denote one in whom
or in which is that which
is denoted by the bases.

ಮತುಪ್
(Sid. 1. 684 note 60.)

ದಂಡ = ದಂಡವತ್.

(d) In other cases.

ಇನಿ or ತನ್ or ಮತುಪ್
(V. 2. 115.)

ದಂಡ = ದಂಡಿಸುನ್, ದಂಡಿಸು, ದಂಡಿಸು
ವತ್. ಸೂಪು = ಸೂಪುಪತ್ (not
appellative) ಪಂಡುಪು (not
referring to ಅಧೀ) = ಪಂಡುಪು
ವತ್.

II. Bases ending in ಳ.

(a) If the bases denote
something that exists in a
living being as a member
of its body.

ಲಬ್ or ಮತುಪ್
(V. 2. 96.)

ಪೋಷು = ಪೋಷಿಸು, ಪೋಷಿಸು
ವತ್.

AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(b) Other bases.	ಪತುಪು (V. 2. 94.)		ಚಿಕ್ಕರ್ಪಾ = ಚಿಕ್ಕರ್ಪಾವತ್; ಖಟ್ಟು = ಖಟ್ಟಾವತ್.
III. Bases ending in ಪುನ್.		ಇನಿ (V. 2. 137)	ದಾಮನು = ದಾಮಿನು; ಪ್ರಥಿವು ನು = ಪ್ರಥಿವಿನು.
(a) If the words formed are intended to be appellative.		ಪುತುಪು (V. 2. 94.)	ಗೋಪುನು = ಗೋಪುವತ್.
(b) In other cases.		ವಿನು or ಪುತುಪು (V. 2. 121.)	ಝಕನು = ಯಾಕನು or ಯುಕನು.
IV. Bases ending in ಲ್ಲ.		ಪುತುಪು (V. 2. 94.)	ಗೋ = ಗೋಪುತ್. ಧೀ = ಧೀಪುತ್. ಕಿಂ = ಕಿಂಪುತ್. ಭಾನ್ = ಭಾಪುತ್. ಅಗ್ನಿ = ಅಗ್ನಿಪುತ್. ವಾಯು = ವಾಯುಪುತ್. ಅಗ್ನಿಚಿತು = ಅಗ್ನಿಚಿತುತ್.
V. Bases not ending in ಲ್ಲ or ಱ್ or ಪುನು or ಲ್ಲ.			

(56) Used after words to express that which has in it in abundance that which is denoted by them.

...
•

The same affixes as those in article (11) under A class. (V. 4. 21.) ಅನ್ಯ = ಅನ್ಯಮಯ (i.e. a sacrifice); ಅನ್ಯೂಪ = ಅನ್ಯೂಪಮಯ (i.e. a feast.)

OBSERVATIONS.

(1) The senses and affixes referred to in articles 5 to 27 (inclusive) are called *pragdīvyatīyah* (ಪ್ರಾದಿವ್ಯತೀಯಾಃ.)

(2) When the base is one ending in ಙ, the proper affix to be used in the senses called *pragdīvyatīyah* is always ಣ, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the rules as above detailed (IV. 1. 85.)

AFFIXES OF THE D CLASS

Bases.

(1) Bases being names which while they express a country, express also a *kshatriya* as in the case of one who has given his name to the country.

(a). Bases beginning with *स*.

(b). Other bases.

(i). if *vriddhāḥ* or those ending in *ṃ*.

(ii). Others.

(a). if dissyllabic.

(b). if not dissyllabic.

Affixes.

Examples.

निषध = श्युचक्षुः

ण्यु
(IV. 1. 172.)

170

सुविण = सुविण्युः; अस्मि =
अस्मिन्, श्यु.

अस्मिन्
(IV. 1. 171.)

सुप्र = सुप्रदु.

अण्
(IV. 1. 170.)

शुभ्रस्यु = शुभ्रस्युः.

अण्
(IV. 1. 168.)

(2). Bases denoting quadrupeds.

(3) Bases denoting artists, artisans, artificers, or mechanics.

(a). If not *vriddhāh*.

(b). If *vriddhāh*.

(4) Other bases, if they end in *ah* and are the names of sanctified sages and of persons belonging to the *andhaka* (ಅಂಧಕ) *vrishni* (ವೃಷ್ಣಿ), or *kuru* (ಕುರು). race.

(a). If *yuvan* descendants are meant, the bases being dissyllabic.

(b). If the bases are not dissyllabic even when *yuvan* descendants are meant, and also when other descendants are meant.

ಡೇಜ

(IV. 1. 135.)

ಕುಂಠಿವಾಹ್ = ಕೌಂಠಿವಾಹೈಯಃ ; ಕ
ಪುಂಡಲೂ = ಕಾಮುಂಡಲೈಯಃ ; ಜಂ
ಬೂ = ಜಾಂಬೈಯಃ.

ಣ್ಯ or ಇಜ

(IV. 1. 152, 153)

ಕುಂಭಕಾಲ = ಕೌಂಭಕಾರ್ಯ or ಕೌಂ
ಭಕಾರಿ. ತಂತುವಾಯು = ತಾಂತುನಾಯ್ಯ
or ತಾಂತುನಾಯಿ.

ಣ್ಯ or ಫಿಣ

(IV. 1. 152, 157.)

ನಾಪಿತ = ನಾಪಿತೃ or ನಾಪಿತಾ
ಯನಿ.

ಆಣ್ + ಪಿಣ

(IV. 1. 114, 156.)

ಯಸ್ಕ = ಯಾಸ್ಕಯನಿ.

ಆಣ್

(IV. 1. 114.)

ಪಸಿಷ್ಪ = ನಾಸಿಷ್ಪ.

AFFIXES OF THE D CLASS.

Bases.

- (5) Other bases ending in ಅ.
- (a) If *yuran* descendant are meant.
- (b) If other descendants are meant.
- (i) for female descendants of the special class.
- (ii) for other female descendants as well as male descendants.
- (6) Bases ending in the expression ವಱಿ.
- (7) Bases other than the above comprising,
- (a) dissyllabic bases ending in ಇ. (IV. 1. 122.)

Affixes.

ಇಜ್ಜ + ಫಕೆ
(IV. 1. 95, 101.)

ಇಜ್ಜ + ಝಜ
(IV. 1. 78, 79.)

ಇಜ್ಜ
(IV. 1. 95.)

ಱಿ
(IV. 1. 85.)

Examples.

ವಱ್ಜ = ದಾಪ್ಪಾಯನ.

ವರಾಹನ = ವಾರಾಹಸ್ಯ = ವಾರಾಹ
ಸ್ಯ. ಪುಣಿಕ = ಪಾಣಿಕ್ಯ = ಪಾಣಿಕ್ಯ.

ವಱ್ಜ = ದಾಪ್ಪಿ.

ಪ್ರಜಾಪತಿ = ಪ್ರಜಾವತ್ಯ ; ಸೇನಾ
ಪತಿ = ಸೈನಾವತ್ಯ ; ಗಣಪತಿ = ಗಣಾ
ಪತ್ಯ.

(b) dissyllabic bases ending in ಈ, with-
out having taken the feminine affix ಈ. (IV.
1. 122.)

(c) dissyllabic bases which have taken
the feminine affixes and are the names of
women. (IV. 1. 121.)

(d) *vriddha* bases which are not dissyllabic
and which are the names of women or of
rivers and have taken the feminine affixes
(IV. 1. 113.) and

(e) bases which have taken the feminine
affixes and which are not the names of
women and rivers and do not denote persons
of immoral conduct or persons having bodily
defects. (IV. 1. 120) ;

(i) if *yuvan* descendants are meant.

ಧಕ್ + ಇಜ್ಜ
(IV. 1. 95.)

ಅಶ್ರೀಪತ್ನೀಯಾ, ನಿಧೀನೈಭೀಯಾ,
ಪತ್ನಾಪತ್ನೀಯಾ, ಭಾವನಾಭಾವಮೇ
ಯಾ, ಗೋಪಿಗೌಪೀಯಾ, ಸುಭಕ್ತಾ =
ಸಾಭೀಯಾ, ಕಾವೇರಿಕಾವೇರೀಯಾ, ಸ
ಖೀನಾಖೀಯಾ, ವೇಣೀವೈಣೀಯಾ.

AFFIXES OF THE D CLASS.

Bases.

(ii) if other descendants are meant.

Affixes.

ಢಕ

Examples

ಅತ್ತಿರಾಅತ್ತಿರಯ, ನಿಧಿರಾನ್ಯಧಿರಯ,
 ದತ್ತಾಡತೀಯ, ಭಾವನಾಭಾವಮೀ
 ಯ, ಗಣಪಿಗೌಪೀಯ, ಸುಭಕ್ರಾ =
 ಸೂಚ್ಯೀಯ, ಕಾವೇರಿಕಾವೇರೀಯ, ನ
 ಖೀ = ಸೂಚೀಯ, ವೇಣೀವೈಣೀಯ.

(8) Dissyllabic bases which have taken the feminine affixes and are the names of rivers.

The same affixes as those for bases in article (7) or optionally as those in article (10) (IV. 1. 112. Sid. 1. 504. note 42.)

(9) Bases which have taken the feminine affixes and which denote persons of immoral conduct or persons having bodily defects.

(a) if *yuvan* descendants are meant.

ಡಕ + ಇಜಾ or ಡ್ರಕ + ಇಜಾ
 (IV. 1, 95, 131.)

ಕಾಣಾ = ಕಾಣೀಯ or ಕಾಣೀರ;
 ದಾಸೀ = ದಾಸೀಯ or ದಾಸೀರ.

(b) if other descendants are meant.

ಡಕ or ಡ್ರಕ
 (IV. 1. 131.)

ಕಾಣಾ = ಕಾಣೀಯ or ಕಾಣೀರ;
 ದಾಸೀ = ದಾಸೀಯ or ದಾಸೀರ.

(10) Other bases comprising,

(a) bases which have taken the feminine affixes and are the names of women or of rivers but which are neither dissyllabic nor *viddha*.

(b) bases ending in *ṣ* without having taken the feminine affix *ṣ*.

(c) non-dissyllabic bases ending in *ṛ* without ending in *ṛṣ* and non-dissyllabic bases ending in *ṣ* without having taken the feminine affix *ṣ*.

(d) bases ending in *ṣ* without having taken the feminine affix *ṣ*; and

(e) bases ending in *ṣ* or in any vowels except *ṣ* - *ṣ*, *ṛ* - *ṣ*, *ṣ* and *ṣ* or in consonants.

(i) if *yuvan* descendants are meant.

AFFIXES OF THE D CLASS

Bases.

(a) for dissyllabic bases.

(b) for non-dissyllabic bases.

(ii) if other descendants are meant.

(a) for female descendants of the special class.

(b) for other female descendants as well as for male descendants.

Affixes.

ಅಣ್ + ಏಷ

(IV. 1. 92, 156.)

ಅಣ್ + ಇಷ

(IV. 1. 92, 95.)

ಇಣ್ + ಏಷ್ಯ

(IV. 1. 78, 79.)

ಅಣ್

(IV. 1. 92.)

Examples.

ಗುರು, ಪಧಃ, ಕತ್ಯು - ಗೌರವಾ
ಯಸಿ, ನಾಧವಾಯಸಿ, and ಕಾತ್ರಫ
ಯಣಿ.

ವೈದಮಾ, ಮುರೀಚಿ, ಯಮಾನಾ, ಇ
ರಾವತೀ, ಗೌ, ಭಾಗ್ಯಮತಿ, and ಕು
ದ್ವಧಿ = ವೈದಮಿ, ಮುರೀಚಿ, ಯಮಾ
ನಿ, ಐರಾವತಿ, ಗ್ಲಾವಿ, ಭಾಗ್ಯಮತಿ,
and ಕೌದ್ವಧಿ.

ಕುಮುದಗನ್ಧ = ಕೌಮುದಗನ್ಧ್ಯ =
ಕೌಮುದಗನ್ಧಾಳಿ.

ಗೌರವ, ನಾಧವ, ಕಾತ್ರಫ, ವೈದ
ಮ, ಮುರೀಚಿ, ಯಮಾನ, ಐರಾವತಿ,
ಗ್ಲಾವ, ಭಾಗ್ಯಮತಿ, and ಕೌದ್ವಧ.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The peculiarity that a patronymic affix applies even to quadrupeds as has been said above should be noted.

2. The patronymic affixes attached to the bases referred to in article (1) are called *tadrájáh* (ತದ್ರಾಜಾಹ) (IV. 1. 174.)

3. Every descendant of a person, in reference to that person, is called,

(a) if the descendant is a grandson or any descendant of a grandson how lowsoever, *gotram* (ಗೌತರಂ); (IV. 1. 162.); but

(b) if the descendant is any male descendant of a grandson and has any of his forefathers how high soever or elder brothers living,

(i) *yuvan* as well as *gotram* optionally provided he is alive at the time he is spoken of and has any of his collateral *Sapindás* living who are his superiors both by degree of descent and by age; (IV. 4. 165.); and

(ii) only *yuvan* (ಯುವನ) otherwise (IV. 1. 95, 163, 164; Sid. I. 498.)

(c) *yuvan* likewise optionally,

(i) even when he is not the descendant of a grandson if respectful reference to him is intended; (IV. 1. 166.) and

(ii) even when he is a descendant of a grandson and comes within the definition of *yuvan* as above if disrespectful reference to him is intended (IV. 1. 167.)

4. When descendants of the description called *gotra* are spoken of there is generally a single patronymic affix (*i. e.* not an affix for each degree of descent from the person referred to)

(IV. 1. 93.) but when descendants of the description called *yuvan* are meant, the required affix should be attached only to a word formed already by another patronymic affix to mean a *gotra* descendant (IV. 1, 94.) See (a) of article (4), (a) of article (5), (i) of article (7), (a) of article (9), and (i) (a) and (i) (b) of article (10.)

5. But this second affix required by a word meaning *yuvan* is *lukated* (i. e. not required) in the following cases:—

(a) if the words meaning the *gotra* descendants,

(i) have been formed by *ಇ* and they denote any of the people called *prachyáh* (ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾಹ), (II. 4. 50.) except those belonging to the race called *bharatáh* (ಭರತಾಹ); (Kás. on II. 4. 66.) e. g. ಮನ್ಥ ರೇಷಣ = ಮನ್ಥ ರೇಷಣಿ (both *yuvan* and *gotra*); but ಅರ್ಜುನ = ಅರ್ಜುನಿ (*gotra*), ಅರ್ಜುನಾಯನ (*yuvan*), because ಅರ್ಜುನ is a *bharata*. See article (5);

(ii) denote any not being Brahmins or denote sages even among Brahmins (II. 4. 58; Kás thereon); e. g. ಬುಧ = ಬೌಧಿ (both *yuvan* and *gotra*); ಮನುಷ್ಯ (sagah) = ವಾಸಿಷ್ಠ್ಯ (both *yuvan* and *gotra*);

(iii) have been formed by the affix *ಣ್ಯ* or an affix having indicatory *ಇ* and the affixes that ought to have been used if not *lukated* would have ಆಹ or ಇಹ (II. 4. 58.); e. g. ಕುರು (which irregularly takes *ಣ್ಯ*) = ಕೌರವ್ಯ (both *gotra* and *yuvan*); ವಿದ (which irregularly takes ಅಹ) = ವೈದ (both *gotra* and *yuvan*);

(b) if to the words formed are afterwards to be attached vowel affixes of the description called *prágdívya-tíyah* (ಪ್ರಾಗ್ಧೀವ್ಯತೀಯಾಹ),

- (i) optionally provided the affixes to be *lukated* are ಭಕ್ and ಘೀಷ; (IV. 1. 91.) e. g. ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣಿ (from ದಕ್ಷ) + ಣ = ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣಿಯ or ದಾಕ್ಷೀಯ; (see article (5)) ಯಾಸ್ಯಾಯನಿ (from ಯಸ್ಯ) + ಣ = ಯಾಸ್ಯಾಯನಿಯ or ಯಾಸ್ಯೀಯ; (See article (4)) ಗೌರವಾಯನಿ (from ಗುರು) + ಣ = ಗೌರವಾಯನಿಯ or ಗೌರವೀಯ; ವಾರೀಚಿ (from ಮರೀಚಿ) + ಣ = ವಾರೀಚೀಯ (See article (10)) ;
- (ii) absolutely otherwise (IV. 1. 90.) e. g. ಆತ್ರೀಯಿ (from ಅತ್ರಿ) + ಣ = ಆತ್ರೀಯ + ಈಯ = ಆತ್ರೀಯೀಯ. (See articles (7,) (8) and (9)).

6 The patronymic affixes called *tadrájáh* should be *lukated* after the bases to which they refer in the following cases:—

- (a) if the words formed are intended to be used in the masculine plural provided the plural number is taken by the base itself and not by its standing as a compound epithet dependent upon another word. (II. 4. 62.)
- (b) if the efficient portion of the affixes is ಅ and the words formed are to denote female descendants of other people than the *prachyáh* or of the race called *bharatáh* even among the latter mentioned people (IV. 1. 177, 178; Kás. on II. 4. 66.) e. g. ಮದ್ರ, and ಕೂರಸೇನ in the feminine gender = ಮದ್ರ and ಕೂರಸೇನ; but ನಿಷಧ, ಸುವೀರ and ಅವನಿ, in the feminine = ನೈಷಧ್ಯ, ಸುವೀರ್ಯ, and ಅವನ್ಯ; and ಪಂಚಾಲ, ವಿದೇಹ, ಅಂಗ, and ಮಗಧ (*prachyáh*) in the feminine = ಪಂಚಾಲ, ವೈದೇಹ, ಅಂಗ and ಮಾಗಧ; though ಅರ್ಜನ (*bharata*) in the feminine = ಅರ್ಜನ not ಅರ್ಜನ

7. If the words formed are intended to be used in the masculine plural the following patronymic affixes also should

be *lukated* after the bases to which they apply provided the plural number is taken by them in the manner mentioned above :—

- (a) ಇಜ (II. 4. 64.) e. g. ವಿಡ (which irregularly takes ಅಜ) in the masculine plural = ವಿಡ, not ವೈಡ.
- (b) ಅಜ, provided the bases are polysyllabic words denoting the *bharatáh* or other *prachyáh* (II. IV. 66.) e. g. ಅರ್ಜನ (*bharata*) and ಮನ್ದರೇಷಣ (other *prachyah*) in the masculine plural = ಅರ್ಜನ and ಮನ್ದರೇಷಣ, not ಅರ್ಜನ and ಮನ್ದರೇಷಣ;
- (c) but in both the cases mentioned above not when to the words formed are afterwards to be attached vowel affixes called *pragdīvyatīyáh* (IV. 1. 89.) e. g. ವಿಡ, ಅರ್ಜನ, ಮನ್ದರೇಷಣ = ವೈಡ, ಅರ್ಜನ, ಮನ್ದರೇಷಣ + ಛ = ವೈಡೀಯ, ಅರ್ಜನೀಯ and ಮನ್ದರೇಷಣೀಯ.

8. It has been said that all bases which without taking patronymic affixes are *vridhdháh* may optionally take ಘಜ as their patronymic affix as well as the several affixes applicable to them according to the rules above, provided they are not bases taking *tadrúja* affixes (IV. 1. 157.) e. g. ಅಮ್ರಗುಪ್ತ and ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷ = ಅಮ್ರಗುಪ್ತಾಯನಿ and ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯನಿ (both *gotra* and *yuvan*) as well as ಅಮ್ರಗುಪ್ತಾಯನ and ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯನ (*yuvan*), ಅಮ್ರಗುಪ್ತಿ and ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಿ (other descendants except the female descendants of the special class,) and ಅಮ್ರಗುಪ್ತ್ಯಾ and ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷ್ಯಾ (female descendants of the special class).

9. The female descendants of the special class alluded to are such descendants other than daughters, provided the words denoting their ancestors are the names of a tribe or if other words, have more than two vowels and have their vowel next to the final vowel heavy (IV. 1. 78, 79.) e. g. ಘಣಿಕೀ, ಭಣಿಕೀ (tribe); ಕರೀಷಗನ್ನೀ, ಕುಮಾದಗನ್ನೀ, ವರಾಹೀ.



CHAPTER X.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON INDECLINABLES AND ON THE GENDER AND NUMBER OF OTHER NOUNS.

1. Before treating of the declension of nouns, it is necessary to know what nouns need not be declined and what the gender and number are of others.

2. The following are indeclinables :—

- (a). the particles (ನಿಪಾತಾಃ) and anomalous words mentioned in lists I, II. and III. of Chapter II. Part I. (I. 1. 37.) ;
- (b). the words formed by the primitive affixes ಕ್ವಾಪ್, ತ್ವಾಪ್, ಲ್ಯಪ್, ಣಮುಲ್, or ತುಮುನ್ (I. 1. 39, 40) ;
- (c). the words formed by the secondary affixes called *vibhakti* and by the affixes (1) ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ, (2) ಕನ್, (3) ತಸಿ, (4) ಚ್ವಿ, (5) ಸಾತಿ, (6) ತ್ರಾ, (7) ಡಾಚ್, (8) ಕೃತ್ವಸುಜ್, and others which come in the sense of this affix (9) ವತಿ, (10) ಆಮ್, (i. e. ತರಾಂ, ತವಣಂ). (I. 1. 38 ; Sid. I. 203) ;
- (d). the following which by an extension of the meaning of the term are called *nipátáh* and also *galayah* because they can be prefixed to verbs and primitive words (I. 4. 56. 60.) :—
 - (a). the words ಪುರಃ and ಅನ್ತಂ (I. 4. 67, 68.) e. g. ಪುರಸ್ಕರೋತಿ, ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ್ಯ, ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತಂ, ಅನ್ತಂಗಮಿವ್ಯತಿ, ಅನ್ತಂಗತಃ.
 - (b). ಅನ್ತರ್ when used so as not to imply the sense of “taking” (I. 4. 65.) e. g. ಅನ್ತರ್ಹನ್ತಿ, ಅನ್ತರ್ಹತ್ಯ.
 - (c). the anomalous word ಕಣೇ when used so as to imply “satiation” (I. 4. 66.) e. g. ಕಣೇಹತ್ಯವಯುಃಪಿಬತಿ.

- (d). the word ಅಜ್ಞ when used in the sense of "before", "in presence of," or "in front of" with verbs from root ವದ or roots denoting "motion," or with primitive words derived from these roots (I. 4. 69.) e. g. ಅಜ್ಞವದತಿ, ಅಜ್ಞೋದ್ಯ, ಅಜ್ಞಗಜ್ಞತಿ, ಅಜ್ಞಗತ್ಯ.
- (e). ಅದಸ when used so as to imply an act not enjoined for another person to do (I. 4. 70.) e. g. ಅದಾಕರೋತಿ, ಅದಾಕೃತ್ಯ.
- (f). ತಿರಸ optionally when used with verbs or primitive words derived from the root ಕೃಷ (I. 4. 72.) ; and invariably when used with verbs from other roots or primitive words derived from them so as to imply "disappearance" (I. 4. 71, 72.) e. g. ತಿರೋಭವತಿ, ತಿರೋಭೂಯ, ತಿರಸ್ಕರೋತಿ, ತಿರಸ್ಕೃತ್ಯ, ತಿರಸ್ಕೃತ್ವಾ.
- (g). ಉಪಾಜ್ಞೇ and ಅನ್ವಾಜ್ಞೇ optionally when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕ್ಷುಷ (I. 4. 73.) e. g. ಉಪಾಜ್ಞೇಕೃತ್ಯ or ಕೃತ್ವಾ, ಅನ್ವಾಜ್ಞೇಕೃತ್ಯ or ಕೃತ್ವಾ.
- (h). ಉರಸ, ಮಧ್ಯಪದೇ, ನಿವಚನೇ optionally when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ but not implying joining (I. 4. 75, 76.) e. g. ಉರಸಿಕೃತ್ಯ, ಉರಸಿಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ಮಧ್ಯಪದೇಕೃತ್ಯ, ಮಧ್ಯಪದೇಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ಅನ್ವಾಜ್ಞೇಕೃತ್ಯ, ಅನ್ವಾಜ್ಞೇಕೃತ್ವಾ.
- (i). ಮನಸ optionally when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ (I. 4. 75.) but invariably when used with any other verbs or primitive words and implying "satiation" (I. 4. 66.) e. g. ಮನೋಹತ್ಯಪಯಾಃಪಿಬತಿ, ಮನಸಿಕೃತ್ಯ, ಮನಸಿಕೃತ್ವಾ.
- (j). optionally the words ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್, ಮಿಥ್ಯಾ, ಚಿನ್ಮಾ, ಭ್ರಮಾ, ರೋಚಿತಾ, ಅಸ್ಥಾ, ಅಸಾ, ಅದ್ಧಾ, ಕ್ರಮ್ಧಾ, ಪ್ರಜಯಾ, ಪ್ರಜಯಾಹಾ,

ಖೀಜಿರ್ಯಾ, ಖೀಜಿರುಹಾ, ಸಂಸರ್ಯಾ, ಅರ್ಥೇ, ಲವಣಮ್, ಉಪ್ಪಮ್, ಶೀತಮ್, ಉದಕಮ್, ಆದ್ರಮ್, ಅಸಾ, ವಶೇ, ವಿಶಸನೇ, ಪ್ರಸಹನೇ, ಪ್ರತಪನೇ, ಪ್ರಾದುಸ ನಮಸ್. (ಆತ್ಮತಿಗಣಃ), when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ (I. 4. 74.) with the sense of ಚೈ (Sid. I. 375.) e. g. ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕೃತ್ಯ. &c.

- (k). the words ಹಸ್ತೇ and ಪಾಣೌ when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ (I. 4. 77.) if the sense of these words as modified by the verbs implies "marriage". (I. 4. 77.) e. g. ಹಸ್ತೇಕೃತ್ಯ; ಪಾಣೌಕೃತ್ಯ.
- (i). the word ಪ್ರಾಧ್ವಂ when it means "subdued by being bound" and when used with verbs or primitive words from ಕೃಷ (I. 4. 78.) e. g. ಪ್ರಾಧ್ವಂಕೃತ್ಯ.
- (m). the words ಜೀವಿಕಾ and ಉಪನಿವತ್ when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ the words having by implication, in addition to their own signification, the sense of "like" (I. 4. 79.) e. g. ಜೀವಿಕಾಕೃತ್ಯ, ಉಪನಿವತ್ಕೃತ್ಯ.
- (n). words formed by the affixes ಚೈ, ಸಾತಿ, or ತ್ರಾ (I. 4. 61.) e. g. ಕುಶ್ಲೇಕೃತ್ಯ, ಕುಶ್ಲೇಕರೋತಿ. ಅಗ್ನಿಸಾತ್ಕೃತ್ಯ, ದೇವತ್ವಾಕರೋತಿ.
- (o) words imitative of sounds and not used along with the word "ಇತಿ" and also ಸತ್ meaning "respect or reverence," (2) ಅಸತ್ meaning "disrespect or indifference," (3) ಅಲಮ್ meaning "ornamentation or decoration," (4) ಕಾರಿಕಾ meaning "act" (ಕ್ರಿಯಾ), (5) ಉರೀ, (6) ಉರೋ, (7) ತಸ್ಪೀ, (8) ತಾವೀ, (9) ಆತಾವೀ, (10) ವೇತಾವೀ, (11) ಧೂವೀ, (12) ಧೂವೀ, (13) ಕಕಲಾ, (14) ಸಂಕಕಲಾ, ಧ್ವಂಸಕಲಾ, (16) ಭ್ರಂಸಕಲಾ, (17) ಗುಲಾಗುಧಾ, (18) ಸಜಾಸ್, (19) ಫಲ, (20) ಫಲೀ

(21) ವಿಕ್ಲೇ (22) ಆಕ್ಲೇ, (23) ಆಲೋಷ್ವೀ, (24) ಕೇವಾಲೀ,
 (25) ಕೇವಾಸೀ, (26) ಪರ್ವಾಲೀ, (27) ಕೇವಾಲೀ, (28)
 ವರ್ವಾಲೀ, (29) ಅತ್ಯೂಮಾ, (30) ವಕ್ರೂಮಾ, (31) ಮಸ್ತೂಮಾ,
 (32) ಮಸಮಾ, (33) ಲೌಕಟ, (34) ಮೌಕಟ, (35) ವ
 ಷಟ್ (36) ಸ್ವಾಹಾ (37) ಸ್ವಧಾ, (38) ವನಃ, (39) ಪ್ರಾ
 ದುಸ, (40) ಅತ್, (41) ಅವಿಸ್ when used with verbs
 or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ್ಣ (I. 4. 61
 to 64; Sid. I. 372.) e. g. ಪಟಪಟಾ ಕೃತ್ಯ, ಸತ್ಕೃತ್ಯ,
 ಊಕೃತ್ಯ. &c.

3. It has been said that the expression formed by the auxiliary affix ಅವಿ in the perfect tense in order to take the auxiliary verbs can be considered as a primitive indeclinable noun (I. 1. 39; Sid. I. 204 note 12.)

4. Observe that because the words mentioned in lists II and III of Chapter II, Part I. are not exhaustive (ಅಶ್ವತಿಗಣಃ) there are other words also of the nature referred to therein and these are likewise indeclinable. The following are some additional words of this description:—

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST II.

(1) ಪಶು *well* (2) ಸೂಕಂ *quickly* (3) ಯಥಾ (4) ಕಥಾ *any how*—(3) and (4) are interjections denoting indifference—(5) ಪಾಟ್ (6) ಪ್ಯಾಟ್ (7) ಅಂಗ (8) ಜೈ (9) ಕೇ (10) ಭೋ—(4) to (10) vocative particles—(11) ಅಯೇ *Ah* (indicating recollection), (12) ವಿಷು *on all sides* (13) ಎಕಪದೇ *at the same moment*, (14) ಯ-ತ್ *badly, ill*, (15) ಅತಃ *hence*. And those words which have, without the reality, the appearance of (1) *upasargáh* (2) verbs or declined nouns and (3) vowels. e. g. ಅವದತ್ತಂ *given away*; (here ಅವ is not really an *upasarga*, for if it were, the word would be ಅವತ್ತಂ), ಅಹಂಯಾಃ *egotistic* (here ಅಹಂ is not identical with the ಅಹಂ *I* ending in a nominative affix, because a pronoun really regarded as being in the nominative case could not be the first member in such a compound); ಅಸ್ತುಷ್ಣೇರಾ *what has milk*, (a cow or the like) (here the word

ಅಸ್ತಿ, must be regarded as different form the word ಅಸ್ತಿ, *is*, which is a verb in the 3rd person singular, because in the latter case it could not have appeared as the first member in a compound); ಅ. ಆ. ಇ. ಈ. ಉ. ಊ. ಋ. ಌ. when, as interjections, they indicate various emotions; (here the vowels as interjections are different from the ordinary vowels.)

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST III.

(1) ಕಾಮಂ (2) ಪ್ರಕಾಮಂ (3) ಭೂಯಸ್ (4) ಸಾಂಪ್ರತಂ (5) ಪರಂ (6) ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ (7) ಸಾಚಿ (8) ಸತ್ಯಂ (9) ಮಂಜು (10) ಸಂವತ್ (11) ಅವಶ್ಯಂ (12) ಸವದಿ (13) ಬಲವತ್ (14) ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್ (15) ಆವಿಸ್ (16) ಅನಿತಂ (17) ನಿತ್ಯಂ (18) ನಿತ್ಯದಾ (19) ಸದಾ (20) ಅಜಸ್ರಂ (21) ಸತತಂ (22) ಉಷಾ (23) ರೋದಸೀ (24) ಓಂ (25) ಭೂರ್ (26) ಭುವರ್ (27) ಝಬಿತಿ (28) ಝಕ್ (29) ತರಸಾ (30) ಸುಚ್ಯು (31) ದುಷ್ಯು (32) ಸು (33) ಕು (34) ಅಹಹ (35) ಅಂಜನಾ (36) ಮಿಥು (37) ಚಿರಾಯ (38) ಚಿರರಾತ್ರಾಯ (39) ಚಿರಸ್ಯ (40) ಜಿರಂ (41) ಚಿರೇಣ (42) ಚಿರಾತ್ (43) ಅಸಂ (44) ಆನುಷಕ್ (45) ಅನ್ಯಕ್ (46) ಅಭ್ರಂ (47) ಸ್ಥಾನೇ (48) ವರಂ (49) ಸುದಿ (50) ವದಿ (51) ಯೇವಂ (52) ಸಹ (53) ಸತ್ರಂ (54) ಜಾಢಂ (55) ಬ್ರಾಜಕ್. (Sid. 200 note 1.)

5. It must be added also that the exceptionally formed primitive and secondary words which we have omitted include some indeclinables.

6. The number of nouns is, as we have seen, singular, dual, or plural. The singular expresses one; dual, two; and plural, more than two. The sense alone, therefore, commonly determines the number to be used in any particular case. Thus ತ್ರಿ is always plural and ದ್ವಿ always dual (Sid. I. 115.)

7. Some nouns however are always plural whatever may be the number expressed by the sense (M. M. 149. note 2.) e. g. ದಾರಾಃ (wife) *m. plural*; ಆಮಃ (water) *f. plural*; ವರ್ಷಾಃ (the rainy season) *f. plural*; ಸಕತಾಃ (sand) *f. plural*.

8. ಎಕೆ when it means "one" is singular, but its number in other senses is according to the meaning. Thus, when it means "some" it is only plural (Sid. I. 100 note 52.) e. g. ಎಕೆ ವದಂತಿ "some people say".

9. ಕಂತಿ. "how many," ಯಂತಿ "as many," and ತಂತಿ "so many" are always plural. (Sid. I. 113. note 89.)

10. The *sarvanamā* word ಉಭ is dual only, but ಉಭಯ is singular, not dual, according to grammarians of approved authority, though, according to *Haradatta*, it is dual also. (Sid. I. 98.)

11. The pronoun of the first person when not used along with a qualifying word may be used optionally in the plural though the sense requires a singular or dual number (I. 2. 59.) e. g. ಅಹಂಬ್ರವೀಮಿ or ವಯಂಬ್ರಮಃ "I say"; ಆವಾಂಬ್ರವಃ or ವಯಂಬ್ರವಃ "we (two) say" But ಅಹಂಹೃಷ್ಟಃಬ್ರವೀಮಿ "I who am rejoiced say"; ಅಹಂತವದಾಸಃಬ್ರವೀಮಿ "I who am your servant say"; ಅಹಂ ದೇವದತ್ತಃಬ್ರವೀಮಿ "I, Devadatta, say".

12. When the genus to which what is denoted by a word belongs is referred to, the word may be used in the singular instead of in the plural optionally. (I. 2. 58.) e. g. ರಾಜಾಸಃಪೂಜ್ಯಾಃ or ರಾಜಃಪೂಜ್ಯಃ; ಯಾವಾಸಂಪನ್ನಾಃ or ಯಾವಾಸಂಪನ್ನಃ.

13. The gender of nouns is not regulated by the apparent sex of those that are denoted by the nouns as is mostly the case in English, but by conventional usage alone. Much therefore depends upon a good memory and practice in this respect. However as certain considerations will enable a careful student to ascertain the gender without difficulty in most cases they are mentioned below:—

LIST I

SHOWING WORDS USED NOT IN ALL GENDERS.

(A) WORDS WHICH DO NOT ADMIT OF CLASSIFICATION.

ಅಂಕುರ M. N. (Sid. II. 697.)	ಅರ್ಥ (though wealth) M. (Sid. II. 635.)
ಅಂಗ N. (Sid. II. 636.)	ಅರ್ಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
ಅಂಗುಲಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)	ಅರ್ಥರ್ಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
ಅಂಗುಲಿತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ಅಂಜಲಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ಅನ್ಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 633. 637.)
ಅಂಬರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ಅನ್ಯರೀಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ಅಂಬರೀಷ N. (Sid. II. 632.)	ಅನ್ಯಕಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ಅಂಶ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ಅನ್ಯಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ಅಂಶುಕ N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ಅನ್ಯತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
ಅಕ್ಷ (denoting one of the five senses, not the axle tree) N. (Sid. II. 637.)	ಅನ್ಯಿಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
ಅಕ್ಷತ (always plural) M. (Sid. II. 632.)	ಅಪಪ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
ಅಕ್ಷಿ N. (Sid. II. 636.)	ಅಪ್ಪವಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)
ಅಗ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ಅಪ್ಪವನಿ (mostly plural) F. (Sid. II. 636.)
ಅಗ್ನಿ (though formed from roots by ಸಿ) M. (Sid. II. 625.)	ಅಪ್ (mostly plural) F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ಅರ್ಥ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ಅಪಂಗ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
ಅಜರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ಅಬ್ಧಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ಅಜಪ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ಅರ್ಚನ (though ending in ಇನ್)
ಅಜನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)	F. N. (Sid. I. 634.)
ಅಜಿರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ಅರ್ಬುದ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)
ಅಜೀ (though forest) F. (Sid. II. 635.)	ಅಭ್ರ (though denoting clouds) N. (Sid. I. 629)
ಅತಃ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ಅಭಿಧಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
	ಅಮಿತ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 636.)
	ಅಮೃತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)

ಅಯುತೆ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಅರಣ್ಯ (though forest) M. N.
 (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಅರಣಿ (though formed from
 roots by ಅನಿ) M. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಅವತೆ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಅವ್ಯಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಆನಿ (though formed from roots
 by ಅನಿ) M. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಆನಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಆನು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಆನಿತಿ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಆನು N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಆನು N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಆನು N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಅನು (always plural) M. (Sid. II.
 632.)
 ಅನನ್ (though denoting a day)
 N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಅನನ್ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಅಜ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಅಜಿ F. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಅಜಕೆ (though denoting mea-
 sure) M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಅಜವೆ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಅಮು M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಅಯುಧ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಅನಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅನಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅನುಮೆ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅನಿರ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಅನನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಅನುವ N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಅಕವೆ M. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಇಂದ್ರಿಯ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಇಧ್ಯು N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಇಧು (though denoting arrow)
 M. F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಇಪುಧಿ (though formed by ತೆ
 from ಧಾ) M. F. (Sid. II.
 628.)
 ಉಕ್ತೆ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಉಡುವ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಉತ್ಪಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಉತ್ತರತೆ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಉತ್ತರಿಯು N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಉದ್ಭಿತ್ತೆ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಉದ್ಯಮು M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಉಪಾರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಉಪರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಉಪ್ಪಾಮು M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಉಪ್ಯಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಉಪವಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಉಪಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಉಪಾನಕೆ F. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ಉಲ್ಮುಕೆ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಉಶಿಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಉಷ್ಣೆ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಉಷ್ಣು N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಉಷ್ಣಿಕೆ F. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ಉರ್ಜು F. N. (Sid. II. 262.)
 ಉರ್ವಿ (though formed from
 roots by ವಿ) M. F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಋಣ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಋತ್ವಿಜೆ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಋಷುರೈ M. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಯುಷಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಐರಾವತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಓದನ (though food) M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಓದಧ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಓದಧಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಕಂಡು M. E. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಂಸ (not meaning a living being *i. e. a.* man of that name) M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕರ್ಕನುಧಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಕುದ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)
 ಕಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಟಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಟಾವ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಕಟಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಕಣ್ವಿಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಣ್ವಿ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕನ್ನ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಕನ್ನರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕವಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕರ್ವಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕವಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕರ್ವಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕಪಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕಫ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಕಬುನ್ದಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಮಂಡಲು M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಕಮಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635, 636.)
 ಕಮ್ಬಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಕರಂಡ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಕರಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕರೈಷ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)

ಕರೈಣು (meaning a he elephant) M. (Sid. II. 634.)
 ಕರೈಣು (meaning a she elephant) F. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕಲತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕಲ್ಮಷ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕವಚ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕವರ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕವ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕವಾಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕನ್ನೆರು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಕಾಂಡ (though denoting arrow) M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಕಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕಾಂಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕಾಸನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಾವ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಾಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಾಕ್ಶೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕಾವೃ (not meaning ಕರ್) N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಾವೃ (meaning ದಿಕ್) F. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಾರ್ವಾಪಣಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕಿಕಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಕಿರೀಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಿಲ್ಬಿಷ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕಿಸಲಯ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕ್ರಿಮಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕ್ಲಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕುಂಕುಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಕಾಂಜಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಾಂಡಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಕಾಕ್ಷಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಕಾಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಾಟಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಕಾಟೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕಾಟಾಂಬ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಾಡ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಾಣಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕಾಣ್ಡಿ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಕಾಣ್ಡಿಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಕಾತವ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕಾಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಾನ್ಡ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಕಾನ್ಡು M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಕಾಲಿಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 636, 637.)
 ಕಾಲೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕಾಕ (meaning a bar) F. e. g. ಕಾ
 ಕೀ (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಾಕ (meaning a piece of wood)
 F. e. g. ಕಾಕಾ (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಾಕ (meaning otherwise) M. N.
 (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಾಸುಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕಾಸೂಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಕಾಹು F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಕಾರ್ಜ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕಾಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಕಾಕ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕೃಷ್ಣ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕೃಷ್ಣತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಕೃಷಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಕೇದಾರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕೇಯೂರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕೇಲಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಕೋಟೀ F. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಕೋಲಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಕ್ಷತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕ್ಷಿಪು N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕ್ಷಾವು N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕ್ಷೀರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕ್ಷೇದ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕ್ಷೇಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಕ್ಷೈಲಿತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಕ್ಷೌಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಖಂಡ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಖನಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಖಾರೀ (though denoting mea-
 sure) F. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಖಿಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಗಜ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಗಂಧ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಗಣ್ಡ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಗಭೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಗರೂತ್ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಗಹ್ವರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಗ್ರಾನ್ಥಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಗಾಂಧೀವ (though bow) M. N.
 (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಗಾಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಗೀರ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಗುಲ್ಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಗೃಹ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)

- ಗೃಹಸ್ಥಣ N. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ಗೋ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಗೋತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಗೋಮಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಘೃತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಚಕ್ರ M N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಚತಸ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಚತ್ವರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಚಂದನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಚಮನ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಚರಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಚಸಕ್ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಚಾಮರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಚಿವುಕ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಚುಳ್ಳಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಚೋರ್ಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಚೂತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಚಿನ್ದ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಛತ್ರ M N. (Sid. II. 631, 636.)
 ಛವಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಛದಿಸ್ (though inding in ಇಸ್)
 F. (Sid. II. 634.)
 ಛಾತ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 636)
 ಛದ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಜಗತ್ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಜಠರ G. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಜತು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಜತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಜನಪದ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಜಾನು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಜಘನ N. (Sid, II. 630.)
 ಜ್ಯಂಭ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಜ್ಯೋಚ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸ್ನ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಜ್ಯೋಷ್ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ತಟಾಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ತಟ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ತಕ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ತನ್ತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ತನು F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ತರಂಗ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ತರಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ತಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ತಲಭ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ತಲ್ಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ತ್ರವು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ತಾರ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ತಾಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ತಾಲಕ್ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ತಾಲು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ತಿಥಿ M. F. N. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ತಿವಿರ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ತಿಸ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ತ್ರಿವಿಧ್ಯದ (though denoting hea-
 ven) N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ತ್ವಚ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ತ್ವಿಷ್ (word ending in ಷ) F.
 (Sid. II. 627.)
 ತೀರ್ಥ M. N. (Sid. IV. 630.)
 ತೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ತುಣ್ಣಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ತುಹಿನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ತೃಪಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ತೂರ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ತೂಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ತೃಪ್ (word ending in ಪ) F.
 (Sid. II. 627.)
 ತೃಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ತೋಮರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ತೋರಣ N. (Sid. II. 630)
 ತೃಪ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ದಂಡ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ದಂಡಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ದಂಷ್ಟು F. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ದಧಿ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ದರ್ಭ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ದರ್ವಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ದ್ವಿಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 634.)
 ದಾಡಿಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ದಾರ (always plural) M. (Sid.
 II. 632.)
 ದಾರು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ದ್ವಾರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ದ್ವಾರ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ದಿಕ್ F. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ದಿನ (though denoting day) N.
 (Sid. II. 632.)
 ದಿವ್ (though denoting heaven)
 F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ದೀಧಿತಿ (though denoting a ray)
 F. (Sid. II. 632)
 ದ್ವೀಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ದುಖ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ದುಂದುಭಿ (meaning a die or dice)
 F. (Sid. II. 625.)

ದುಂದುಭಿ (meaning otherwise)
 M. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ದುಹಿತೃ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ದೂತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ದೂರ N. (Sid. II. 631)
 ದೃಢ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ದೃತಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ದೇವಲ M. (Sid. II. 635)
 ದೇಹ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)
 ದೈವ M. N. (Sid. II. 636, 637.)
 ದ್ರೋಣ (though denoting heaven)
 F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ದ್ರೋಣ (though denoting mea-
 sure) M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ದ್ವಂದ್ವ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಧ್ವಜ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಧ್ವನಿ M. (Sid. II. 632)
 ಧಾನ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಧಾರ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಧಿಷ್ಣ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಧೂರ್ತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಧೂರ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಧೂಲಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಧೇನು F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ದ್ವಿಪದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಸಕ್ಷತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಸಬ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಸನಸ್ಥಿ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಸನಿಹ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಸನೋತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಸವತಿ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಸಾಡಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಸಾಡೀವ್ಯಣ M. (Sid. II. 632.)

ನಾಭಿ (meaning a <i>kshatriya</i> or <i>emperor, sovereign, or lord</i> <i>paramount</i>) M. (Sid. II. 626.)	ವನ್ಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 636.)
ನಾಭಿ (meaning <i>musk</i>) F. (Sid. II. 626.)	ವನನ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
ನಾಭಿ (meaning <i>navel</i> or <i>centre</i> <i>of a wheel</i> or <i>chief</i>) M. F. (Sid. II. 626.)	ವಂಷನ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ನಾರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ವಲಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
ನಾಲಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)	ವಲಿತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
ನಿಕಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ವಲ್ಲವ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
ನಿಗಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)	ವಲ್ಯಲ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
ನಿತಂಬ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ವಲಾಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
ನಿರಾಘ್ನ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)	ವವಿತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 636.)
ನಿರುತ್ತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)	ವ್ರತವನ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ನಿಮ್ಮು N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ವ್ರಯುತ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
ನಿರ್ಯಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)	ವ್ರಸ್ಥಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
ನಿರ್ಯಾಕ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ವಾಚಿಲಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
ನಿಷ್ಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ವಾಣಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
ನೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ವಾತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631, 636.)
ನೇತ್ರ (though eye) M. N. (Sid. II. 631, 635.)	ವ್ರೋಘ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
ನೌ F. (Sid. II. 627.)	ವ್ರಾತವದಿಕ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
ವಚ್ಚಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)	ವಾಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ವಂಜಾಕತ F. (Sid. II. 625.)	ವಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ವಂಜರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ವಾಕ್ಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
ವಟಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)	ವಾಡಂತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
ವಟ್ಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 636.)	ವ್ರಾವ್ಯವ್ (word ending in ವ್) F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ವಜ್ರ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)	ವಿಚ್ಛಿ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
ವರ್ಣ N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ವಿತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
ವತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631, 636.)	ವಿನಾಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
ವದ N. (Sid. II. 628.)	ವಿಟಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
ವಧಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ವಿ್ರಯಂಗು F. (Sid. II. 629.)
	ವಿಶ N. (Sid. II. 633.)
	ವಿರೋಷ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
	ವುಂಜ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
	ವುಲು M. (Sid. II. 633.)
	ವುಚ್ಛಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಪುತ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಪುನೀಷ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಪುನೀಷಾಶ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಪುನಾಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಪುನಿನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಪುಷ್ಕರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಪುಷ್ಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಪುಸ್ತಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630, 637.)
 ಪೂಗ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಪೂರ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಪೃಷ್ಠ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಪೃಷ್ಠ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಪುಷ್ಪತೃ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಫಲಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಐತಿಶ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಐಶಿ (meaning a thing consecrated in worship.) M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಐಶಿ (otherwise) F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಐಶಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಐರ್ಷ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ (though formed by ಮನ) M. N. (Sid. II. 635)
 ಐಣ (though denoting arrow) M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಜಾಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಜಾಹು (though denoting arm) M. F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಜಿಷಾಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಜಿಸ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಜೀಜ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಜುದ್ಧವ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಜುಸ N. (Sid. II. 632.)

ಬಸ್ತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಬೃಂದಾರಕ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಭಗ N. (Sid. II. 628.)
 ಭಯ N. (Sid. II. 628.)
 ಭರಂಡ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಭರಣಿ (though formed from roots by ಅನಿ) M. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಭಲತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಭವನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಭಸ್ತ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಭ್ರೂಂಗಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಭಾಂಡಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಭಾಸ್ F. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ಭೀಶ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಭೀ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಭುಕುಪಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಭೂತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಭೃತ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಮಂಗಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಮಂಡ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಮತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಮಣ್ಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 633, 637)
 ಮಣಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 633, 637.)
 ಮಘಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಮದ್ಗು M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಮದ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಮಧು M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಮಸ್ತರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಮಸ್ಯ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಮಸ್ತ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಮನ್ದಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಮರೀಚಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಮರುತ್ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಮಲಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಮಸ್ತಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಮಸಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಮಸ್ತು N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಮಾಂಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಮಾತೃ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಮಾತ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಮಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಮಾನಿಕ (though denoting mea-
 sure) F. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಮಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ವಿತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವಿಘನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಮಿಷೆ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಮುಂಜಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಮುಕುಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಮುಣ್ಯ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಮುರ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಮುನಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಮುಷ್ಟಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಮುಸಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಮುಸ್ತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಮುಪೂರ್ತ M. N. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಮೂಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಮೂಲ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಮೃಣಾಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಮೃದಂಗ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಮೋಹ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)
 ಮೋದಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಮೌಲಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಯಕೃತ್ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಯಸ್ತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಯವಾಗೂ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಯಷ್ಟಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಯಾಜ್ಞ (though formed by the
 primitive affix ಸಜ್) F. (Sid.
 II. 628.)
 ಯಾತ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಯೋನಿ (though formed from
 roots by ನಿ) M. F. (Sid. II.
 625.)
 ಯಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಯಾವನ (though it denotes a
 river) N. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ಯುಗ್ಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಯುಧ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಯೂಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಯೂಷೆ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ರಜತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ರಜ್ಜ (in compound words) M. F.
 (Sid. II. 629.)
 ರಜ್ಜ (otherwise) F. (Sid. II.
 629.)
 ರಣ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ರಂಜ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ರತ್ನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ರಸ್ತು N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ರನಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ರಾಜಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ರಾತ್ರಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ರಾಶಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ರಿಕ್ತ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ರುಕ್ತ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ರುಕ್ F. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ರಾಜಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

- ರಂಷ (word ending in ಷ) F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ರುಧ (M. N. Sid. II. 629.)
 ರೂಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ರೂಪ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ರೇಣು M. N. (Sid. II. 629, 637.)
 ರೇಫ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ರಕ್ಷ F. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಲಲಾಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಲವಣ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಲಾಜಿ (always plural) F. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಲಿಂಗ N. (Sid. II. 628.)
 ಲೋದ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಲೋಹಿತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ವಂಶ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ವಕ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವಕ್ರ (though face) M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ವರ್ಷಸ್ಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವಜ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವರ್ಣ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ವರ್ತಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವಂದಿ (though formed from roots by ನಿ) M. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ವಪ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವರಣ್ಯ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ವರತ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ವರ್ಷ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ವರ್ಷ (mostly plural) F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವಸನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವಸ್ತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631, 635.)
 ವಸ್ತು M. (Sid. II. 638.)
 ವಸು (meaning wealth) N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ವಸು (otherwise) M. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ವಸ್ತು N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವಾಚ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವಾತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ವಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ವ್ರಾತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ವಿಂಕತ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ವಿಚಿತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವಿಟಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವಿಷ (word ending in ಷ) F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವಿತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ವಿಧಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವಿವಾದ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವಿಪಿನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವಿಪ್ರಸ (word ending in ಷ) F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವಿಭಾವನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವಿವಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವಿಯುತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ವಿಕೃತ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ವಿಷ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ವಿಪಾಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವಿಲಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವಿಲಿಪಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವ್ರಜ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ವೃಜಿನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ವ್ಯಾಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವ್ಯಾತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ವ್ಯಾತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ವ್ಯಾತ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ (though formed from
 roots by ನಿ) M. (Sid. II.
 625.)
 ವ್ಯೇತನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವ್ಯೇದಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವ್ಯೇಶಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವ್ಯೇಣಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವ್ಯೇರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವ್ಯೇತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ವ್ಯೇತ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ವ್ಯೇ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ವ್ಯೇನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವ್ಯೇದ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವ್ಯೇರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವ್ಯೇಶ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವ್ಯೇ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ವ್ಯೇ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ವ್ಯೇಣ N. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ವ್ಯೇ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವ್ಯೇಶಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವ್ಯೇಶ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವ್ಯೇಶಾನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವ್ಯೇಶು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ವ್ಯೇಶ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವ್ಯೇಶಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವ್ಯೇಶಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ವ್ಯೇಶ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ವ್ಯಾಪಣ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ (not meaning Venus) N.
 (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ (though formed from
 roots by ನಿ) M. F. (Sid. II.
 625.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.
 636.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ N. (Sid. II. 636.)

ಸಕ್ಕಾ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಸಕ್ಕತ್ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
 ಸಕ್ಕ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಸಕ್ರತೆ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಸಮ (mostly plural) F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಸಮ್ನಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಸಮೀಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಸಮಿಧ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಸಮ್ವಿದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಸಮ್ವಿದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಸಮುದ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಸರಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಸರಯು F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಸರಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಸಸ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಸಹಸ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಸ್ತುಜ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಸ್ತುರ್ಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಸ್ತೃಷ್ಯ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
 ಸಾನು M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಸಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಸಾರಥಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಸಾಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಸಾಹಸ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
 ಸ್ಥಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಸ್ಥಾರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಸ್ವಪ್ನದು N. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಸಿಕತ (mostly plural) F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಸಿಂಧು M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಸಿದ್ಧ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಸ್ವಿಜ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಸ್ನೇಧು M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಸ್ನೇಮು F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಸ್ನೇರ (though plough) M. (Sid. II. 635.)
 ಸುಮನಸ್ (meaning gods) M. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಸುಮನಸ್ (otherwise) mostly plural) F. (Sid. II. 627.)
 ಸುವರ್ಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಸ್ವರ್ಗ್ F. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ಸೂತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಸೂತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631, 636.)
 ಸ್ಥಾಣ F. N. (Sid. II. 626.)
 ಸ್ತೃಷ್ಟವ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಸ್ತೃಷ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಸ್ನೇಹಾನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
 ಪನು (meaning the jaw) M. F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಪನು (meaning a whore, a drug, perfume, and the beginning of a dance) F. (Sid. II. 629.)
 ಪರ್ವ್ಯು N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಪವ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
 ಪಕ್ವ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಹೃದ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
 ಹೃದಯ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
 ಪೋಮು M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)

(B). OTHERS THAN THOSE SPECIFIED IN (A).

(Sid. II. 629.)

(I) Words whose meaning determine the gender.

Description of words.	Gender.	Examples.
Words denoting earth (ಭೂಮಿ), lightning (ವಿದ್ಯುತ್), river (ಸರಿಸ್ಥಳ), creeper (ಲತಾ), and woman (ವಸಿಷಾ). (Sid. II. 626)	Fem.	ಭೂ, ಸಾದಾಮಿನೀ, ನಿಮ್ಮಗಾ, ವಲ್ಲೀ, ಯೋಷಿತ.
Words denoting gods (ದೇವ), demons (ಅಸುರ), soul (ಆತ್ಮನ), heaven (ಸ್ವರ್ಗ), mountain (ಗಿರಿ), ocean (ಸಮುದ್ರ), nail of the finger (ನಖ), hair (ಕೇಶ), tooth (ದಂತ), breast (ಸ್ತನ), arms (ಭುಜ), neck (ಕಣ್ಠ), sword (ಖಡ್ಗ), arrow (ಶರ), and mire (ಮಂಕ). (Sid. II. 628.)	Mas.	ಸುರ, ದೈತ್ಯ, ಹೇತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಾಕ, ವರ್ಷತ, ಅಭಿ, ಕರರುಹ, ಶಿರೋರುಹ, ದಶನ, ಕುಜೆ, ದೋಸ, ಗಲ, ಕರವಾಲ, ಮಾರ್ಗಣ, ಕರ್ಷಮ.
Words denoting sacrifices (ಕ್ರತು), man, cheek, ankle, and clouds. (Sid. II. 629.)	Mas.	ಅಧ್ವರ, ನರ, ಗಂಡ, ಗುಲ್ಲು ನೀರದ.
Words denoting ray (ರಶ್ಮಿ), day (ದಿವಸ), and measure (Sid. II. 632.)	Mas.	ಮಯೂಖ, ಘೋಷ, ಕುಡವ.
Words denoting face (ಮುಖ), eye (ನಯನ), iron (ಲೋಹ), forest (ವನ), flesh (ಮಾಂಸ), blood (ರೂಢಿ), bow (ಕುರ್ಮುಕ), hole (ವಿವರ), water (ಜಲ), plough (ಹಲ), wealth (ಧನ), and food (ಅನ್ನ) (Sid. II. 634, 635.)	Neuter.	ಅನನ, ಲೋಚನ, ಕಾಲ, ಗಹನ, ಮೂವಿಷಕ, ರಕ್ತ, ಕರಾಸನ, ಬಿಲ, ಮರಿ, ಲಾಂಗಲ, ದ್ರವಿಣ, ಅಶನ.

Description of words	Gender.	Examples.
Numerals denoting numbers above hundred. (Sid. II. 635.)	Neuter.	ಕಂಕು.
Words denoting strength (ಬಲ), flower (ಕುಸುಮ), dowry (ಕುಲ್ಕ), town (ಪತ್ತನ), battle (ರಣ), and the several kinds of fruits. (Sid. II. 636.)	Neuter.	ವೀರ್ಯ, ಪುಷ್ಪ, ಯುತಕ, ಪುಗ, ಯುದ್ಧ, ಅಮಲಕ.
Words denoting kinds of trees (Note:— there are many exceptions). (Sid. II. 636.)	Fem.	ಹರಿತ ಕೀ.
<p>II. Words whose gender is determined by the primitive and secondary affixes by which they have been formed.</p>		
<p>(a). <i>Primitive affixes.</i></p>		
Words formed by ಅನಿ, ಊ, ವಿ, ನಿ, ಕ್ರಿನ್, and ಈ (Sid. II. 625.)	Fem.	ಅವನಿ, ಚಮೂ, ಭೂಮಿ, ಗ್ಲಾನಿ, ಕೃತಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ.
Words formed by (1) ಘಿ, (2) ಅಚ್, (3) ಘಿಜ in the sense of "state" (ಭಾವೇ), (4) ಅಪ in the sense of state, (ಽ) ನಜ್, (i) ಕಿ from the roots I ದಾ, III ದಾ, ದೋ, ದೇ, and ಘೇ (gha). (Sid. II. 628.)	Mas.	ವಿಸ್ತರ, ಚಯ, ಮಾಕ, ಕರ, ಯಜ್ಞಾ, ನಿಧಿ.

Description of words.	Gender.	Examples.
Words formed by ಲ್ಯುಟ್ or ಕ್, in the sense of state (III. 3. 114. 115. Sid. II. 633.)	Neuter.	ಹಸನ, ಗೀತ.
Words which being formed by ಮನ್ in other sense than that of agent are dissyllabic (Sid. II. 635)	Neuter.	ಚರ್ಮ, ನಾಮ, ಕೋಮ; but ಆಣಿಮನ್ (mas); ದಾಮ "giver" (sense of agent) (mas).
(b). <i>Secondary affixes.</i>		
Words formed by ವ್ಯೂಷ (Sid. II. 633.)	Fem. and Neuter.	ಚಾತುರೀ or ಚಾತುರ್ಯಂ.
Words formed by ತಲ್ (Sid. II. 626.)	Fem.	ಕುಕ್ಲತಾ. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣತಾ.
Words formed by ತ್ಯ, or by ಯತ್, ಅಷ, ಅಣ್, ವೃಷ, and other secondary affixes in the sense of state or conduct.	Neuter.	ಕುಕ್ಲತ್ಯ, ಗಾಣಪತ್ಯ, ಕೌವಾರ, ಪಾಟವ, ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಕ, (Sid. II. 633.)
Words formed by patronymic affixes (Sid. II. 637.)	Mas. and Fem.	ಜೌಪಗವ, ಜೌಪಗವೀ.
III. Words whose final letter together with their penultimate and other letters determine their gender.		
Words ending in ಕ, ಟ, ಣ, ಫ, ನ, ಪ, ಭ, ಮ, ಯ, ರ, (not in ತ್ರ. see below) ಷ, and ಸ (Sid. II. 630, 631, 632.) Note all these are open consonants.	Mas.	ಕಲ್ಯ, ಫಟ, ಗುಣ, ರಫ, ಫೇನ, ಯೂವ, ಕುಂಭ, ಭೀಮ, ಸಮಯ, ಕ್ಷೇರ, ವೃಷ, ವತ್ಸ.

Description of words.	Gender.	Examples.
Words ending in ಇನ್ or ಉನ್. (Sid. II. 634.)	Neuter.	ಹವಿಸ್, ಧನುಸ್.
Dissyllabic words ending in ಅನ್, (Sid. II. 635.)	Neuter.	ಯಶಸ್, but ಚಂದ್ರಮಾನ್ (mas).
Words ending in ತ್ರ (Sid. II. 636.)	Neuter.	ಪತ್ರ. ಛತ್ರ.
IV. Words whose final letters alone determine their gender.		
Words ending in ಈ.	Fem.	ಶ್ರೀ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ.
Monosyllabic words ending in ಊ (Sid. II. 625.)	Fem.	ಭೂ.
Words ending in ನ, except those which being dissyllabic end in ಮಾನ್ and words ending in ಉ, ರು or ತು (Sid. II. 629.)	Mas.	ರಾಜನ್, ಪ್ರಭು, ಮೇರು, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.
V. Words whose penultimate letters alone determine their gender.		
Words with penultimate ಲ. (Sid. II. 635.)	Neuter.	ಕಾಲ.

LIST II.

SHOWING WORDS WHICH ARE USED IN ALL GENDERS.

(A) WORDS WHOSE FORM IS ALIKE IN ALL GENDERS
(ಅವಶಿಷ್ಠ ಶಿಂಗಂ)

(Sid. II. 638.)

I. All-indeclinables.

II. Declinables:—(1) pronouns of the first and second person (2) numerals (ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಃ) which end in ನ
e. g. ಪಂಚನ. (3) numerals which end in ಷ e. g. ಷಷ್ (4) ಕತಿ, ತತಿ, and ಯತಿ.

(B) WORDS WHOSE FORM DIFFER ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR GENDER THE GENDER BEING REGULATED BY THE WORDS WHICH THEY QUALIFY,

I. Words denoting qualities e. g. ಪಟು, ಕುಕ್ಲ. (Sid. II. 638.)

II. *Sarvanāma* words (Id.)

III. Words formed by the passive primitive affixes as well as by the primitive affix ಲ್ಯುಟ್ in the sense of “instrument” (ಕರಣ) or of “location” (ಅಧಿಕರಣ) (Sid. II. 638) e. g. ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ, ಅನೇಜನ (ಲ್ಯುಟ್ “instrument”) ಭೋಜನ (ಲ್ಯುಟ್ locality.)

IV. Words not included in list I and formed by,

(a). ಕ್ಯಪ್ (Sid. II. 625.)

(b). ಭೇಜ and ಅಮ್ not in the sense of state (ಭಾವೇ) (Sid. II. 628).

V. *Sankhya* words which do not end in ನ or ಷ e. g. ಎಕ. (Sid. II. 638.)

14. Sanskrit grammarians, with reference to a word which denotes properly only one person or thing taking dual and plural affixes without the word being repeated twice before the dual and more than twice before the plural affixes, though in sense the word with the dual affix refers to two and with the plural affix more than two, state that this takes place on account of the word performing the function of *ಏಕಶೇಷ* or "partial remainder," and according to which the word or words exceeding one disappear before the affixes, leaving only one to remain (I. 2. 64.) Thus there is in *ರಾಮೌ*, "Rama" instead of "Rama, Rama," and in *ರಾಮಾಃ* "Rama" instead of "Rama, Rama, Rama" at least. And of the words before the dual and plural affixes, one, it is added, remains not only when they are similar in sense as well as in form but also when they differ in sense if they never differ in sound. Thus because *ಶ್ರೀ* signifies *beauty* and also *wealth*, it is said beauty and wealth may be implied in the dual *ಶ್ರಿಯೌ*. But there is no "partial remainder" not only in regard to such words as Rama and Ravana which are different both in sense and sound, but also in regard to such words as *ಮಾತೃ* "a mother" and *ಮಾತೃ* "a measurer," which in some of their inflections differ in sound as well as in sense though in their original form as well as in some of the inflections they are alike in sound.

15. The following are some other cases in which a word when in conjunction with other words remains owing to the principle of "partial remainder," conveying the sense of these other words by implication:—

i. a word having a patronymic affix not being that of *yuvan* when in conjunction with a word differenced from that word in form by only the affix denoting *yuvan* remains, the word, if feminine, being changed into a corresponding masculine word (I. 2. 65, 66.) e. g. *ಗಾತ್ರೀ* and *ಗಾಗ್ರಿಯಾಣಃ* = *ಗಾಗ್ರೀ*; *ಗಾರ್ಥಿ* and *ಗಾಗ್ರಿಯಾಣಃ* = *ಗಾಗ್ರೀ*; but *ಗರ್ತೀ* and *ಗಾಗ್ರಿಯಾಣಃ* = *ಗರ್ತ* *ಗಾಗ್ರಿಯಾಣೌ*.

2. a word of the masculine gender when in conjunction with a word differenced from it in form only by being feminine remains (I. 2. 67.) but the latter remains in the above case when this word is one denoting a collection of domestic cattle not being young and having more than one hoof in each foot. (I. 2. 73.) e. g. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಃ and ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ = ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೌ ; but ಅಜ್ಜೀ and ಅಜ್ಜಾಃ in a collection = ಅಜ್ಜಾಃ ; ಇಂದ್ರ and ಇಂದ್ರಣೀ = ಇಂದ್ರೇಽಂ ದ್ರಾಣ್ಯೌ.

3. a word of the neuter gender when in conjunction with words differenced by it only by not being neuter remains (I. 2. 69.) and the word may in this case take optionally the singular case affix instead of the dual or plural affix as the case may be. e. g. ಕುಕ್ಲೃಃ, ಕುಕ್ಲಾ, and ಕುಕ್ಲಂ = ಕುಕ್ಲೇ or ಕುಕ್ಲಾನಿ, but ಕುಕ್ಲಂ and ಕುಕ್ಲಂ and ಕುಕ್ಲಂ = ಕುಕ್ಲಾನಿ.

4. when one pronoun is found in conjunction with another pronoun, generally the order of their preference is as given below, the pronoun next in order remaining in preference to the pronoun preceding it though sometimes the order is *vice-versa* (Sid. I. 447.) :—

- (1) 3rd personal pronoun (2) relative pronoun (3) proximate demonstrative pronoun (4) indefinite demonstrative pronoun (5) remote demonstrative pronoun. (6) 2nd personal pronoun (7) 1st personal pronoun (8) interrogative pronoun. e. g. he and who (relative) = who (relative dual) ; he and who (interrogative) = who (interrogative dual) but sometimes he and who (relative) = they dual.

5. the above pronouns when in conjunction with any other word than those shown above remain, this remaining word if neuter or masculine being respectively in that gender only whatever the gender of the other words. (Sid. I. 447.) e. g. (1) she and Devadatta (masculine) = they (m. dual) (2) it and "Devadatta" (m) and Yagnadattā, (f) = they (m. plural) ; he and it = they (dual).

6. the word ಭ್ರಾತೃ when in conjunction with the word ಸ್ವಸೃ remains ; so the word ಪುತ್ರ when in conjunction with the word ಮಹಿತ್ಯ ; so optionally the word ಪಿತೃ and ಕೃಕೂರ when respectively in conjunction with the word ಮಾತೃ and ಕೃಕೂ. (I. 2. 68. 70, 71.) e. g. ಭ್ರಾತಾರೌ “brother and sister;” ಪುತ್ರೌ “son and daughter”; ಪಿತರೌ or ಮಾತಾಪಿತರೌ “father and mother;” ಕೃಕೂರೌ, or ಕೃಕೃಕೃಕೂರೌ “father-in-law and mother-in-law.”

CHAPTER XI.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

1. Turning to the list of case affixes given already, it will be seen that in many cases for the same grammatical number more than one affix occur, and it is therefore necessary to determine when one or other of them is appropriate. Upon this subject, the rules are as follows :—

Nominative singular.—(1) ॠ ಸು is attached after bases that have taken the feminine affixes ಳ and ಳ and remain as bases ending in ಳ and ಳ when the case affix is attached (VI. 1. 68 ; Sid. I. 129.) (2). after all masculine bases ending in ಋ (VII. 1. 94 ; VI. 1. 68.) and (3) after all bases ending in consonants (VI. 1. 68 ; Sid. I. 111) ; ॠ ಸು after all neuter bases except bases ending in ಳ (VII. 1. 23, 24) ; ಅಽಽ after neuter bases ending in ಳ (VII. 1. 24.) and ಸು in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

Nominative dual.—ಽ ಳ is used after *ghi* bases (VI. 1. 102.) ; ಳ after feminine bases which end in ಳ after having taken the feminine affix ಅಽಽ (VII. 1. 18 ; Sid. I. 129) ; ಳ also after all neuter bases (VII. 1. 19.) ; and ಳ in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

Nominative plural.—ಳ is used after masculine *sarvanāma* bases ending in ಳ (VII. 1. 17) ; ಳ after masculine bases ending in ಳ and not being *sarvanāma* (VI. 1. 102 ; Sid. I. 89) ; ಳ after

all neuter bases other than *shat* (VII. 1. 20, 22); *ಜಸ* in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.) except after bases which are *shat*; and *ಫಿ ಜಸ* after bases which are *shat* (VII. 1. 22.)

Vocative singular.—*ಫಿ ಸ* is attached after (1) feminine bases signifying mother (2) feminine *nadī* bases (VII. 3. 107; VI. 1. 69.) (3) other feminine bases that have taken the feminine affixes *ಃ* and *ಃ* and remain as bases ending in *ಃ* and *ಃ* when the case affix is attached (VI. 1. 68; Sid. I. 129.) (4) masculine and feminine bases ending in all short vowels or in *ಎ* or in *ಓ* and also all neuter bases (VI. 1. 69); and (5) all bases ending in consonants (VI. 1. 68); and *ಸ* in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

Vocative dual and plural.—the same affixes as in the case of the nominative dual and plural.

Accusative singular.—*ಫಿ ಅಸ* is used after neuter bases not ending in *ಃ* (VII. 1. 23); *ಫಿ ಸ* after all masculine and feminine bases ending in *ಓ* as also in any *ಅಃ* vowel except *ಃ*, *ಫಿ* provided they are not bases ending in *ಃ* or *ಃ* being formed by the affix *ಃಫ* from roots (VI. 4. 77. VI. 1. 107); and *ಅಸಃ* after all other bases including neuter bases ending in *ಃ* (IV. 1. 2, VII. 1. 24.)

Accusative dual.—the same affixes as in the case of the nominative dual, *ಫಿ ಫಃ* and *ಫಃ* being used instead of *ಫಿ ಫಃ* and *ಫಃ*.

Accusative plural.—*ಫಿ* is used after all neuter bases other than *shat* (VII. 1. 20, 22.); *ಫಃ* after masculine and feminine bases ending in *ಓ* (VI. 1. 93), as also after feminine bases ending in *ಅಃ* vowels (VI. 1. 102,) provided they are not bases ending in *ಃ*, *ಃ*, or *ಃ* being formed by *ಃಫ* from roots (VI. 4. 140, 77, 82); *ಫಃ* after masculine bases ending in *ಅಃ* vowels (VI. 1. 103.) and not being bases ending in *ಃ*, *ಃ*, or *ಃ* being formed by *ಃಫ* as above mentioned; *ಫಃ* in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.) except after bases which are *shat*; and *ಫಿ ಫಃ* after *shat* (VII. 1. 22.)

Instrumental singular.—ಇನ after masculine and neuter bases ending in ಏ (VII. 1. 12) ; ನಾ after masculine and neuter *ghi* bases (VII. 3. 120) ; and ಏನ in other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

Instrumental plural.—ಐನ is used after masculine and neuter bases ending in ಏ (VII. 1. 9) ; and ಫನ, in other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

Dative singular.—ಏ is used after masculine and neuter bases ending in ಏ, if not *sarvanāma* (VII. 1. 13.) ; ಸ್ಮಲ್ after masculine and neuter bases ending in ಏ, if *sarvanāma* (VII. 1. 14.) and ಔ in other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

Ablative singular.—ನ is used after bases ending in ಓ as well as after *ghi* bases (VII. 3. 111. VI. 1. 110) ; ಅತ್ after bases ending in ಏ if they are not *sarvanāma* (VII. 1. 12.) ; ಸ್ಮತ್, or ಅತ್, if the word is the *sarvanāma* word ವೂರ್ವ or any other of the eight words following that word in the list of *sarvanāma* words given in chapter III. of this part (VII. 1. 16.) ; ಸ್ಮತ್ after bases ending in ಏ if they are other *sarvanāma* words (VII. 1. 15.) ; ಏಽ after bases ending in ಏ (VI. 1. 111.) ; ಏನ, after bases ending in ಏ, and ಏ ಓ. in ಇ with an antecedent ಏ or ತ (VI. 1. 112.) and ಏನ, in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

Genitive singular.—ನ is used after bases ending in ಓ as well as after *ghi* bases (VII. 3. 111. VI. 1. 110.) ಸ್ಮ after bases ending in ಏ ; (VII. 1. 12.) ಏಽ after bases ending in ಏ (VI. 1. 111.) ಏನ after bases ending in ಇ and getting ಏನ in the ablative singular (VI. 1. 112.) ; and ಏನ in all other cases. (IV. 1. 2.)

Locative singular.—ಏನ is used after bases ending in ಏ, if *sarvanāma* (VII. 1. 15), ಏ after *ghi* bases (VII. 3. 119, Sid. I. 112. note 86) ; ಏಽ, after *nadī* bases as well as bases ending in ಏ after having taken the feminine affix ಅನ (VII. 3. 116, 117. Sid. I. 129) ; and ಏ in other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

2. THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS IS AS FOLLOWS:—

I. BASES ENDING IN ಲ.

		Sarvanāma bases. e, g. ಸರ್ವ.		Other bases. e. g. ಕಾಂತ.	
		Masculine.	Neuter.	Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom. Singular.		ಸರ್ವ + ಸ್ = ಸರ್ವಃ	ಸರ್ವ + ಅಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಮ್	ಕಾಂತ + ಸ್ = ಕಾಂತಃ	ಕಾಂತ + ಅಮ್ = ಕಾಂತಮ್
" ... Dual.		" + ಔ = ಸರ್ವೌ	" + ಈ = ಸರ್ವೇ	" + ಔ = ಕಾಂತೌ	" + ಈ = ಕಾಂತೇ
" ... Plural.		" + ಈ = ಸರ್ವೇ	" @ ಫ + ನ್ + ಇ = ಸರ್ವಾನಿ = ಸರ್ವಾಣಿ	" @ ಫ + ನ್ = ಕಾಂತಾಃ	" @ ಫ + ನ್ + ಇ = ಕಾಂತಾನಿ
Voc. Singular.		" + ಸು = ಸರ್ವ	" + ಅಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಮ್	" = ಕಾಂತ	" = ಕಾಂತಮ್
" ... Dual.		" = ಸರ್ವೌ	" = ಸರ್ವೇ	" = ಕಾಂತೌ	" = ಕಾಂತೇ
" ... Plural.		" = ಸರ್ವೇ	" ಸರ್ವಾಣಿ	" = ಕಾಂತಾಃ	" = ಕಾಂತಾನಿ
Acc. Singular.		" + ಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಮ್.	" + ಅಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಮ್.	" + ಮ್ = ಕಾಂತಮ್.	" + ಅಮ್ = ಕಾಂತಮ್.
" ... Dual.		" + ಔ = ಸರ್ವೌ.	" + ಈ = ಸರ್ವೇ.	" + ಔ = ಕಾಂತೌ.	" + ಈ = ಕಾಂತೇ.
" ... Plural.		" @ ಫ + ನ್ = ಸರ್ವಾಣಿ.	" ಸರ್ವಾಣಿ.	" @ ಫ + ನ್ = ಕಾಂತಾನಿ.	" ಕಾಂತಾನಿ.

	Base ಸರ್ವ.		Base ಕಾಂತ.	
	Masculine.	Neuter.	Masculine.	Neuter.
Inst... Singular.	ಸರ್ವ + ಇನ = ಸರ್ವೇನ = ಸರ್ವೇಣ.		ಕಾಂತ + ಇನ = ಕಾಂತೇನ.	
" ... Dual.	" @ f + ಭ್ಯಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಾಭ್ಯಮ್.		" @ f + ಭ್ಯಮ್ = ಕಾಂತಾಭ್ಯಮ್.	
" ... Plural.	" + ಐಃ = ಸರ್ವೈಃ		" + ಐಃ = ಕಾಂತೈಃ.	
Dat... Singular.	" + ಸ್ಮೈ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಮೈ.		" @ f + ಯ = ಕಾಂತಾಯ.	
" ... Dual.	" @ f + ಭ್ಯಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಾಭ್ಯಮ್.		" @ f + ಭ್ಯಮ್ = ಕಾಂತಾಭ್ಯಮ್.	
" ... Plural.	" @ ಎ for f + ಭ್ಯಸಃ = ಸರ್ವಾಭ್ಯಃ.		" @ ಎ for f + ಭ್ಯಸಃ = ಕಾಂತಾಭ್ಯಃ.	
Abl... Singular.	" + ಸ್ಮಾತ್ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಮಾತ್.		" + ಆತ್ = ಕಾಂತಾತ್.	
" ... Dual.	" @ f + ಭ್ಯಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಾಭ್ಯಮ್.		" @ f + ಭ್ಯಮ್ = ಕಾಂತಾಭ್ಯಮ್.	
" ... Plural.	" @ ಎ for f + ಭ್ಯಸಃ = ಸರ್ವಾಭ್ಯಃ.		" @ ಎ for f + ಭ್ಯಸಃ = ಕಾಂತಾಭ್ಯಃ.	
Gen... Singular.	" + ಸ್ಯ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯ.		" + ಸ್ಯ = ಕಾಂತಸ್ಯ.	
" ... Dual.	" @ ಎ for f + ಓನಃ = ಸರ್ವಯೋಃ.		" @ ಎ for f + ಓನಃ = ಕಾಂತಯೋಃ.	
" ... Plural.	" @ ಎ for f + ನು + ಆಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಾನಾಂ = ಸರ್ವಾಣಾಂ.		" @ ಲ್ಲ + ನಃ + ಆಮ್ = ಕಾಂತಾನಾಂ.	
Loc... Singular.	" + ಸ್ಮಿನ್ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಮಿನ್.		" + ಇ = ಕಾಂತೇ.	
" ... Dual.	" @ ಎ for f + ಓನಃ = ಸರ್ವಯೋಃ.		" @ ಎ for f + ಓನಃ = ಕಾಂತಯೋಃ.	
" ... Plural.	" @ ಎ for f + ಸು = ಸರ್ವಸು = ಸರ್ವೇಷು.		" @ ಎ for f + ಸು = ಕಾಂತೇಷು = ಕಾಂತೈಷು.	

II. BASES ENDING IN ಆ BEING FORMED FROM VERBAL ROOTS ENDING
IN ಆ, OR BEING THE NAMES OF AFFIXES SUCH AS ಕ್ಷಾ AND ಕ್ಷಾವ್.

BASE: ವಿಕ್ವಪಾ.

Masculine and Feminine.

Nominative	...	Singular	...	ವಿಕ್ವಪಾ + ಸ್ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಔ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಅಃ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
Vocative	...	Singular	...	„ + ಸ್ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಔ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಅಸ್ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
Accusative	...	Singular	...	„ + ಮ್ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಮ್.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಔ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ - f + ಅಸ್ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
Instrumental	...	Singular	...	„ - f + ಆ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಭಿಃ.
Dative	...	Singular	...	„ - f + ಎ = ವಿಕ್ವಪೇಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಭ್ಯಃ.
Ablative	...	Singular	...	„ - f + ಅಸ್ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಭ್ಯಃ.
Genitive	...	Singular	...	„ - f + ಅಸ್ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ - f + ಓಸ್ = ವಿಕ್ವಪೋಃ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ - f + ಆಮ್ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಮ್.
Locative	...	Singular	...	„ - f + ಇ = ವಿಕ್ವಪಿಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ - f + ಓಸ್ = ವಿಕ್ವಪೋಃ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಸು = ವಿಕ್ವಪಾಸುಃ.

III. OTHER BASES ENDING IN ຍ.

		Feminine (all being formed by the feminine affix ຍ.)		
	Masculine. e. g. ຫາກາ.	<i>Sarvanāma</i> bases e. g. ກນຳຍະ.	Other bases than <i>sarvanāma</i> signi- fying "mother" e. g. ອຍະ.	Other bases than <i>sarvanāma</i> not signifying "mother" e. g. ກອນທາ.
Nom. Singular.	ຫາກາ + ນໍ = ຫາກາຍະ.	ກນຳຍະ + ຳ ສຸ = ກນຳຍະຍະ.	ອຍະ + ຳ ສຸ = ອຍະຍະ.	ກອນທາ + ຳ ສຸ = ກອນທາຍະ.
" ... Dual.	" + ັ = ຫາກາຍະ໌.	" + ັ = ກນຳຍະຍະຍະ.	" + ັ = ອຍະຍະຍະ.	" + ັ = ກອນທາຍະຍະ.
" ... Plural.	" + ັ = ຫາກາຍະຍະ.	" + ັ = ກນຳຍະຍະຍະຍະ.	" + ັ = ອຍະຍະຍະຍະ.	" + ັ = ກອນທາຍະຍະຍະ.
Voc... Singular.	" = ຫາກາຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ກນຳຍະຍະຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ອຍະຍະຍະຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ກອນທາຍະຍະຍະ.
" ... Dual.	" = ຫາກາຍະ໌.	" ັ ສຸ = ກນຳຍະຍະຍະຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ອຍະຍະຍະຍະຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ກອນທາຍະຍະຍະຍະ.
" ... Plural.	" = ຫາກາຍະຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ກນຳຍະຍະຍະຍະຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ອຍະຍະຍະຍະຍະຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ກອນທາຍະຍະຍະຍະຍະ.
Acc... Singular.	" + ັ = ຫາກາຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ກນຳຍະຍະຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ອຍະຍະຍະຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ກອນທາຍະຍະຍະ.
" ... Dual.	" + ັ = ຫາກາຍະ໌.	" ັ ສຸ = ກນຳຍະຍະຍະຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ອຍະຍະຍະຍະຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ກອນທາຍະຍະຍະຍະ.
" ... Plural.	" + ັ = ຫາກາຍະຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ກນຳຍະຍະຍະຍະຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ອຍະຍະຍະຍະຍະຍະ.	" ັ ສຸ = ກອນທາຍະຍະຍະຍະຍະ.

	ಕಾಕಾ + ಅ = ಹಾಕಾ.	ಸರ್ವಾ @ ಎ for f + ಅ = ಸರ್ವಯಾ.	ಅಂಜಾ @ ಎ for f + ಅ = ಅಂಜಯಾ.	ಕಾಂತಾ @ ಎ for f + ಅ = ಕಾಂತಯಾ.
Inst... Singular.				
” ... Dual.	+ ಭ್ರಾಂ = ಹಾಕಾ ಭ್ರಾಂ.	+ ಭ್ರಾಂ = ಸರ್ವಾ ಭ್ರಾಂ.	+ ಭ್ರಾಂ = ಅಂಜಾ ಭ್ರಾಂ.	+ ಭ್ರಾಂ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಭ್ರಾಂ.
” ... Plural.	+ ಭಿನ್ = ಹಾಕಾಭಿ.	+ ಭಿನ್ = ಸರ್ವಾಭಿ.	+ ಭಿನ್ = ಅಂಜಾಭಿ.	+ ಭಿನ್ = ಕಾಂತಾಭಿ.
Dat... Singular.	+ ಎ = ಹಾಕೈ.	@ ಕ್ + ಸ್ಯ + ಎ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯೈ.	+ ಯಾ + ಎ = ಅಂ ಜಾಯೈ.	+ ಯಾ + ಎ = ಕಾಂ ತಾಯೈ.
” ... Dual.	+ ಭ್ರಾಂ = ಹಾಕಾ ಭ್ರಾಂ.	+ ಭ್ರಾಂ = ಸರ್ವಾ ಭ್ರಾಂ.	+ ಭ್ರಾಂ = ಅಂಜಾ ಭ್ರಾಂ.	+ ಭ್ರಾಂ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಭ್ರಾಂ.
” ... Plural.	+ ಭ್ಯನ್ = ಹಾಕಾಭ್ಯಃ.	+ ಭ್ಯನ್ = ಸರ್ವಾ ಭ್ಯಃ.	+ ಭ್ಯನ್ = ಅಂಜಾ ಭ್ಯಃ.	+ ಭ್ಯನ್ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಭ್ಯಃ.
Abl... Singular.	+ ಅನ್ = ಹಾಕಾಃ.	@ ಕ್ + ಸ್ಯ + ಅನ್ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯಾಃ.	+ ಯಾ + ಅನ್ = ಅಂ ಜಾಯಾಃ.	+ ಯಾ + ಅನ್ = ಕಾಂ ತಾಯಾಃ.
” ... Dual.	+ ಭ್ರಾಂ = ಹಾಕಾ ಭ್ರಾಂ.	+ ಭ್ರಾಂ = ಸರ್ವಾ ಭ್ರಾಂ.	+ ಭ್ರಾಂ = ಅಂಜಾ ಭ್ರಾಂ.	+ ಭ್ರಾಂ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಭ್ರಾಂ.
” ... Plural.	+ ಭ್ಯನ್ = ಹಾಕಾಭ್ಯಃ.	+ ಭ್ಯನ್ = ಸರ್ವಾ ಭ್ಯಃ.	+ ಭ್ಯನ್ = ಅಂಜಾ ಭ್ಯಃ.	+ ಭ್ಯನ್ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಭ್ಯಃ.

Feminine (all being formed by the feminine affix <i>ಃ</i> .)				
	Masculine. <i>ಃ. g. ಕಾಕಾ.</i>	<i>Sarvanāma</i> bases. <i>ಃ. g. ಸರ್ವಾಃ.</i>	Other bases than <i>sarvanāma</i> signifying "mother" <i>ಃ. g. ಅಂಬಾ.</i>	Other bases than <i>sarvanāma</i> not signifying "mother" <i>ಃ. g. ಕಾಂತಾ.</i>
Gen... Singular.	ಕಾಕಾ + ಅಸಃ = ಕಾಕಾಃ.	ಸರ್ವಾ @ ಫ + ಸ್ಯಾ + ಅಸಃ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯಾಃ.	ಅಂಬಾ + ಯಾ + ಅಸಃ = ಅಂಬಾಃ.	ಕಾಂತಾ + ಯಾ + ಅಸಃ = ಕಾಂತಾಃ.
" ... Dual.	" + ಓಸಃ = ಕಾಕೌಃ.	" @ ಏ for <i>f</i> + ಓಸಃ = ಸರ್ವಯೋಃ.	" @ ಏ for <i>f</i> + ಓಸಃ = ಅಂಬಯೋಃ.	" @ ಏ for <i>f</i> + ಓಸಃ = ಕಾಂತಯೋಃ.
" ... Pluarl.	" + ಏಂ = ಕಾಕಾಂ.	" + ಸಃ + ಲಂ = ಸರ್ವಾನಾಂ.	" + ನಃ + ಲಂ = ಅಂಬಾನಾಂ.	" + ನಃ + ಲಂ = ಕಾಂತಾನಾಂ.
Loc... Singular.	" + ಕಃ = ಕಾಕೇ.	" @ ಫ + ಸ್ಯಾ + ಅಫಃ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯಾಂ.	" + ಯಾ + ಲಂ = ಅಂಬಾಂ.	" + ಯಾ + ಲಂ = ಕಾಂತಾಂ.
" ... Dual.	" + ಓಸಃ = ಕಾಕೌಃ.	" @ ಏ for <i>f</i> + ಓಸಃ = ಸರ್ವಯೋಃ.	" @ ಏ for <i>f</i> + ಓಸಃ = ಅಂಬಯೋಃ.	" @ ಏ for <i>f</i> + ಓಸಃ = ಕಾಂತಯೋಃ.
" ... Plural.	" + ಸು = ಕಾಕಾಸು.	" + ಸು = ಸರ್ವಾಸು.	" + ಸು = ಅಂಬಾಸು.	" + ಸು = ಕಾಂತಾಸು.

Neuter.

	Masculine. e. g. ಕವಿ.	Feminine. e. g. ಮತಿ.	Neuter.	
			Being al- ways neuter e. g. ವಾರಿ.	Others. e. g. ಕುಚಿ.
Dat. Sing.	ಕವಿ @ gf + ಎ = ಕವಯೇ	ಮತಿ @ gf + ಎ or ಮತಿ + ಆ + ಎ = ಮತಯ or ಮತ್ಯೈಃ	ವಾರಿ + ನ + ಎ = ವಾರೀಣೇ	ಕುಚಿಯೇ or ಕುಚಿ + ನ + ಎ = ಕುಚಿನೇ
„ Dual.	ಕವಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಮತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ವಾರಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಕುಚಿಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ Plural	ಕವಿಭ್ಯಃ	ಮತಿಭ್ಯಃ	ವಾರಿಭ್ಯಃ	ಕುಚಿಭ್ಯಃ
Abl. Sing.	ಕವಿ @ gf + ಸ್ = ಕವೇಃ.	ಮತೇಃ or ಮಃ ತಿ + ಆ + ಸ್ = ಮತ್ಯಃ	„ + ನ್ + ಅಸ್ = ವಾ ರಿಣಃ	ಕುಚೇಃ or ಕುಚಿ + ನ್ + ಅಸ್ = ಕುಚಿಸಃ.
„ Dual.	ಕವಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಮತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ವಾರಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಕುಚಿಭ್ಯಾಂ.
„ Plural.	ಕವಿಭ್ಯಃ.	ಮತಿಭ್ಯಃ	ವಾರಿಭ್ಯಃ	ಕುಚಿಭ್ಯಃ.
Gen. Sing.	ಕವಿ @ gf + ಸ್ = ಕವೇಃ.	ಮತೇಃ or ಮಃ ತ್ಯಃ	ವಾರಿಣಃ	ಕುಚೇಃ or ಕುಚಿ ನಃ.
„ Dual,	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಕ ವ್ಯೋಃ.	ಮತೋಃ	ವಾರೀಣೋಃ	ಕುಚೋಃ or ಕು ಚಿನೋಃ.
„ Plural.	„ lf + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಕವೀನಾಂ.	ಮತೀನಾಂ	ವಾರೀಣಾಂ	ಕುಚೀನಾಂ.
Loc. Sing.	„ - f + ಔ = ಕವೌ.	ಮತೌ or ಮಃ ತಿ + ಅಂ = ಮ ತ್ಯಾಂ	ವಾರಿ + ನ್ + ಏ = ವಾರೀಣಿ	ಕುಚಿನಿ or ಕು ಚೌ.
„ Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಕ ವ್ಯೋಃ.	ಮತೋಃ	ವಾರೀಣೋಃ	ಕುಚೋಃ or ಕು ಚಿನೋಃ.
„ Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಕವಿ ಭ್ಯಃ.	ಮತಿಭ್ಯಃ	ವಾರಿಭ್ಯಃ	ಕುಚಿಭ್ಯಃ.

V. M. F. N. ಕತಿ, ತತಿ, ಯತಿ.

Nom. Voc. and Acc. Plural ... ಕತಿ &c. + 1 ಜಸ and 1 ಕಸ = ಕತಿ &c.

Inst. Plural ... ,, + ಭಿಸ್ = ಕತಿಭಿಃ &c.

Dat. and Abl. Plural ... ,, + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಕತಿಭ್ಯಃ &c.

Gen. Plural ... ,, @ lf + ನಾಮ = ಕತಿನಾಮ &c.

Loc. Plural ... ,, + ಸು = ಕತಿಷು &c.

VI. BASES IN ಉ.

	Masculine. e. g. ಭಾನು.	Feminine. e. g. ಧೇನು.	Neuter.	
			Being al- ways neuter e. g. ಮಧು.	Others. e. g. ತನು.
Nom. Sing.	ಭಾನು + ಸ್ = ಭಾನುಃ.	ಧೇನುಃ	ಮಧು + 1 ಸು = ಮಧು.	ತನು + 1 ಸು = ತನು.
,, Dual.	ಭಾನೂ.	ಧೇನೂ	,, + ನ್ + ಈ = ಮ ಧುನೀ.	ತನುನೀ.
,, Plural.	ಭಾನು @ gf + ಅಸ = ಭಾನ ವಃ.	ಧೇನವಃ.	,, @ lf + ನ್ + ಇ = ಮಧೂನಿ.	ತನೂನಿ.
Voc. Sing.	,, @ gf + 4 ಸು = ಭಾ ನೋ.	ಧೇನೋ.	,, + 1 ಸು or @ gf + 1 ಸು = ಮಧು or ಮಧೋ.	ತನು or ತನೋ.
,, Dual.	ಭಾನೂ.	ಧೇನೂ.	ಮಧುನೀ.	ತನುನೀ.
,, Plural.	ಭಾನವಃ.	ಧೇನವಃ.	ಮಧೂನಿ.	ತನೂನಿ.
Acc. Sing.	ಭಾನು + ಋ = ಭಾನುಂ.	ಧೇನುಂ.	ಮಧು + 1 ಅಂ = ಮಧು.	ತನು.
,, Dual.	ಭಾನೂ.	ಧೇನೂ.	ಮಧುನೀ.	ತನುನೀ.

	Masculine. e. g. ಭಾಸು.	Femjine. e. g. ಧೇಸು.	Neuter.	
			Being al- ways neuter e. g. ಮಧು.	Others. e. g. ತನು.
Acc. Plural.	ಭಾಸು @ lf + ನ್ = ಭಾ ಸೂನ್.	ಧೇಸು @ lf + ನ್ = ಧೇಸೂಃ.	ಮಧೂನಿ.	ತನೂನಿ.
Inst. Sing.	,, + ನಾ = ಭಾ ಸುನಾ.	,, + ಆ = ಧೇನ್ವಾ.	ಮಧುನಾ.	ತನುನಾ.
,, Dual.	ಭಾಸುಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ಧೇಸುಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ಮಧುಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ತನುಭ್ಯಾಂ.
,, Plural.	ಭಾಸುಭಿಃ.	ಧೇಸುಭಿಃ.	ಮಧುಭಿಃ.	ತನುಭಿಃ.
Dat. Sing.	ಭಾಸವೇ	ಧೇಸುಃ @ gf + ಎ or ಧೇ ಸು + ಆ + ಎ = ಧೇಸವೇ or ಧೇನ್ವೈ	ಮಧು + ನ್ + ಎ = ಮಧು ನೇ	ತನವೇ or ತನು ನೇ
,, Dual.	ಭಾಸುಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ಧೇಸುಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಮಧುಭ್ಯಾಂ	ತನುಭ್ಯಾಂ.
,, Plural.	ಭಾಸುಭ್ಯಃ.	ಧೇಸುಭ್ಯಃ	ಮಧುಭ್ಯಃ	ತನುಭ್ಯಃ.
Abl. Sing.	ಭಾಸು @ gf + ನ್ = ಭಾಸೋಃ	ಧೇಸೋಃ or ಧೇಸು + ಆ + ನ್ = ಧೇ ಸೂಃ	ಮಧು + ನ್ + ಆನ್ = ಮ ಧುನಃ.	ತನೋಃ or ತನು + ನ್ + ಆನ್ = ತನುನಃ
,, Dual.	ಭಾಸುಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಧೇಸುಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಮಧುಭ್ಯಾಂ	ತನುಭ್ಯಾಂ
,, Plural.	ಭಾಸುಭ್ಯಃ	ಧೇಸುಭ್ಯಃ	ಮಧುಭ್ಯಃ	ತನುಭ್ಯಃ
Gen. Sing.	ಭಾಸೋಃ	ಧೇಸೋಃ or ಧೇನ್ವಾಃ	ಮಧುನಃ	ತನೋಃ or ತನು ನಃ
,, Dual.	ಭಾಸೋಃ	ಧೇಸೋಃ.	ಮಧುನೋಃ	ತನೋಃ or ತ ನುನೋಃ

	Masculine. <i>e. g.</i> ಭಾನು.	Feminine. <i>e. g.</i> ಧೇನು.	Neuter.	
			Being al- ways neuter <i>e. g.</i> ಮಧು.	Others. <i>e. g.</i> ತನು.
Gen. Plural.	ಭಾನೂನಾಂ	ಧೇನೂನಾಂ	ಮಧೂನಾಂ	ತನೂನಾಂ
Loc. Sing.	ಭಾನೌ	ಧೇನೌ or ಧೇ ನ್ಯಾಂ	ಮಧುನಿ	ತನುನಿ or ತನೌ
„ Dual.	ಭಾನೋೃಃ	ಧೇನೋೃಃ	ಮಧುನೋೃಃ	ತನೋೃಃ or ತ ನುನೋೃಃ
„ Plural.	ಭಾನುಷು	ಧೇನುಷು	ಮಧುಷು	ತನುಷು

VII. BASES ENDING IN ಈ OR ಊ COMPRISING,

1. Masculine bases from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and having a *gati* or *káraka* as their prefix, their final vowels not being preceded by a conjunct consonant forming part of the roots and not having a penultimate ಖ or ತ. *e. g.* (1) ಪ್ರಥೀ (2) ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ (3) ಉನ್ನೀ (from ಉತ್ + ನೀ). (1) ವಿಲೂ (2) ಧ್ವಜಲೂ (3) ಸಕೃಲ್ಲೂ (from ಸಕೃತ್ + ಲೂ).

2. Feminine bases from roots as above stated, being *nadí* optionally. *e. g.* (1) ಪ್ರಥೀ (2) ಉನ್ನೀ. (1) ವಿಲೂ (2) ಸಕೃಲ್ಲೂ.

3. Feminine bases from roots as above stated not being *nadí* *e. g.* ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ, ಧ್ವಜಲೂ.

4. Masculine bases from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and not being included in the first kind. *e. g.* (1) ಧೀ (2) ಕುದ್ಧಧೀ (3) ಜಲಕ್ರೀ. (1) ಲೂ (2) ಪರಮಲೂ (3) ಕಟವ್ರೋ.

5. Feminine bases from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, which are optionally *nadī* and which are not included in the second kind. *e. g.* (1) ದೀ (2) ಕುದ್ಧದೀ. (1) ಲಾ (2) ಪರಮಾಲಾ.

6. Feminine bases from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, not being *nadī* and not being included in the third kind *e. g.* ಜಲಶ್ರೀ, ಕಟವ್ರೋ.

7. Masculine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and being *nadī* and ending in feminine affixes. *e. g.* ಬಹುಶ್ರೀಯಸೀ, ಅತಿಕುರೂ.

8. Feminine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and being *nadī* and ending in feminine affixes. *e. g.* (1) ನದೀ (2) ಬಹುಶ್ರೀಯಸೀ. (1) ಕುರೂ (2) ಅತಿಕುರೂ.

9. Masculine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and being *nadī* but not ending in feminine affixes. *e. g.* ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ಬಹುವಧೂ.

10. Feminine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and being *nadī* but not ending in feminine affixes. *e. g.* (1) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ (2) ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ. (1) ವಧೂ (2) ಬಹುವಧೂ.

11. Masculine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and not being *nadī*. *e. g.* ಪಪೀ, ಸ್ವತೂ.

12. Feminine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and not being *nadī* *e. g.* ಪಪೀ, ಸ್ವತೂ.

(A). BASES ENDING IN ಈ.

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ಪ್ರಧೀ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಧೀ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th, & 10th kinds. e. g. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ, ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ.	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ಪಪೀ.
Nom.. Singular.	ಪ್ರಧೀ + ನ್ = ಪ್ರಧೀಃ	ಧೀ + ನ್ = ಧೀಃ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ + ಿ ಸು = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ + ನ್ = ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಃ	ಪಪೀ + ನ್ = ಪಪೀಃ
” ... Dual.	” @ ಯ್ for f + ಔ = ಪ್ರಧ್ಯೌಃ	” @ ಇಯ್ for f + ಔ = ಧಿಯೌಃ	” + ಔ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ ಸ್ಯೌಃ &c.	” + ಔ = ಪಪ್ಯೌಃ
” ... Plural.	” @ ಯ್ for f + ಅನ್ = ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಃ	” @ ಇಯ್ for f + ಅನ್ = ಧಿಯಃ	” + ಅನ್ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ ಸ್ಯಃ &c.	” + ಅನ್ = ಪಪ್ಯಃ
Voc... Singular.	” + ನ್ = ಪ್ರಧೀಃ (1. 2 and 3.) or ” @ ಫಿ + ಿ ಸು = ಪ್ರಧಿ (2).	” + ನ್ = ಧೀಃ (4. 5 and 6.) or ” @ ಫಿ + ಿ ಸು = ಧಿ (5.)	” @ ಫಿ + ಿ ಸು = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ &c.	” + ನ್ = ಪಪೀಃ

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ಪ್ರಧೀ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಧೀ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th kinds. e. g. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸೀ ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷೀ.	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ಪಪೀ.
Voc... Dual.	ಪ್ರಧ್ಯೌ	ಧಿಯೌ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸ್ಯೌ &c.	ಪಪ್ಯೌ
" ... Plural.	ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಃ	ಧಿಯಃ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸ್ಯಃ &c.	ಪಪ್ಯಃ
Acc... Singular.	ಪ್ರಧೀ @ ಯಃ for f + ಅಂ =ಪ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಧೀ @ ಇಯಃ for f + ಅಂ = ಧಿ ಪಂ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸೀ + ಎ = ಬಹು ಶ್ರೇಯಾಸೀಂ &c.	ಪಪೀ + ಎ = ಪಪೀಂ
" ... Dual.	ಪ ಧ್ಯೌ	ಧಿಯೌ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸ್ಯೌ &c.	ಪಪ್ಯೌ
" ... Plural.	ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಃ	ಧಿಯಃ	" + ನಃ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾ ಸೀನ್ &c. (7 & 9)	ಪಪೀ + ನ = ಪಪೀನ್ (11)
Inst... Singular.	ಪ್ರಧೀ @ ಯಃ for f + ಅಂ =ಪ್ರಧ್ಯೌ	ಧೀ @ ಇಯಃ for f + ಅಂ = ಧಿಯಃ	" + ನಃ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾ ಸೀನ್ &c. (8 & 10)	" + ನಃ = ಪಪೀನ್ (12)
" ... Dual.	" + ಧ್ಯಾಂ = ಪ್ರಧೀ ಧ್ಯಾಂ	ಧೀ ಧ್ಯಾಂ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸೀ ಧ್ಯಾಂಂ &c.	ಪಪೀ + ಅ = ಪಪ್ಯಾಂ
" ... Plural.	" + ಧೀನ್ = ಪ್ರಧೀಃ ಧೀಃ	ಧೀ ಧೀಃ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸೀ ಧೀಃಂ &c.	ಪಪೀ ಧೀಃ

<p>Dat... Singular.</p>	<p>,, @ ಯ್ for f+ಎ= ಪ್ರಥ್ಯೇ (1 to 3.) or,, @ ಯ್ for f+ಅ + ಎ=ಪ್ರಥ್ಯೈ (2.) ಪ್‌ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಪ್ರಧೀ + ಭ್ಯಸ=ಪ್ರಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ,, @ ಯ್ for f+ಅನ್ =ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3.) or ಪ್ರಧೀ @ ಯ್ for f+ ಅ+ಅನ್=ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಾಃ (2.) ಪ್ರಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಪ್ರಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3) or ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಾಃ (2.)</p>	<p>ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for f+ಎ= ಧಿಯೇ (4 to 6.) or ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for f+ಅ + ಎ=ಧಿಯೈ (5) ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for f+ಅನ್ =ಧಿಯಃ (4 to 6.) or ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for f+ಅ + ಅನ್=ಧಿಯಾಃ (5.)</p>	<p>ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ + ಅ + ಎ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಶ್ಚೈ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಃ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ + ಅ + ಅನ್ =ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾನ್ಶಾಃ ಓಂ.</p>	<p>ಪಪೀ + ಎ = ಪಪ್ಯೇ ಪಪೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಪಪೀಭ್ಯಃ ಪಪೀ + ಅನ್ = ಪಪ್ಯಃ</p>
<p>,, ... Dual. ,, ... Plural.</p>	<p>ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3) ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3) ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3) ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3)</p>	<p>ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ</p>	<p>ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಃ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಃ ಓಂ.</p>	<p>ಪಪೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಪಪೀಭ್ಯಃ ಪಪ್ಯಃ ಪಪ್ಯಃ</p>
<p>Abl... Singular.</p>	<p>ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3) ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3) ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3) ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3)</p>	<p>ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ</p>	<p>ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಃ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಃ ಓಂ.</p>	<p>ಪಪೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಪಪೀಭ್ಯಃ ಪಪ್ಯಃ ಪಪ್ಯಃ</p>
<p>,, ... Dual. ,, ... Plural.</p>	<p>ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3) ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3) ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3) ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3)</p>	<p>ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ</p>	<p>ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಃ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಃ ಓಂ.</p>	<p>ಪಪೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಪಪೀಭ್ಯಃ ಪಪ್ಯಃ ಪಪ್ಯಃ</p>
<p>Gen... Singular.</p>	<p>ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3) ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3) ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3) ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ (1. 2. 3)</p>	<p>ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ</p>	<p>ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಃ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಃ ಓಂ.</p>	<p>ಪಪೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಪಪೀಭ್ಯಃ ಪಪ್ಯಃ ಪಪ್ಯಃ</p>

	<p>of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ಪ್ರಧೀ.</p>	<p>of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಧೀ.</p>	<p>of the 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th kinds. e. g. ಬಹ.ಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ, ಅಶಲಪ್ರೀ.</p>	<p>of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ವಪೀ.</p>
<p>Gen... Dual.</p>	<p>ಪ್ರಧೀ @ ಯ್ for f + ಓನ್ = ಪ್ರಥೀಶ್ಯೇಃ " @ ಯ್ for f + ಅಂ = ಪ್ರಥಾಶ್ಯಂ (1 to 3.) or ಪ್ರಧೀ + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಪ್ರಧೀನಾಂ (2.)</p>	<p>ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for f + ಓನ್ = ಧೀಯೇಶ್ಯೇಃ " @ ಇಯ್ for f + ಅಂ = ಧೀಯಾಂ (4 to 6) or ಧೀ + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಧೀ ನಾಂ (5)</p>	<p>ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ + ಓನ್ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೇಶ್ಯೇಃ & c. " + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀನಾಂ & c.</p>	<p>ವಪೀ + ಓನ್ = ವಪೀಶ್ಯೇಃ " + ಅಂ = ವಪೀನಾಂ</p>
<p>Loc... Singular.</p>	<p>ಪ್ರಧೀ @ ಯ್ for f + ಇ = ಪ್ರಧೀ (1 to 3.) or ಪ್ರಧೀ @ ಯ್ for f + ಅಂ = ಪ್ರಥಾಶ್ಯಂ (2.)</p>	<p>ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for f + ಇ = ಧೀಯಾ (4 to 6.) or ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for f + ಅಂ = ಧೀಯಾಂ (5).</p>	<p>" + ಅಂ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀನಾಂ & c. ಸ್ಯಾಂ & c.</p>	<p>" + ಇ = ವಪೀ</p>
<p>" ... Dual.</p>	<p>ಪ್ರಥೀಶ್ಯೇಃ</p>	<p>ಧೀಯೇಶ್ಯೇಃ</p>	<p>ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೇಶ್ಯೇಃ & c.</p>	<p>ವಪೀಶ್ಯೇಃ</p>
<p>" ... Plural.</p>	<p>ಪ್ರಧೀ + ನ್ = ಪ್ರಧೀಷು</p>	<p>ಧೀಯೇಶ್ಯೇಃ ಧೀಷು</p>	<p>ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀನಾಂ & c.</p>	<p>ವಪೀಷು</p>

(B). BASES ENDING IN ७०.

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ವಿಲೂ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಲೂ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th kinds. e. g. ಅತಿಕರೂ, ಬಹುವಧೂ	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ಸೃತೂ,
Nom. Singular.	ವಿಲೂ + ಸ್ = ವಿಲೂಃ	ಲೂ + ಸ್ = ಲೂಃ	ಅತಿಕರೂ + ಸ್ = ಅತಿಕರೂಃ ಬಹುವಧೂ + ಸ್ = ಬಹುವಧೂಃ	ಸೃತೂ + ಸ್ = ಸೃತೂಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ @ ವ್ for f + ಔ = ವಿಲ್ಯೈ.	„ @ ಉವ್ for f + ಔ = ಉವ್ಔ	„ + ಔ = ಅತಿಕರೂಃ ಓಂ.	„ + ಔ = ಸೃತೂಃ
„ ... Plural.	„ @ for f + ಅಸ್ = ವಿಲ್ಯೈಃ	„ @ ಉವ್ for f + ಅನ್ = ಉವ್ಃ	„ + ಅನ್ = ಅತಿಕರೂಃ ಝಃ ಓಂ.	„ + ಅನ್ = ಸೃತೂಃ
Voc... Singular.	„ + ಸ್ = ವಿಲೂಃ (1. 2. 3.) or „ @ ಫ + ಸ್ = ವಿಲು (2).	„ + ಸ್ = ಲೂಃ (4. 5. & 6).	„ @ ಫ + ಸ್ = ಅತಿಕರೂಃ ಓಂ.	„ + ಸ್ = ಸೃತೂಃ

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ವಿಲಾ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಲಾ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th kinds. e. g. ಅತಿಕರೂ, ಬಹುವಂಶದೂ	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ಸ್ತುತೂ.
Voc... Dual.	ವಿಲೌತ್ಯ	ಲಾವೌ	ಅತಿಕರೌತ್ಯ ಓಂ.	ಸ್ತುತೌತ್ಯ ಓಂ.
" ... Plural.	ವಿಲ್ಯಃ	ಲಾವಃ	ಅತಿಕರೃತ್ಯಃ ಓಂ.	ಸ್ತುತೃತ್ಯಃ
Acc... Singular.	" @ 5 for f + ಅಂ = ವಿಲ್ಯಂ	" @ ಉನ್ for f + ಅಂ = ಬಾನಂ	" + ಫ = ಅತಿಕರೂಂ ಓಂ.	" + ಫ = ಸ್ತುತೂಂ
" ... Dual.	ವಿಲೌತ್ಯ	ಲಾವೌ	ಅತಿಕರೌತ್ಯ ಓಂ.	ಸ್ತುತೌತ್ಯ
" ... Plural.	ವಿಲ್ಯಃ	ಲಾವಃ	" + ನ್ = ಅತಿಕರೂಂ ಓಂ. ರೂಢ ಓಂ. (7 & 9.)	ಸ್ತುತೌತ್ಯ ಸ್ತುತೂಂ + ನ್ = ಸ್ತುತೂನ್ (11)
Inst... Singular.	" @ 5 for f + ಅ = ವಿಲ್ಯಾ	" @ ಉನ್ for f + ಅ = ಬಾವ್ಯ	" + ಫ = ಅತಿಕರೂಂ ಓಂ. ರೂಢ (8 & 10).	" + ಫ = ಸ್ತುತೂಂ (12)
" ... Dual.	ವಿಲಾಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಲಾಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಅತಿಕರೂಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓಂ.	ಸ್ತುತೂಭ್ಯಾಂ
" ... Plural.	ವಿಲಾಘ್ಠಿಃ	ಲಾಘ್ಠಿಃ	ಅತಿಕರೂಘ್ಠಿಃ ಓಂ.	ಸ್ತುತೂಘ್ಠಿಃ

Dat... Singular.	,, @ ನ್ for f + ಎ = ವಿಲ್ಯೇ (1 to 3). or ,, @ ನ್ for f + ಆ + ಎ = ವಿಲ್ಯೈ (2).	,, @ ಉನ್ for f + ಎ = ಲಾವ್ನೇ (4 to 6.) or ,, @ ಉನ್ for f + ಆ + ಎ = ಲಾವ್ನೈ (5)	,, + ಆ + ಎ = ಅತಿ ಕಾರ್ವೈ ಹೀಂ.	,, + ಎ = ಸ್ತತ್ವೇ
,, ... Dual.	ವಿಲೂಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಲೂಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಅತಿಕುರೂಭ್ಯಾಂ ಹೀಂ.	ಸ್ತುತೂಭ್ಯಾಂ
,, ... Plural.	ವಿಲೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಲೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಅತಿಕುರೂಭ್ಯಃ ಹೀಂ.	ಸ್ತುತೂಭ್ಯಃ
Abl... Singular.	,, @ 5 for f + ಅನ್ = ವಿಲ್ಯಃ (1 to 3). or ,, @ 5 for f + ಆ + ಅನ್ = ವಿಲ್ಯಾಃ (2).	,, @ ಉನ್ for f + ಅನ್ = ಲಾವ್ನಃ (4 to 6). or ,, @ ಉನ್ for f + ಆ + ಅನ್ = ಲಾವ್ನಾಃ (5)	,, + ಆ + ಅನ್ = ಅ ತಿಕುರಾಃ ಹೀಂ.	,, + ಅನ್ = ಸ್ತುತ್ವಃ
,, ... Dual.	ವಿಲೂಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಲೂಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಅತಿಕುರೂಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಸ್ತುತೂಭ್ಯಾಂ
,, ... Plural.	ವಿಲೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಲೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಅತಿಕುರೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಸ್ತುತೂಭ್ಯಃ
Gen... Singular.	ವಿಲ್ಯಃ (1 to 3). or ವಿಲ್ಯಾಃ (2).	ಲಾವ್ನಃ (4 to 6.) or ಲಾವ್ನಾಃ (5).	ಅತಿಕುರಾಃ ಹೀಂ.	ಸ್ತುತ್ವಃ
,, ... Dual.	,, @ ನ್ for f + ಓನ್ = ವಿಲೋಃ	,, @ ಉನ್ for f + ಓ ನ್ = ಲಾವೋಃ	,, + ಓನ್ = ಅತಿಕು ರೋಃ ಹೀಂ.	,, + ಓನ್ = ಸ್ತುತೋಃ

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ವಿಲಾ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಲಾ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th kinds. e. g. ಅತಿಕರೂ, ಬಹುವಧೂ	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ಸ್ತೂ.
Gen... Plural:	, @ ವ್ for f + ಅಂ =ಏಲ್ಯಾಂ (1 to 3.) or , + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ವಿ ಲಾನಾಂ (2.)	, ಉವ್ for f + ಅಂ = ಬವಾಂ (4 to 6.) or , + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಲಾ ನಾಂ (5.)	, + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಅತಿ ಕರೂಣಾಂ & c.	, + ಅಂ = ಸ್ತೂತ್ಯಾಂ
Loc... Singular.	, @ 5 for f + ಇ = ವಿಶ್ವಿ (1 to 3). or , @ 5 for f + ಅಂ = ವಿಲ್ಯಾಂ (2.)	, @ ಉವ್ for f + ಇ = ಬವಿ (4 to 6)	, + ಅಂ = ಅತಿಕು ರ್ಮ್ಯಾಂ & c.	, + ಇ = ಸ್ತುತ್ವಿ
, ... Dual.	ವಿರೂಪೇ	ಲಾವೈಃ	ಅತಿಕುರ್ಮ್ಯುಃ & c.	ಸ್ತುತೋಃ
Loc... Plural.	ವಿಲಾಸು	ಲಾಸುಃ	ಅತಿಕುರ್ಮುಃ & c.	ಸ್ತುತೂಮುಃ

VIII. BASES ENDING IN ಏ.

	Bases ending in ತ್ಯನ್ or ತ್ಯಚ್ e. g.		Bases not ending in ತ್ಯನ್ or ತ್ಯಚ್ e. g.
	Masculine. ಧಾತ್ಯ	Neuter. ಧಾತ್ಯ	Masculine. ಪಿತ್ಯ
Nom. Sing.	ಧಾತ್ಯ @ ಆ for f + ಫ ಸು = ಧಾತಾ	ಧಾತ್ಯ + ಿಸು = ಧಾ ತ್ಯ	ಪಿತ್ಯ @ ಆ for f + ಫ ಸು = ಪಿತಾ
,, Dual.	,, @ ವ್ಫ + ಫಿ = ಧಾತಾರೌ	,, + ನ್ + ಈ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣೀ	,, @ ಗ್ಫ + ಫಿ = ಪಿತರೌ
,, Plural.	,, @ ವ್ಫ + ಅನ್ = ಧಾತಾರಃ	,, @ ಲ್ಫ + ನ್ + ಇ = ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಿ	,, @ ಗ್ಫ + ಅನ್ = ಪಿತರಃ
Voc. Sing.	,, @ ಗ್ಫ + ಫಸು = ಧಾತರ್ = ಧಾ ತಃ	,, @ ಗ್ಫ + ಿಸು or ,, + ಿಸು = ತಃ or ಧಾತ್ಯ	,, @ ಗ್ಫ + ಫಸು = ಪಿತನ್ = ಪಿತಃ
,, Dual.	ಧಾತಾರೌ	ಧಾತ್ಯಣೀ	ಪಿತರೌ
,, Plural.	ಧಾತಾರಃ	ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಿ	ಪಿತರಃ
Acc. Sing.	,, @ ವ್ಫ + ಅಂ = ಧಾತಾರಂ	ಧಾತ್ಯ	,, @ ಗ್ಫ + ಅಂ = ಪಿತರಂ
,, Dual.	,, @ ವ್ಫ + ಫಿ = ಧಾತಾರೌ	ಧಾತ್ಯಣೀ	,, @ ಗ್ಫ + ಫಿ = ಪಿ ತರೌ
,, Plural.	,, @ ಲ್ಫ + ನ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯಾನ್	ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಿ	ಪಿತ್ಯಾನ್
Inst. Sing.	,, + ಆ = ಧಾತ್ಯ	,, + ನ್ + ಆ or ,, + ಆ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣಾ or ಧಾತ್ಯ	ಪಿತ್ರಾ
,, Dual.	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಧಾ ತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಪಿತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ
,, Plural.	,, + ಭಿನ್ = ಧಾ ತ್ಯಭಿಃ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭಿಃ	ಪಿತ್ಯಭಿಃ

	Bases ending in ತ್ಯನ್ or ತ್ಯತ್ e. g.		Bases not ending in ತ್ಯನ್ or ತ್ಯತ್ e. g.
	Masculine. ಧಾತ್ಯ	Neuter. ಧಾತ್ಯ	Masculine. ಧಾತ್ಯ
Dat. Sing.	,, + ಎ=ಧಾತ್ರೇ	,, + ನ್ + ಎ or ಎ=ಧಾತ್ಯಣೇ or ಧಾತ್ರೇ	ಪಿತ್ರೇ
,, Dual.	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಪಿತೃಭ್ಯಾಂ
,, Plural.	,, + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಃ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಃ	ಪಿತೃಭ್ಯಃ
Abl. Sing.	,, @ ಉರ್ for f + ಸ್ = ಧಾತುಃ	,, + ನ್ + ಅಸ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣಃ or ,, @ ಉರ್ for f + ಸ್ = ಧಾತುಃ	,, @ ಉರ್ for f + ಸ್ = ಪಿತುಃ
,, Dual.	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಪಿತೃಭ್ಯಾಂ
,, Plural.	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಃ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಃ	ಪಿತೃಭ್ಯಃ
Gen. Sing.	,, @ ಉರ್ for f + ಸ್ = ಧಾತುಃ	,, + ನ್ + ಅಸ್ or ,, @ ಉರ್ for f + ಸ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣಃ or ಧಾತುಃ	ಪಿತುಃ
,, Dual.	,, + ಓನ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯೋಃ	,, + ನ್ + ಓನ್ or ಓನ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣೋಃ or ಧಾತ್ಯೋಃ	ಪಿತೃೋಃ
,, Plural.	,, @ ಿಃ + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಾಂ	ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಾಂ	ಪಿತೃಾಣಾಂ
Loc. Sing.	,, @ ಿಃ + ಇ = ಧಾತುಃ	,, + ನ್ + ಇ or ,, @ ಿಃ + ಇ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣಿ or ಧಾತುಃ	,, @ ಿಃ + ಇ = ಪಿತುಃ
,, Dual.	,, ಧಾತ್ಯೋಃ	ಧಾತ್ಯೋಃ	ಪಿತೃೋಃ
,, Plural.	,, ಧಾತ್ಯಮು	ಧಾತ್ಯಮು	ಪಿತೃಮು

IX. BASES ENDING IN ಒ.

	Masculine. ಗೋ	Feminine. ದೋ
Nom ... Singular.	ಗೋ @ vf + ಸ್ = ಗೋಃ	ದೋ @ vf + ಸ್ = ದೋಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ @ vf + ಔ = ಗಾವೌ	„ @ vf + ಔ = ದಾವೌ
„ ... Plural.	„ @ vf + ಅಸ್ = ಗಾವಃ	„ @ vf + ಅಸ್ = ದಾವಃ
Voc ... Singular.	„ @ vf + ಸ್ = ಗೋಃ	„ @ vf + ಸ್ = ದೋಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ @ vf + ಔ = ಗಾವೌ	„ @ vf + ಔ = ದಾವೌ
„ ... Plural.	„ @ vf + ಅಸ್ = ಗಾವಃ	„ @ vf + ಅಸ್ = ದಾವಃ
Acc ... Singular.	„ @ ಆ for f + ಮ = ಗಾಂ	„ @ ಆ for f + ಮ = ದ್ಯಾಂ
„ ... Dual.	„ @ vf + ಔ = ಗಾವೌ	„ @ vf + ಔ = ದಾವೌ
„ ... Plural.	„ @ ಆ for f + ಸ್ = ಗಾಃ	„ @ ಆ for f + ಸ್ = ದ್ಯಾಃ
Inst ... Singular.	„ + ಆ = ಗವಾ	„ + ಆ = ದ್ಯವಾ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ದೋಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ಗೋಭಿಃ	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ದೋಭಿಃ
Dat ... Singular.	„ + ಎ = ಗವೇ	„ + ಎ = ದ್ಯವೇ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ದೋಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗೋಭ್ಯಃ	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ದೋಭ್ಯಃ
Abl ... Singular.	„ + ಸ್ = ಗೋಃ	„ + ಸ್ = ದೋಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ದೋಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗೋಭ್ಯಃ	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ದೋಭ್ಯಃ
Gen ... Singular.	„ + ಸ್ = ಗೋಃ	„ + ಸ್ = ದೋಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಗವೋಃ	„ + ಓಸ್ = ದ್ಯವೋಃ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಆಂ = ಗವಾಂ	„ + ಆಂ = ದ್ಯವಾಂ
Loc ... Singular.	„ + ಇ = ಗವಿ	„ + ಇ = ದ್ಯವಿ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಗವೋಃ	„ + ಓಸ್ = ದ್ಯವೋಃ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಗೋಷು	„ + ಸು = ದೋಷು

X. BASES ENDING IN ಟ.

		Masculine. ಗೌ.	Feminine. ನೌ.
Nom	.. Singular.	ಗೌ + ಸ್ = ಗೌಃ	ನೌ + ಸ್ = ನೌಃ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಟಿ = ಗೌವೌ	,, + ಟಿ = ನೌವೌ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ಗೌವಃ	,, + ಅಸ್ = ನೌವಃ
Voc	.. Singular.	,, + ಸ್ = ಗೌಃ	,, + ಸ್ = ನೌಃ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಟಿ = ಗೌವೌ	,, + ಟಿ = ನೌವೌ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ಗೌವಃ	,, + ಅಸ್ = ನೌವಃ
Acc	.. Singular	,, + ಅಂ = ಗೌವಂ	,, + ಅಂ = ನೌವಂ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಟಿ = ಗೌವೌ	,, + ಟಿ = ನೌವೌ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ಗೌವಃ	,, + ಅಸ್ = ನೌವಃ
Inst	.. Singular.	,, + ಆ = ಗೌವಾ	,, + ಆ = ನೌವಾ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗೌಭ್ಯಾಂ	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನೌಭ್ಯಾಂ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಭಿಸ್ = ಗೌಭಿಃ	,, + ಭಿಸ್ = ನೌಭಿಃ
Dat	.. Singular.	,, + ಎ = ಗೌವೇ	,, + ಎ = ನೌವೇ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗೌಭ್ಯಾಂ	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನೌಭ್ಯಾಂ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗೌಭ್ಯಃ	,, + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ನೌಭ್ಯಃ
Abl	.. Singular.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ಗೌವಃ	,, + ಅಸ್ = ನೌವಃ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗೌಭ್ಯಾಂ	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನೌಭ್ಯಾಂ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗೌಭ್ಯಃ	,, + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ನೌಭ್ಯಃ
Gen	.. Singular.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ಗೌವಃ	,, + ಅಸ್ = ನೌವಃ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಓಸ್ = ಗೌವೋಃ	,, + ಓಸ್ = ನೌವೋಃ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಆಂ = ಗೌವಾಂ	,, + ಆಂ = ನೌವಾಂ
Loc	.. Singular.	,, + ಇ = ಗೌವಿ	,, + ಇ = ನೌವಿ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಓಸ್ = ಗೌವೋಃ	,, + ಓಸ್ = ನೌವೋಃ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಸು = ಗೌವು	,, + ಸು = ನೌವು

XI. Bases ending in any other consonants than ತ, ನ, & ಸ as also bases ending in ತ not being formed by ಕತ್ಯ or by affixes ending in ಅತ್ (ಅತು) and bases ending in ಷ without being *skat*. e. g. ಸರ್ವಕರ್, ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಖ್, ಸುವಲ್ಗ್, ಸುಶ್ಲಾಘ್, ಜಲಮುಚ್, ಮೈಲೇಚ್ಛ್, ಸುಯುಜ್, ಜಿರ್ಝ್, ಅಟ್, ಲಾರ್, ತುಡ್, ಡುಂಡ್, ಸುಗಣ್, ವಿಕೃಜಿತ್, ಅಗ್ನಿಮಠ್, ಸುಹೃದ್, ಬುಧ್, ಗುಪ್, ಗುಘ್, ಲಂಬ್, ಕುಭ್, ಪ್ರಶಾನ್, ದಯ್, ಚರ್, ಚಲ್, ಜೀವ್, ನಿಶ್, ದ್ವಿಷ್, and ಲಿಹ್.

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom. & Voc. Sing.	<p>ಸರ್ವಕರ್ &c. + 4 ಸು = ಸರ್ವಕರ್ or ಸರ್ವಕಗ್ ; ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಕ್ or ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಗ್ ; ಸುವಲ್ ; ಸುಶ್ಲಾಕ್ or ಸುಶ್ಲಾಗ್ ; ಜಲಮುಕ್ or ಜಲಮುಗ್ ; ಮೈಲೇಚ್ or ಮೈಲೇಡ್ ; ಸುಯುಕ್ or ಸುಯುಗ್ ; ಜಿರ್ಝ್ ; ಅಟ್ or ಅಡ್ ; ಲುಟ್ or ಲುಡ್ ; ತುಟಿ or ತುಡ್ ; ಡುನ್ ; ಸುಗಣ್ ; ವಿಕೃಜಿತ್ or ವಿಕೃಜಿಡ್ ; ಅಗ್ನಿಮಠ್ or ಅಗ್ನಿಮಡ್ ; ಸುಹೃತ್ or ಸುಹೃಡ್ ; ಭುತ್ or ಭುಡ್ ; ಗುಪ್ or ಗುಬ್ ; ಗುಘ್ or ಗುಬ್ ; ಲನ್ ; ಕುಪ್ or ಕುಬ್ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ ; ದಯ್ ; ಚರ್ ; ಚಲ್ ; ಜೀವ್ ; ವಿಟ್ or ವಿಡ್ ; ದ್ವಿಷ್ or ದ್ವಿಷಡ್ ; ಲಿಟ್ or ಲಿಡ್.</p>	<p>ಸರ್ವಕರ್ &c. + 1 ಸು = ಸರ್ವಕರ್ or ಸರ್ವಕಗ್ &c.</p>

		Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom. & Voc. Dual.		,, &c. + ಲಿ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರೌ &c.	ಸರ್ವ ಕರ್ &c. + ಈ = ಸ ರ್ವ ಕರೈ &c.
,,	Plur.	,, &c. + ಅನ್ = ಸ ರ್ವ ಕರಃ &c.	,, &c. + ನ್ for f + ಇ = ಸರ್ವ ಕಂಠಿ &c.
Acc.	Sing.	,, &c. + ಅಂ = ಸ ರ್ವ ಕರಂ &c.	,, &c. + ಿ ಅಂ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರ್ or ಸರ್ವ ಕಗ್ &c.
,,	Dual.	ಸರ್ವ ಕರೌ &c.	,, &c. + ಈ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರೈ &c.
,,	Plur.	ಸರ್ವ ಕರಃ &c.	,, &c. + ನ್ + ಇ = ಸ ರ್ವ ಕಂಠಿ &c.
Inst.	Sing.	,, &c. + ಆ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರಾ &c.	
,,	Dual.	,, &c. + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸರ್ವ ಕಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
,,	Plur.	,, &c. + ಭಿಸ್ = ಸರ್ವ ಕಗ್ಭಿಃ &c.	
Dat.	Sing.	,, &c. + ಎ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರೈ &c.	
,,	Dual.	,, &c. + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸರ್ವ ಕಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
,,	Plur.	,, &c. + ಭ್ಯಿಸ್ = ಸರ್ವ ಕಗ್ಭಿಃ &c.	
Abl.	Sing.	,, &c. + ಅನ್ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರಃ &c.	
,,	Dual.	,, &c. + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸರ್ವ ಕಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
,,	Plur.	,, &c. + ಭ್ಯಿಸ್ = ಸರ್ವ ಕಗ್ಭಿಃ &c.	
Gen.	Sing.	,, &c. + ಅಸಃ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರಃ &c.	
,,	Dual.	,, &c. + ಓನ್ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರೋಃ &c.	
,,	Plur.	,, &c. + ಅಂ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರಾಂ &c.	
Loc.	Sing.	,, &c. + ಇ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರಿ &c.	
Loc.	Dual.	,, &c. + ಓನ್ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರೋಃ &c.	
,,	Plur.	,, &c. + ಸು = ಸರ್ವ ಕರೈಃ &c.	

XII. Bases ending in ತ being formed by an affix ending in ಅತ್ (ಅತು) ು. ಾಂತವತ್.

	Masculine.	Nenter.
Nom ... Singular.	ಾಂತವತ್ @ <i>lf</i> + ನ be- fore <i>f</i> + 4 ಸು = ಾಂತವಾ಼	ಾಂತವತ್ + 1 ಸು = ಾಂ ತವತ್
„ ... Dual.	„ + ನ್ before <i>f</i> + ಾ = ಾಂತವಂ ತೌ	„ + ಾ = ಾಂತವ ತ್ತಿ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ನ್ before <i>f</i> + ಅನ್ = ಾಂತ ವಂತಃ	„ + ನ್ before <i>f</i> + ಾ = ಾಂತವತಿ
Voc ... Singular.	„ + ನ್ before <i>f</i> + 4 ಸು = ಾಂ ತವ಼	„ + 1 ಸು = ಾಂತ ವತ್
„ ... Dual.	ಾಂತವಂತೌ	„ + ಾ = ಾಂತವತ್ತಿ
„ ... Plural.	ಾಂತವಂತಃ	ಾಂತವಂತಿ
Acc ... Singular.	„ + ನ್ before <i>f</i> + ಅನ್ = ಾಂತ ವಂತಂ	„ + 1 ಅಂ = ಾಂ ತವತ್
„ ... Dual.	ಾಂತವಂತೌ	ಾಂತವತ್ತಿ
„ .. Plural.	„ + ಅನ್ = ಾಂತ ವಂತಃ	ಾಂತವಂತಿ
Inst. ... Singular.	„ + ಆ = ಾಂತವತಾ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಾಂತವದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭಿನ್ = ಾಂತವದ್ಭಿಃ	
Dat ... Singular.	„ + ಎ = ಾಂತವತೇ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಾಂತವದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Dat ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸಃ = ಶಾಂತವದ್ಭ್ಯಃ	
Abl ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸಃ = ಶಾಂತವತಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಶಾಂತವದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸಃ = ಶಾಂತವದ್ಭ್ಯಃ	
Gen ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸಃ = ಶಾಂತವತಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸಃ = ಶಾಂತವತೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಂ = ಶಾಂತವತಾಂ	
Loc ... Singular.	„ + ಇ = ಶಾಂತವತಿ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸಃ = ಶಾಂತವತೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಶಾಂತವತ್ಸು	

XIII. Bases ending in ತ, being bases formed by the affix ಕೃತ್ಯ whether as present or future participle affix from FP roots and as only a present participle affix from roots of the 3rd class e. g. ದದತಃ, ಜಾಜ್ಞತಃ, ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಸೃತಃ, and ಜುಹ್ವತಃ.

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ದದತಃ &c. + ಸು = ದದತಃ &c.	ದದತಃ &c. + ಿ ಸು = ದದತಃ &c.
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಔ = ದದತೌ &c.	„ + ಈ = ದದತಿಃ &c.
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಸಃ = ದದತಃ &c.	„ + ಇ or + ನಃ before f + ಇ = ದದತಿ or ದದಂತಿ

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Voc ... Singular.	ವದತ್ &c.	ವದತ್ &c.
„ ... Dual.	ವದತೌ &c.	ವದತೇ &c.
„ ... Plural.	ವದತಃ &c.	ವದತಿ or ವದಂತಿ.
Acc ... Singular.	„ &c. + ಅಂ = ವದತಂ &c.	„ + ಿ ಅಂ = ವದತ್ &c.
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಔ = ವದತೌ &c.	ವದತೇ &c.
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅನ್ = ವದತಃ &c.	ವದತಿ or ವದಂತಿ &c.
Inst ... Singular.	„ &c. + ಅ = ವದತಾ &c.	
„ ... Dual. †	ವದದ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	ವದದ್ವಿಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Dat ... Singular.	ವದತೇ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	ವದದ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	ವದದ್ವಿಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Abl ... Singular.	ವದತಃ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	ವದದ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	ವದದ್ವಿಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Gen ... Singular.	ವದತಃ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	ವದತೋಃ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	ವದತಾಂ &c.	
Loc ... Singular.	ವದತಿ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	ವದತೋಃ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	ವದತಸ್ತು &c.	

XIV. Bases ending in ತ not being formed from FP roots and roots of the 3rd class as above though formed by the affix ಕೃತೃ from roots *e. g.* ವಚತ್, X ಜೋರಯತ್, C ಭೋಧಯತ್, D ಬುಭೋಃ ಧಿಸತ್ (present ಕಪ್), ವೀಷ್ಯತ್ (present ಕ್ಯನ್), ಯಾತ್ (present. 2nd class ending in ಅ), ತುವತ್ (present ಕ), and ಸುನ್ಯತ್ (present not being formed from roots as above), ದಾಸ್ಯತ್, ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ &c. (formed by ಕೃತೃ as future participle from other than FP roots).

		Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom. & Voc. Sing.		ವಜತ್ &c. + ನ before <i>f</i> + ४ ಸು=ವಜನ್ &c.	ವಜತ್ &c. + १ ಸು=ವಜತ್ &c.
„	Dual.	„ + ನ್ before <i>f</i> + ಲೆ =ವಜನ್ೌ, &c.	ವಜತ್ &c. (ಕವ್) + ನ್ before <i>f</i> + ಈ=ವಜನ್ನೀ, ಜೋರಯನೀ, ಬುಜೋಧಿವೆ ನೀ, ದೀವ್ಯತ್ (ಕೈನ್)+ನ್ before <i>f</i> + ಈ=ದೀವ್ಯ ನೀ, ಯಾತ್ (2nd class in ಲ)+ಈ or ಯಾತ್+ನ್ before <i>f</i> + ಈ = ಯಾತಿ or ಯಾನ್ನೀ, ತುದತ್ (ಕ) +ಈ or ತುದತ್+ನ್ before <i>f</i> + ಈ=ತುದತೀ or ತುದ ನೀ, ದಾಸ್ಯತ್&c. (future) +ಈ or ದಾಸ್ಯತ್ &c.+ ನ before <i>f</i> + ಈ=ದಾಸ್ಯತೀ &c. or ದಾಸ್ಯನೀ &c. ಸು ನ್ಯತ್ (others) + ಈ = ಸುನ್ಯತೀ.
„	Plur.	„ + ಅಸ್=ವಜತಃ &c.	„ &c.+ನ್ before <i>f</i> + ಇ=ವಜನ್ತಿ, &c.
Acc. Sing.		„ &c. + ನ್ before <i>f</i> + ಅಂ = ವಜನ್೦ &c.	„ &c. + १ ಅಂ = ವ ಜತ್ &c.
„	Dual.	ವಜನ್ೌ, &c.	„ &c. as in the nom. dual.
„	Plur.	ವಜತಃ &c.	ವಜನ್ತಿ, &c.
		„ &c. + ಲ = ವಜತಾ &c. as in the case of ದವತ್ above.	

XV. Bases ending in ಅನ್ *i. e.* in ನ with an antecedent ಅ, the ಅ of ಅನ್ being preceded by ವ or ಮ which is itself preceded by a consonant. *e. g.* ಸುಜಮನ್, ಸುಯುಧ್ಯನ್.

	Masculine and Feminine	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c. @ lp-f + ಸು = ಸುಜ ಮನ್ &c.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c. -f + ಸು = ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.
„ ... Dual.	„ @ lp + ಓ = ಸು ಜಮನ್ &c.	„ + ಈ = ಸುಜಮನ್ ಣಿ &c.
„ ... Plural.	„ @ lp + ಅನ್ = ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.	„ @ lp + ಇ = ಸು ಜಮನ್
Voc ... Singular.	„ + ಸು = ಸುಜ ಮನ್ &c.	„ + ಸು or ,, -f + ಸು = ಸುಜಮನ್ &c. or ಸುಜ ಮನ್ &c.
„ ... Dual.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.	ಸುಜಮನ್ಣಿ &c.
„ ... Plural.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.	ಸುಜಮನ್ಣಿ &c.
Acc ... Singular.	„ &c. @ lp + ಅಂ = ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.
„ ... Dual.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.	ಸುಜಮನ್ಣಿ &c.
„ ... Plural.	„ &c. + ಅನ್ = ಸುಜ ಮನ್ &c.	ಸುಜಮನ್ಣಿ &c.
Inst ... Singular.	„ &c. + ಅ = ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	„ -f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಜಮನ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	„ -f + ಭಿನ್ = ಸುಜಮನ್ಭಿಃ &c.	
Dat ... Singular.	„ + ಎ = ಸುಜಮನ್ಣೇ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	„ -f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಜಮನ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	„ -f + ಭ್ಯನ್ = ಸುಜಮನ್ಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Abl ... Singular.	„ + ಅನ್ = ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.	

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Abl ... Dual.	„ -f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	„ -f + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Gen ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣಃ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣೋಃ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಂ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣಾಂ &c.	
Loc ... Singular.	„ + ಇ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣಿ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣೋಃ &c.	
„ ... Plural	„ -f + ಸು = ಸುಚರ್ಮಸು &c.	

XVI. Other bases ending in ಮನ್ (M. F. and N.) or in ಅನ್ (M. N.) e. g. ಪಾಮನ್ (M. F. N.) ರಾಜನ್ (M.) ನಾಮನ್ (N.)

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ಪಾಮನ್ @ lp &c. -f + ಫ಼ ಸು = ಪಾಮಾ, ರಾ ಜಾ.	ಪಾಮನ್ -f + ಫ಼ ಸು = ಪಾ ಮ, ನಾಮ
„ ... Dual.	„ @ lp + ಫ಼ = ಪಾ ಮಾನೌ, ರಾಜಾನೌ	„ + ಈ or „ -p + ಈ = ಪಾಮನೀ or ಪಾಮ್ನೀ; ನಾಮನೀ or ನಾಮ್ನೀ
„ ... Plural.	„ @ lp + ಅಸ್ = ಪಾ ಮಾಸಃ, ರಾಜಾಸಃ	„ @ lp + ಇ = ಪಾ ಮಾನಿ, ನಾಮಾನಿ
Voc ... Singular.	„ + ಫ಼ ಸು = ಪಾಮ ನ್, ರಾಜನ್	„ + ಫ಼ ಸು or „ -f + ಫ಼ ಸು = ಪಾಮನ್ or ಪಾಮ; ನಾಮನ್ or ನಾಮ

		Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
„	... Dual.	ಪಾವನಾಂ, ರಾಜಾಂ	ಪಾಮನೀ or ಪಾವಿಷ್ಣಾ; ನಾಮನೀ or ನಾವಿಷ್ಣಾ
„	... Plural.	ಪಾವನಃ, ರಾಜಾಃ	ಪಾವನಾಃ, ನಾವನಾಃ
Acc	... Sing.	„ @ <i>lp</i> + ಅಂ = ಪಾವನಂ, ರಾಜಾನಂ	„ - <i>f</i> + \bar{I} ಅಂ = ಪಾಮ, ನಾಮ
„	... Dual.	ಪಾವನಾಂ, ರಾಜಾಂ	ಪಾಮನೀ or ಪಾವಿಷ್ಣಾ; ನಾಮನೀ or ನಾವಿಷ್ಣಾ
„	... Plural.	„ - <i>p</i> + ಅಸ್ = ಪಾಮ್ನುಃ, ರಾಜ್ಞಃ	ಪಾವನಾಃ, ನಾವನಾಃ
Inst	... Singular.	ಪಾಮನ್ - <i>p</i> + ಆ = ಪಾಮ್ನಾ, ರಾಜ್ಞಾ, ನಾಮ್ನಾ	
„	... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಪಾಮಭ್ಯಾಂ, ರಾಜಭ್ಯಾಂ, ನಾಮಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„	... Plural.	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ರಾಜಭಿಃ, ನಾಮಭಿಃ	
Dat	... Singular.	„ - <i>p</i> + ಎ = ಪಾಮ್ನೇ, ರಾಜ್ಞೇ, ನಾಮ್ನೇ	
„	... Dual.	„ - <i>f</i> + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಪಾಮಭ್ಯಾಂ, ರಾಜಭ್ಯಾಂ, ನಾಮಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„	... Plural.	„ - <i>f</i> + ಭ್ಯಃ = ಪಾಮಭ್ಯಃ, ರಾಜಭ್ಯಃ, ನಾಮಭ್ಯಃ	
Abl	... Singular.	„ - <i>p</i> + ಅಸ್ = ಪಾಮ್ನುಃ &c.	
„	... Dual.	„ - <i>f</i> + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಪಾಮಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„	... Plural.	„ - <i>f</i> + ಭ್ಯಃ = ಪಾಮಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Gen	... Singular.	„ - <i>p</i> + ಅಸ್ = ಪಾಮ್ನುಃ &c.	
„	... Dual.	„ - <i>p</i> + ಓಸ್ = ಪಾಮ್ನೋಃ &c.	
„	... Plural.	„ - <i>p</i> + ಆಂ = ಪಾಮ್ನಾಂ &c.	
Loc	... Singular.	„ + ಇ or - <i>p</i> + ಇ = ಪಾಮನಿ or ಪಾವಿಷ್ಣಿ &c.	
„	... Dual.	„ - <i>p</i> + ಓಸ್ = ಪಾಮ್ನೋಃ &c.	
„	... Plural.	„ - <i>f</i> + ಸು = ಪಾಮಸು &c.	

XVII. Numerals ending in ಅನ್ (*shat*) e. g. ಪಂಚನ್.

		Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.
Nom. Voc. & Acc.	Plural.	ಪಂಚನ್ + 1 ಅನ್ = ಪಂಚೆ
Inst. ...	Plural.	,, -f + ಛಿಸ್ = ಪಂಚಛಿಃ
Dat. Abl.	Plural.	,, -f + ಛ್ಯಸ್ = ಪಂಚಛ್ಯಃ
Gen. ...	Plural.	,, @ lp -f + ನಾಂ (ನ್ + ಅಂ) = ಪಂಚಾನಾಂ
Loc. ...	Plural.	,, -f + ಸು = ಪಂಚಸು

XVIII. Bases ending in ಇನ್, i. e. in ನ್ with an antecedent ಇ, ಸರ್ತಿನ್.

		Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom ...	Singular.	ಸರ್ತಿನ್ @ lp -f + 4 ಸು = ಸರ್ತಿಳ್	ಸರ್ತಿನ್ -f + 1 ಸು = ಸರ್ತಿಃ
,, ...	Dual.	,, + ಔ = ಸರ್ತಿನ್ೌ	,, + ಈ = ಸರ್ತಿನ್ಃ
,, ...	Plural.	,, + ಅನ್ = ಸರ್ತಿನ್ಃ	,, @ lp + ಇ = ಸರ್ತಿನ್ಃ
Voc ...	Singular.	,, + 4 ಸು = ಸರ್ತಿನ್	,, + 1 ಸು or -f + 1 ಸು = ಸರ್ತಿನ್ or ಸರ್ತಿಃ
,, ...	Dual.	,, + ಔ = ಸರ್ತಿನ್ೌ	ಸರ್ತಿನ್ಃ
,, ...	Plural.	,, + ಅನ್ = ಸರ್ತಿನ್ಃ	ಸರ್ತಿನ್ಃ
Acc ...	Singular.	,, + ಅಂ = ಸರ್ತಿನ್ಂ	,, -f + 1 ಅಂ = ಸರ್ತಿಃ
,, ...	Dual.	,, + ಔ = ಸರ್ತಿನ್ೌ	ಸರ್ತಿನ್ಃ
,, ...	Plural.	,, + ಅನ್ = ಸರ್ತಿನ್ಃ	ಸರ್ತಿನ್ಃ

		Masculine.	Neuter.
Inst	... Singular.	ನರ್ತಿನನ್ + ಆ = ನರ್ತಿನಾ	
"	... Dual.	"	-f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನರ್ತಿನಭ್ಯಾಂ
"	... Plural.	"	-f + ಭಿಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿನಿಃ
Dat	... Singular.	"	+ ಎ = ನರ್ತಿನೇ
"	... Dual.	"	-f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನರ್ತಿನಭ್ಯಾಂ
"	... Plural.	"	-f + ಭ್ಯಿಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿನಿಃ
Abl	... Singular.	"	+ ಅಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿನಃ
"	... Dual.	"	-f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನರ್ತಿನಭ್ಯಾಂ
"	... Plural.	"	-f + ಭ್ಯಿಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿನಿಃ
Gen	... Singular.	"	+ ಅಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿನಃ
"	... Dual.	"	+ ಓಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿನೋಃ
"	... Plural.	"	+ ಅಂ = ನರ್ತಿನಾಂ
Loc	... Singular.	"	+ ಇ = ನರ್ತಿನಿ
"	... Dual.	"	+ ಓಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿನೋಃ
"	... Plural.	"	-f + ಸು = ನರ್ತಿನಃ

XIX. Bases ending in ನ not having a penultimate ಅ or ಇ
e. g. ಧಾನ್.

		Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom	... Singular.	ಧಾನ್ -f + ಸು = ಧಾ	ಧಾನ್ -f + ಿ ಸು = ಧಾ
"	... Dual.	" + ಔ = ಧಾನ್ಔ	" + ಈ = ಧಾನೀ
"	... Plural.	" + ಅಸ್ = ಧಾನಃ	" + ಇ = ಧಾನಿ
Voc	... Singular.	ಧಾನ್	" + ಿ ಸು or -f + ಿ ಸು = ಧಾನ್ or ಧಾ
"	... Dual.	ಧಾನ್ಔ	ಧಾನೀ
"	... Plural.	ಧಾನಃ	ಧಾನಿ
Acc	... Singular.	ಧಾನಂ	" -f + ಿ ಅಂ = ಧಾ
"	... Dual.	ಧಾನ್ಔ	ಧಾನೀ
"	... Plural.	ಧಾನಃ	ಧಾನಿ
Other cases.	As in the case of ಕಾಮನ್ &c. above.		

XX. Bases ending in ಅಸ i. e. in ಸ್ with an antecedent ಅ, being formed by the affix ವಸು without the augment ಇಟ್.

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ಯ @ lp + ನ before f + ಿಸು = ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಿ	ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ಯ + ಿಸು = ವಿದ್ಯಸಿ = ವಿದ್ಯತ or ವಿದ್ಯದ
,, ... Dual.	,, @ lp + ನ before f + ಿಃ = ವಿದ್ಯಾಂಸೌ	,, @ sam. (p + ap) + ಈ = ವಿದುಷೀ
,, ... Plural.	,, @ lp + ನ before f + ಅಸ್ಯ = ವಿದ್ಯಾಂ ಸಃ	,, @ lp + ನ before f + ಇ = ವಿದಾಂಸಿ
Voc ... Singular.	,, + ನ್ + ಿಸು = ವಿ ದ್ಯಸ್ಯ	ವಿದ್ಯತ್ or ವಿದ್ಯದ್
,, ... Dual.	ವಿದ್ಯಾಂಸೌ	ವಿದುಷೀ
,, ... Plural.	ವಿದ್ಯಾಂಸಃ	ವಿದಾಂಸಿ
Acc ... Singular.	,, @ lp + ನ before f + ಅಂ = ವಿದ್ಯಾಂ ಸಂ	ವಿದ್ಯತ್ or ವಿದ್ಯದ್
,, ... Dual.	ವಿದ್ಯಾಂಸೌ	ವಿದುಷೀ
,, ... Plural.	,, @ sam. (p + ap) + ಅಸ್ಯ = ವಿದುಷಃ	ವಿದಾಂಸಿ
Inst ... Singular.	ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ಯ @ sam. (p + ap) + ಆ = ವಿದುಷಾ	
,, ... Dual.	,, @ ದ್ for f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ವಿದ್ಯದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
,, ... Plural.	,, @ ದ್ for f + ಭಿಸ್ = ವಿದ್ಯದ್ಭಿಃ	
Dat ... Singular.	,, @ sam. (p + ap) + ಏ = ವಿದುಷೇ	
,, ... Dual.	ವಿದ್ಯದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
,, ... Plural.	,, @ ದ್ for f + ಭ್ಯಸ್ಯ = ವಿದ್ಯದ್ಭ್ಯಃ	
Abl ... Singular.	,, @ sam. (p + ap) + ಅಸ್ಯ = ವಿದುಷಃ	
,, ... Dual.	ವಿದ್ಯದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
,, ... Plural.	ವಿದ್ಯದ್ಭ್ಯಃ	

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Gen ... Singular.	ವಿಧುಷಃ	
„ ... Dual.	,, @ sam. (p + ap) + ಓನ್ = ವಿಧುಷೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	,, @ sam. (p + ap) + ಅಂ = ವಿಧುಷಾಂ	
Loc ... Singular.	,, @ sam. (p + ap) + ಇ = ವಿಧುಷಿ	
„ ... Dual.	ವಿಧುಷೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	,, ಡ್ for f + ಸು = ವಿಧುಷುಃ	

XXI. Bases ending in ಅನ್ being formed by the affix ವಸು with the augment ಇಟ್ e. g. ಪೇಚಿವಸನ್.

As in the case of ವಿಧುಷನ್, with this difference that when the ವ of ವಸು is *samprásaranated* the ಇ of the augment ಇಟ್ should be rejected e. g. ಪೇಚುಷಃ, ಪೇಚುಷಾ, ಪೇಚುಷೋ, ಪೇಚುಷೋಃ, ಪೇಚುಷಿ, (Neuter dual) ಪೇಚುಷೀ.

XXII. Bases ending in ಅನ್ being formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ other than ವಸು e. g. ಗರೀಯನ್.

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ಗರೀಯನ್ @ lp + ನ್ before f + ಿ ಸು = ಗರೀಯನ್	ಗರೀಯನ್ + ಿ ಸು = ಗರೀಯನ್
„ ... Dual.	,, @ lp + ನ್ before f + ಏ = ಗರೀಯಾಂಸು	,, + ಈ = ಗರೀಯುಷೀ
„ ... Plural.	,, @ lp + ನ್ before f + ಅನ್ = ಗರೀಯಾಂಸುಃ	,, @ lp + ನ್ before f + ಇ = ಗರೀಯಾಂಸಿ

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Voc ... Singular.	„ + ನ್ before f + ಿ ಸು = ಗರೀಯನ್	ಗರೀಯಃ
„ ... Dual.	ಗರೀಯಾಂಸೌ	ಗರೀಯಸೀ
„ ... Plural.	ಗರೀಯಾಂಸಃ	ಗರೀಯಾಂಸಿ
Acc ... Singular.	„ @ lp + ನ್ be- fore f + ಅಂ = ಗರಿ ಯಾಂಸಮ್	„ + ಿ ಅಮ್ = ಯಃ
„ ... Dual.	ಗರೀಯಾಂಸೌ	ಗರೀಯಸೀ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಗರೀಯ ಸಃ	ಗರೀಯಾಂಸಿ
Inst ... Singular.	ಗರೀಯಸ್ + ಆ = ಗರೀಯಸಾ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗರೀಯೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ಗರೀಯೋಭಿಃ	
Dat ... Singular.	„ + ಎ = ಗರೀಯಸೇ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗರೀಯೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗರೀಯೋಭ್ಯಃ	
Abl ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಗರೀಯಸಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗರೀಯೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗರೀಯೋಭ್ಯಃ	
Gen ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಗರೀಯಸಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓನ್ = ಗರೀಯಸೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಆಂ = ಗರೀಯಸಾಂ	
Loc ... Singular.	„ + ಇ = ಗರೀಯಸಿ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓನ್ = ಗರೀಯಸೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಗರೀಯಸ್ಯು	

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Abl ... Singular.	„ + ಅನ್ = ಸುಮನಸಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಮನೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸುಮನೋಭ್ಯಃ	
Gen ... Singular.	„ + ಅನ್ = ಸುಮನಸಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓನ್ = ಸುಮನೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಂ = ಸುಮನಸಾಂ	
Loc. ... Singular.	„ + ಇ = ಸುಮನಸಿ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓನ್ = ಸುಮನೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಸುಮನಸ್ತು	

XXIV. Bases ending in ಅನ್ being formed by ಕ್ವಿನ್ from roots *e. g.* ಕ್ರನ್ as in ಪಿಂಡಕ್ರನ್.

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom. & Voc. Sing.	ಕ್ರನ್ + ಿ ಸು = ಕ್ರಃ	ಕ್ರನ್ + ಿ ಸು = ಕ್ರಃ
„ Dual.	„ + ಔ = ಕ್ರಸೌ	„ + ಔ = ಕ್ರಸೀ
„ Plur.	„ + ಅನ್ = ಕ್ರಸಃ	„ + ನ್ before f + ಇ = ಕ್ರಂನಿ
Voc. Sing.	„ + ಅಂ = ಕ್ರಸಂ	„ + ಿ ಅಂ = ಕ್ರಃ
„ Dual.	„ + ಔ = ಕ್ರಸೌ	ಕ್ರಸೀ
„ Plur.	„ + ಅನ್ = ಕ್ರಸಃ	ಕ್ರಂನಿ
Other cases.	As in the case of ಗರೀಯಾನ್	

XXV. Bases ending in ಸ without a penultimate ಅ. e. g. ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್, ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್, ಸುಪಿಸ್, ಸುಶಂಸ, ಸುತುಸ್.

		Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom. & Voc.	Sing.	ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ &c. + ಿಸು = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ &c.	ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ + ಿಸು = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ &c.
"	Dual.	" + ಔ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ್ಠಾ &c.	" + ಈ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷೀ &c.
"	Plur.	" + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಃ &c.	" @ lp + ನ before f + ಇ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಿಂಃ &c.
Acc.	Sing.	" + ಅಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಂ &c.	" + ಿ ಅಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ &c.
"	Dual.	" + ಔ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ್ಠಾ &c.	ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷೀ &c.
"	Plur.	" + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಃ &c.	ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಿಂಃ &c.
Inst.	Sing.	ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ &c. + ಅ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಾ &c.	
"	Dual.	" + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
"	Plur.	" + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Dat.	Sing.	" + ಎ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷೇ &c.	
"	Dual.	" + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
"	Plur.	" + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Abl.	Sing.	" + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಃ &c.	
"	Dual.	" + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
"	Plur.	" + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಭ್ಯಃ &c.	

		Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Gen.	Sing.	„	+ ಅನಃ = ಸುಜ್ಞೋತಿಷಃ &c.
„	Dual.	„	+ ಓನಃ = ಸುಜ್ಞೋತಿಷೋಃ &c.
„	Plur.	„	+ ಅಂ = ಸುಜ್ಞೋತಿಷಾಂ &c.
Loc.	Sing.	„	+ ಇ = ಸುಜ್ಞೋತಿಷಿ &c.
„	Dual.	„	+ ಓನಃ = ಸುಜ್ಞೋತಿಷೋಃ &c.
„	Plur.	„	+ ಸು = ಸುಜ್ಞೋತಿಷ್ಠು or ಸುಜ್ಞೋತಿಷಸು &c.

XXVI. Numerals ending in ಷ. (*shat*) e. g. ಷಷಃ.

		Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.
Nom, Voc. & Acc.	Plural.	ಷಷಃ + ಾ ಅನಃ = ಷಷಃ = ಷಷಃ or ಷಷಃ
Inst. ...	Plural.	„ + ಛಿನ್ = ಷಷ್ಛಿಃ
Dat. & Abl.	Plural.	„ + ಙ್ಯನ್ = ಷಷ್ಙ್ಯಃ
Gen. ...	Plural.	„ + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಷಷ್ಠಾಂ
Loc. ...	Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಷಷ್ಠು

OBSERVATIONS.

(1.) ಎಕ which, as we have seen, is a *sarvanāma* word as well as a numeral should be declined like ಸರ್ವಃ, but in the plural only when it means “some” and in the singular only when it means “one.”

(2.) The words signifying “two” “three” and “four” are irregular as regards declension and will be referred to by and by.

(3). The declension of numbers from five upwards is according to the models already given ; only their gender as well as their final letters should be borne in mind. Thus, ವಿಂಶತಿ is to be declined like a feminine base in ಇ ; ತ್ರಿಂಶತ and other numbers ending in ತ, like a feminine base in ತ ; and ಶತ like a masculine or neuter base in ಲ.

(4). Numbers like ವಿಂಶತಿ and others which cannot be used in all genders, even when they qualify words of a different gender, should be used only in their own gender e. g. ವಿಂಶತೀಃ ಪುರುಷಾನ್ ವಶ್ಯೆ “see twenty men” ; ಪಂಚಾಶದ್ಭಿಃ ಹಯೈಃ “with fifty horses.” But they may be used also in the form of their singular whatever may be the number of the words they qualify, agreeing with them only in case (M. M. 258). e. g. ವಿಂಶತೀಂ ಪುರುಷಾನ್ ವಶ್ಯೆ “see twenty men ; ಪಂಚಾಶತಾಂ ಹಯೈಃ “with fifty horses” ; ತ್ರಿಂಶತಾಂ ವದ್ಭಿಃ “by thirty elders” ; ಷಷ್ಠಿಃ ಶಿಶುವಃ “sixty boys” ; ಶತಂ ಫಲಾನಿ “hundred fruits.”

(5) The above numbers which cannot be used in all genders may at option be used as substantives, the words which they qualify being put in the genitive case (M. M. 258.) e. g. ಶತಶ್ರುಣಾಂ ವಿಂಶತೀಃ = ವಿಂಶತೀಃ ಶತ್ರುವಃ “twenty enemies” ; ದಾಸೀನಾಂ ಶತಂ = ಶತಂದಾಸ್ಯಃ “a hundred slaves.”

(6) The *survanāma* words ಉಭ and ಉಭಯ are of course to be declined like ಸರ್ವ ; only it should be remembered that the former is dual only while the latter is singular and plural only.

(7) The declension of the words ನೇನು, ಪೂರ್ವ, ಪರ, ಅವರ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ, ಉತ್ತರ, ಅಪರ, ಅಧರ and ಸ್ವ which are said to be optionally *survanāma* in certain cases may be like that of ಸರ್ವ or of ಕಾಂತ at option in those cases, though in other cases it must be like that of ಸರ್ವ only e. g. *nom.* and *voc. pl* ನೇನು, ಪೂರ್ವ, ಪರ, ಅವರ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ, ಉತ್ತರ, ಅಪರ, ಅಧರ, ಸ್ವ = ನೇಮೇ or ನೈವಣಃ ; ಪೂರ್ವೇ or ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ ; ಪರೇ or ಪರಾಃ ; ಅವರೇ or ಅವರಾಃ ; ದಕ್ಷಿಣೇ or ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಃ ; ಉತ್ತರೇ or ಉತ್ತರಾಃ ; ಅಪರೇ or ಅಪರಾಃ ; ಅಧರೇ or ಅಧರಾಃ ; ಸ್ವೇ or ಸ್ವಾಃ.

(8) The words ಪ್ರಥಮ, ಚರಮ, ಅಲ್ಪ, ಅರ್ಧ and ಕತಿಪಯ which are optionally *sarvanāma* in the nominative and vocative plural without being *sarvanāma* in other cases may have their form in those cases and number like that of ಸರ್ವ or of ಕಾಂತ at option, though in other cases they should be declined only like ಕಾಂತ e. g. ಪ್ರಥಮೇ or ಪ್ರಥಮಾಃ ; ಚರಮೇ or ಚರಮಾಃ ; ಅಲ್ಪೇ or ಅಲ್ಪಾಃ ; ಅರ್ಧೇ or ಅರ್ಧಾಃ ; ಕತಿಪಯೇ or ಕತಿಪಯಾಃ.

(9). The declension of *sarvanāma* words ವಿಕೃತ, ಸಮ, ಸಿಮ, and ಎಕತರ is exactly like that of ಸರ್ವ and of the words ತ್ವತ್ and ಭವತ್ (ಭವತು) like that of similar *non-sarvanāma* words ending in ತ. i. e. like that of ಶಾಂತವತ್ and ಧನವತ್ respectively.

(10) The declension of the *sarvanāma* words ಕತರ, ಕತಮ, ತತರ, ತತಮ, ಯತರ, ಯತಮ, ಎಕತಮ, ಅನ್ಯ, ಅನ್ಯತರ, and of all the pronouns is irregular and will be referred to by and by.

(11) Secondary nouns are declined in accordance with the rules relating to other crude nouns. But those formed from words denoting time by the affixes ತರಪ್ and ತಮಪ್ and by ತನ (ತನ್ಯ &c.) provided they are appellative words ending in consonants or ಅ is in the locative case not only made to take the case affix after the secondary affixes, but also the case affix may optionally be inserted before the secondary affixes and after the original crude words, this latter case affix being such as the crude words would have taken if they were themselves to take the case affix. (VI. 3. 9 ; VI. 3. 17.) e. g. ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನ = ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನ ತರೇ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನತಮೇ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನತನೇ or ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನೇತರೇ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನೇತಮೇ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನೇತನೇ; but ರಾತ್ರಿ = ರಾತ್ರಿತರಾಯಾಂ &c.



PART V.

Compound and irregular nouns and noun roots .

CHAPTER I.

COMPOUND NOUNS.

1. The additional meaning conveyed by an expression, besides its literal meaning, or besides the meaning of its separate portions, is called the *ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ*, "function" of that expression. (B. 964).

2. Sanskrit grammarians reckon five such functions belonging to five different kinds of expressions :—

(I). *ಸನಾಧ್ಯಂತಧಾತುರೂಪವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ*, or that which belongs to roots that end in *ಸನ್* or in other verbal derivation affixes.

(II). *ಕೃದ್ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ*, or that which belongs to words ending in primitive affixes.

(III). *ಎಕಶೇಷವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ*, "partial remainder" or that which invests a noun with the power to represent other similar nouns which the sense of an expression includes but which do not actually appear in that expression.

(IV). *ತದ್ಧಿತವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ*, or that which belongs to what ends with a secondary affix.

(V). *ಸಮಾಸವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ*, or that which belongs to compound words. (B. 964).

3. An expression explanatory of the force of the function is called its *ವಿಗ್ರಹ*, "analysis or solution." This is of two kinds,

(1) ಲೌಕಿಕ, "popular," and ಅಲೌಕಿಕ, "technical." For example, taking the compound word ಭೂತಪೂರ್ವ, the explanation "ಪೂರ್ವಂ ಭೂತಃ," is the popular solution, but "ಪೂರ್ವ+ಅಪ್, ಭೂತ+ಸು," is the technical analysis of the expression (B. 964).

4. A ಸಮೂಹ, compound, means an "aggregation" (B. 961), and this is effected by compounding a word or words with another word. But this rule, as being a rule which relates to complete words, not merely to affixes and roots or other crude bases out of which the words are constructed, is to be understood to apply only to those words which are ಸಮರ್ಥ, that is, words the senses of which are connected. For example, taking the rule which will hereafter be noticed, and according to which one noun may combine with another which is in the genitive case, supposing that there are two such expressions as "a binder of sheaves" and "ignorant of books," we cannot make such a compound word as "a binder of books" or "bookbinder," by taking the word *books* from the second expression, and the word *binder* from the first expression, because the word *binder* in the instance above mentioned is connected in sense not with *books*, but with *sheaves* (B. 962).

5. Classified with reference to the nature of the words compounded, compounds range themselves under the following classes :—

(I). Those formed by joining a word ending with personal affixes to another word ending in the same manner.

(II). Those formed by compounding a word ending as above, with a word ending in a case affix.

(III). Those formed by compounding a word ending in a case affix, with another word ending in a personal affix.

(IV). Those formed by compounding a word ending in a case affix with a word ending in the primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ or in other primitive affixes.

(V). Those formed by compounding a word ending in a

case affix with another word ending in the same manner. (Sid. I. 450).

6. The following are examples of the first four kinds :—

(I). ಖಾದತಮೋದತಾ, *an operation wherein there was the expression "Eat and rejoice."*

(II). ಕೈಂತವಿಚಕ್ಷಣಾ, *an operation wherein there was the command "Cut O skilful one !"*

(III). ಪರೈಫೂಷಯತ್, *he decorated fully.*

(IV). ಕಟಪೂ, *a dice player*; ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಾ, *a tigress*; ಅಶ್ವಕ್ರೀಡಿನಿ, *a female bought in exchange for a horse (a cow or the like)*; ಕಚ್ಛಪಿ, *a female tortoise.*

7. In ordinary language there are only two instances of the use of compounds which fall under the first three of the above-mentioned classes *viz.*, (1) that in which the negative particle ನ್ನ in the form of ಅ is used with verbs in order to express censure of the action denoted by the verbs, and (2) that in which the verb ಜಿಹ್ವಿಸಿ is used with a word which is its object, in order to denote an agent who frequently does the act signified by the verb. *e. g.*, (1) ಅ+ಪಚನಿ in such a sentence as ಅಪಚನಿಸ್ವಂತಿಜಾಲ್ಪಾ. "You scoundrel, do you cook badly?" (Sid. I. 370) (2) ಜಿಹ್ವಿಸ್ತಂ ಏತಿ, a "habitual mountain-destroyer." (II. I. 72; Sid. I. 369).

8. If these two instances are kept out of account, the compounds which are admissible in ordinary language, as distinguished from the language of the Vedas, will be found to consist of the last two classes. (Sid. I. 320). These compounds are of five kinds. The first is that which is destitute of any peculiar name, being merely a compound. The second is that called ಅವ್ಯಯಾಭಾವಾ, *avyayibhāvaḥ*, in which, for the most part, the sense of the first of its elements is the main one, or the independent one on which the other depends. The third is that called ತತ್ಪುರುಷಾ, *tatpurushaḥ*, in which for the most part the sense of the last of its elements is the main one. A sub-division of the *tatpurusha*

class is called ಕರ್ಮಧಾರಯಾ, *karmadhārayah*. A sub-division of the *karmadhāraya* class is called ದ್ವಿಗುಣ *dviguṇ*. The fourth kind is called ಬಹುವ್ರಿಹಿ, *bahuvrīhī*, in which for the most part the sense of some different word is the main one to which the sense of the compound epithet is subordinate. The fifth is that called ದ್ವಂದ್ವಾಹ *dvandvāḥ* in which for the most part the sense of both the elements is the main one, neither being subordinate to the other (B. 961). A more detailed explanation of these different kinds of compounds is as follows.

9. The first kind of compound consists of those which are formed by a word entering into composition with ಇವ. Thus, ವಾಸರ್ಥವಿವ, "*like a word and its meaning.*" So also where the privative ನಾ in the form of ನ with no other alteration than what it has sustained by dropping its indicatory final letter enters into composition with the word ಏಕದಾ or the like. (B. 965, 1011). Thus ನ+ಏಕದಾ=ನೈಕದಾ, *not at one time*. So also, ನ+ಮೇರು=ನಮೇರು ನಾರಾಜ, ನಾನ್ಮರೀಯ. (Sid. I. 370).

10. The *avyayībhāva* compounds are formed when an indeclinable word is compounded with another word, the indeclinable having the sense of a *case affix*, or *near to*, or *prosperity*, or *adversity*, or *absence of the thing*, or *departure*, or *not now*, or *the production of some sound*, or *after*, or *order of arrangement*, or *simultaneousness*, or *likeness*, or *possession*, or *totality*, or *termination*, or *according to*, (including under it the idea of *correspondence*, *severality*, *succession*, *not passing beyond something*, and *likeness*). (II. 1. 6.) Examples illustrating the formation of these compounds will be given hereafter.

11. Observe that the sense of *likeness* occurs above twice i. e., once as one of the principal senses enumerated, and again as one of the four subordinate senses included under the principal sense of *according to*. This is owing to the fact that an *avyayībhāva* compound in the sense of "*likeness*" can be made when the likeness refers to a quality, as well as when it refers to other things. Thus ಸಹರಿ which means "*like ಹರಿ*" may be employed as an adverb when some one is said to do an act as Hari does

it, as well as an adjective when it means that a person resembles Hari in his qualities. (Sid. I. 326).

12. But notwithstanding the above grammatical rule as to *avyayibhāva* compounds being formed only from indeclinables having certain senses, modern practice allows such compounds to be formed from all indeclinables, whatever their senses may be. (Sid. I. 321).

13. But some indeclinable words can be compounded with other words to form *avyaibhāva* compounds only in certain senses and under certain circumstances as follows :—

(1). *ನೌ* only when it signifies *absence of* and not *difference between*. (Sid. I. 369). *e. g.*, ಅನಶ್ವಃ as an *avya. comp*=*the absence of a horse* but not *that which is different from a horse* which it may mean if taken as a *tatp. comp*.

(2). *ಯಥಾ* when it does not signify *likeness*. (II. 1. 7) *e. g.*, ಯಥಾವೃದ್ಧಂ ಭ್ರಾಕ್ಷ್ಯಣಾನಾಮನ್ತ್ರಯಸ್ವ, *call all those brahmans who are old*; here ಯಥಾವೃದ್ಧಂ is *avya comp*, but ಯಥಾವೇವವತ್ತ್ವಃ ತಥಾಯಜ್ಞಾದತ್ತ್ವಃ; *as is Devadatta, so is Yagnādatta*; here *likeness* is meant, and so the *comp.* is not *avya comp.*

(3) *ಯಾವತ್* when it does not refer to an unknown quantity. (II. 1. 8). *e. g.*, ಯಾವಮತ್ರಬ್ರಾಕ್ಷ್ಯಣಾನಾಮನ್ತ್ರಯಸ್ವ; “*as many brahmans call, as there are plates*;” here as the number of plates is an ascertained quantity, the *comp.* is an *avya*, but ಯಾವದ್ಧತ್ತಂ ತಾವದ್ಧತ್ತಂ “*as much as was given, so much was eaten*”; here the quantity is not known, and so there is no *avya comp.*

(4). *ಅಭಿ* and *ಪ್ರತಿ* signifying *towards*, only when the sense of the word with which they are to be compounded, taken along with the action in connection with which the compound word is to be used, is directly connected in sense with the latter word, as a sign is in respect of that which it indicates (II. 1. 14). *e. g.*, ಅಭ್ಯಗ್ನಿ ಕಲಭಾಸತನ್ರಿ, *the insects fall towards the fire*; ಪ್ರತ್ಯಗ್ನಿ ಕಲಭಾಸತನ್ರಿ, *the insects fall towards the fire*; here as the falling of the insects towards the fire is directly connected in sense with

the fire, because the insects purposely fall into the fire, owing to the attraction of the fire, the comp. is *avya* ; but ವೈಕ್ಷಂಪ್ರತಿಕಲಘಟಕ ಪತೆನ್ನಿ, *the insects fly about the tree* ; here the sense is not of " towards" and there is no *avya* comp. ಗ್ರಾಮಂಪ್ರತೀಗತಃ, *he returned to the village* ; here ಪ್ರತಿ only gives the sense of returning to a place from which the person returning had previously come and so there is no *avya* comp.

(5). ಅನು signifying *near to or alongside of*, only when the word with which it is to be compounded is circumstanced as described in the case of ಅಫಿ and ಪ್ರತಿ above (II. 1. 15, 16). *e. g.*, ಅನು ವನಮಕನಿರ್ಗತಃ, " the lightning went near the forest."

14. And no composition can take place with the following indeclinables to form *avya* compounds :—

- (1). ಸಮಯಃ, ನಿಕಮಃ, ಆರಾತ್ (Sid. I. 324) ;
- (2). ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್ (Sid. I. 325) ;
- (3). ಸ್ವಯಂ, ನಾಮಿ (II. 1. 25, 27).

15. And in some cases compounds formed by the composition of indeclinables with other words do not become *avya* compounds, but *tatp* compounds (see *tatp* comp).

16. In some cases, however, words not being indeclinables are compounded with other words to form *avya* compounds. These are only exceptional cases and are as follows :—

(1). Words called *sankhya* with words denoting family ; the word *family* signifying not only ancestors and descendants together, but also teachers and pupils spoken of as constituting one set of scholars (II. 1. 19). *e. g.*, ದ್ವೈ+ಮುನೀ ; ವಿಕಮಿಕತಿ+ಭಾರವಾ ಜಾಃ. (see *tat* comp).

(2). Optionally the words ಪಾರಂ and ಮಧ್ಯಂ becoming respectively ಪಾರೆ and ಮಧ್ಯೆ with words in the genitive case (II. 1. 18). *e. g.*, ಪಾರೆ+ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ=ಮಧ್ಯೆ+ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ (see *tatp* comp).

(3). Words called *sankhya* with words denoting rivers if the compound word formed is intended to express an aggregate. (II. 2. 20). e. g., ಸಪ್ತ+ಸಂಗಾಃ ಪಂಚ+ನದಯಃ (see *tatp* comp).

(4). Words denoting rivers, with other words, when the compound words formed are intended to denote things other than that expressed by the compound words, and are appellative. (II. 1. 21). e. g., ಉನ್ನತಾ+ಸಂಗಾ because the compound word is to express the name of a country. But no *avya* compound can be formed between ಕೃಪಾ and ಮೇಠಿ, as these together do not express a thing different from that denoted by them. Nor can an *avya* compound be formed between ಶೀಘ್ರ and ಸಂಗಾ though they together express a country, since they do not form the name of that country. (see *bah* comp).

17. Observe that the *avyayibhava* compounds formed by the composition of *sankhya* words with words denoting a set of scholars may be used to express figuratively their doctrine also. (Sid. I. 332).

18. And it must be remarked that the term *avyayibhava* includes also all other kinds of compounds, which, after being formed, become indeclinable, as they sometimes do, as will be seen by and by (I. 1. 41).

19. When a word which governs another word, or which qualifies another word, or which otherwise determines the sense of another word is compounded with it, the compound word so formed is called a *tatpurusha* compound. And it is of two kinds :—

(1). That in which the meanings of both the members of the compound refer to the same person or thing; this is called ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣತತ್ಪುರುಷಃ and it is also called *karmadhārayah* (I. 2. 42).

(II). That in which the meanings of the members of the compound refer to different persons or things (B. 995). This may be called ವ್ಯಧಿಕರಣತತ್ಪುರುಷಃ.

20. The word *tatpuruṣa* which is a compound word belonging to the class of compounds under consideration shows by its form alone how one of the most common kinds of this class is to be formed ; for like ತತ್ in the expression, which is=ತಸ್ಯ minus the case affix, there should be a word in the genitive case, and it should be compounded with another word, which, like ವುರುಷ, is connected in sense with it as a governing word. .e. g., ರಾಜ್ಞಿ+ವುರುಷಿ and ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸ್ಯ+ಕಂಬಲಿ are *tatp.* compounds.

21. The rule that the word to be compounded with the word in the genitive case should be a governing word necessarily requires that these words should not be in apposition (ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣ) with each other, i. e. should not denote the same thing. (II. 2. 11). Thus, there can be no composition of the *tatpuruṣa* kind between such word as ತಕ್ಷಕಸ್ಯ, and ಸರ್ಪಸ್ಯ, if both ತಕ್ಷಕ and ಸರ್ಪ denote the same thing.

22. And it has been said specially that there can be no composition between a word in the genitive case and the following words :—

(1). An indeclinable ; (2) an ordinal number ; (3) words which mean satisfied ; (4) words formed by the primitive affixes ಕತ್ಯ, ಕಾನಬ್, and ತವ್ಯ (not ತವ್ಯತ್) (II. 2. 11).

23. And it has been also said that the word to be compounded with the word in the genitive case should not be a word denoting qualities simply, as distinguished from words denoting qualities in connection with those who have them, and from words denoting the state or condition of qualities. Thus, between the words ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸ್ಯ and ಕುಕ್ಕಾಃ there could be no composition, if the word ಕುಕ್ಕಾ means white simply, and not a white thing such as tooth &c. (II. 2. 11 ; Sid. I. 345).

24. And there can be no composition between a word in the genitive case and the following words :—

(1). A passive present participle formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ from verbal roots denoting desire, knowledge, worship, or respect. (II. 2. 12). *e. g.*, ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂ, cannot be compounded with ಮತಃ or ಬುದ್ಧಃ or ಪೂಜಿತಃ.

(2). A word formed, in order to give the sense of location, by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ from verbal roots denoting fixedness, motion, or eating (II. 2. 13). *e. g.*, ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂ cannot be compounded with ಆಸಿತಂ or ಗತಂ or ಭಾಕ್ತಂ.

(3). Words formed by the primitive affix ತ್ಯುಚ್, or by the primitive affix ಅಕ in the sense of agent (II. 2. 15), except when the word formed by the affix ಅಕ is used with a word in the genitive case in order to form a compound word denoting profession or occupation, (ಜೀವಕಾ) (II. 2. 17), and except when the words ending in ಕ are ಯಾಜಕ, ಪೂಜಕ, ಪರಿಚಾರಕ, ಪರಿವೇಚಕ, ವೇಧಕ, ಸ್ನಾಪಕ, ಅನ್ವಾಪಕ, ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ, ಉದ್ಯುತಕ, ದೋಷತೃ, ಭರ್ತೃ, ರಥಗಣಕ, ಪತಿಗಣಕ. (II. 2. 9). *e. g.*, there is no composition between ಅನಾಂ and ಸ್ರಷ್ಟಾ or between ಬದನಸ್ಯ and ಪಾಚಕಃ. But ಇಕ್ಷುಣಾಂ+ಭಕ್ಷಿಕಾ; for in ಭಕ್ಷಿಕಾ, ಅಕ has not the sense of an agent and ದಂತಾನಾಂ+ಲೇಖಕಃ; for the compound word applies to a profession.

25. And words cannot be compounded with words in the genitive case when the latter words are circumstanced as follows :—

(1). When the genitive affix of the word has the sense of *among*. Thus between ನ್ಯಾಣಾಂ and ದ್ವಿಜಃ, there is no composition when they occur in the phrase ನ್ಯಾಣ್ಯಾಂದ್ವಿಜಃಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಃ (II. 2. 10). But there can be composition between ನ್ಯಾಣಾಂ and ಶ್ವೇತತರಃ.

(2). When the genitive affix is used with the force of an accusative case in connection with a word formed by primitive affixes from roots by reason of the former word being the object of the action denoted by the roots, the word denoting the agent of the action being at the same time used along with the latter word. (II. 3. 66 ; 2. 14) *e. g.* there can be no composition between ಗವಾಂ and ದೋಷಃ in the expression ಗವಾಂ ದೋಷಃ ಗೋಪೇನ.

(3). When the word in the genitive case being used with words formed from roots by the primitive affix ಅಕ expresses the agent of the action denoted by the latter words. (II. 2. 16) *e. g.*, there is no composition between ರಾಜ್ಞಃ and ಸಾಮಿಕಾ.

(4). When the genitive affix is used with the force of an accusative affix as it may be, when the intention is merely to point out the bare connection between the word having the affix and the nouns derived from the following verbal roots :—

(a) (1) ದಹ, (2) ಈಹ, (3) ಕೃಷ್ in the sense it takes when preceded by ಉಪ+ಸುಟ್, *i. e.*, in the sense of *to utter* (4) ನಾಥ್ in the sense of *to bless* (5) X ಜಸು *to injure* (6) X ಜಸು *to beat* (7) ಹನ್ preceded by ನಿ + ಪ್ರ, or ನಿ, or ಪ್ರ, or ಪ್ರ+ನಿ, and used in the sense of *to smite or slay* (8) X ಕ್ರಧ್ *to injure or kill* (9) X ಪಿಷ್ *to injure* (10) X ನಟ *to injure* (11) ಷಣ್ and (12) ಹೃ preceded by ಏ+ಅವ, the last two roots meaning *to stake at play or to deal or bargain* (II. 3. 53, 55. to 57).

(b). Roots giving the sense of *to remember* or *to recollect* (II. 3. 52).

(c). Roots giving the sense of affliction by disease, the agent of the action being a word derived from the same roots by affixes signifying their state or condition (II. 3. 54). *e. g.*, there is no composition between (1) ಸರ್ಪಿಷಃ and ದಯನು or ಈಕನು (2) ಎಥೊದಕಸ್ಯ and ಉದ್‌ಸ್ಕರಣ, (3) ಸರ್ಪಿಷಃ and ನಾಥನಂ, (4) ಚೌರಸ್ಯ and ಉಜ್ಜ್ವಲನಂ, (5) ಚೌರಸ್ಯನಿಪ್ರಹಣನಂ or ನಿಹನನಂ or ಪ್ರಹಣನಂ or ಪ್ರಣಿಹನನಂ ; (6) ಚೌರಸ್ಯ and ಉನ್ನಾಟನಂ or ಕ್ರಾಢನಂ or ವೇಷಣ ; (7) ಶತಸ್ಯ and ವ್ಯವಹರಣಂ or ಪಣನಂ ; (8) ಮಾತುಃ and ಸ್ಮರಣಮ್ ; (9) ಚೌರಸ್ಯ and ರುಜಂ (10) ರೋಗಸ್ಯ and ರುಜಂ.

(d) When the genitive affix is used with the force of the instrumental affix as it may be when the intention is merely to point out the bare connection between the word having the affix, and the nouns derived from the root ಜ್ಞಾ used not in the sense

of knowledge. *e. g.*, there is no composition between ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞಃ and ಜ್ಞಾನಂ (II. 3. 51).

(e). When the genitive affix is used with the force of the locative affix, as it may be, when the word taking the affix is a word denoting time, and is used in conjunction with another word formed by affixes having the force of the secondary affix ಕೃತ್ವಸುಚ್ (II. 3. 64), the intention being merely to point out the bare connection between the former and the latter word. *e. g.*, there is no composition between ದ್ವಿವೃತ್ತಃ and ಭೋಜನಂ and ಪಂಚಕೃತ್ಯಾನ್ವಃ and ಭೋಜನಂ.

26. The following however are words with which, contrary to the above rules, a word in the genitive case can be compounded; *viz.*,

(A) Words denoting qualities.

Words formed by the secondary affix ತರಜ್ (Sid. I. 343)
e. g., ಸರ್ವೇಷಾಂ+ಶೈತರಜಃ.

(B). Ordinal numbers.

(1). The word ದ್ವಿತೀಯ, ತೃತೀಯ, ಚತುರ್ಥ, and ತುರೀಯ, provided that the word in the genitive case signifies a thing having parts, and is numerically distinguished by unity (II. 2. 3). *e. g.*, ಬಿಕಾಯಾಃ+ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ, &c. But there can be no composition between ಭಕ್ಷಾಣಾಂ and ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ, &c.

27. And though, as has been said, the relation between words forming *tatp.* compounds should be that which exists between a governing and a governed word, still such a compound can be formed in one instance between words in the genitive case and other words, though the relation between them is not strictly of that kind. This is when the latter words are words denoting time, and the words in the genitive case are words denoting the agent of an action the duration of which is measured by that time (II. 2. 5). *e. g.*, ಜಾತಕೃತ್ಯು+ಮಾಸಃ.

28. And it may be observed that in a *tatp.* compound of

the common form, the composition is generally between two words. But in one case there may be more than two words, i. e., when words denoting time are compounded with words denoting the agent of an action the duration of which is measured by that time; for in such a case the words denoting time, as well as the numerals which qualify them, may be compounded with the words denoting the agent of the action whose duration is measured by that time. e. g., ದೈಅಕನಿ+ಜಾತಸ್ಯ (Sid. I. 35.)

29. And the name *tatpurusha* is by an extension of its original signification applied also to compounds formed somewhat differently and which consist mainly of compounds formed by the composition,

(1). of words denoting objects of comparison, with words denoting objects with which the comparison is made. e. g., ಘನಃ ಇವ+ಕೃಷ್ಯಮಃ ಹೂನಸ್ಯ ಇವ+ಗದ್ಗದಾ. (II. 1. 57).

(2). of words denoting objects that are qualified, with words denoting objects that qualify. e. g., ನಿ(ಉ+ಉತ್ಪಲಂ. (II. 1. 57).

(3). of words which when used along with other words have, by implication, attached to them the sense of the affix ಜ್ವಿ, with the latter words. (II. 1. 51). e. g., ಶ್ರೇಣಯಃ+ಕೃತಾಃ.

(4). of the words ಕತರ and ಕತಮ with other words called *jati* for the purpose of interrogation. (II. 1. 63). e. g. ಕತರಃ+ಕಜಃ ಕತಮಃ+ಕಜಃ

(5). of the word ಕಿಂ, when it implies contempt or censure, with other words. (II. 1. 64). e. g. ಕಿಂ+ರಾಜಾ in ಕಿಂರಾಜಾಯೂನರಕ್ಷತಿ, "what king is he who does not protect?"

(6). of words denoting colours with other words of the same description. (II. 1. 69). e. g., ಕೃಷ್ಣಃ+ಸಾರಂಗಃ.

(7). of the indeclinable primitive ನ್ಞಾ in the form of ಅ before words beginning with consonants, and of ಅನ್ before words beginning with vowels, with words whose sense it determines, (II. 2. 6 ; V. 3. 73, 74) provided that the compound word de-

notes what is different from and not simply the absence of that which is denoted by the latter words. (Sid. I. 368). *e. g.*, ಅನಶ್ವೇತಿ (See *arya comp.*).

(8). of the indeclinable particle ಕೌ, with other words (II. 2. 18). *e. g.*, ಕೌಪುರುಷಃ.

(9). of the indeclinable word ಸ್ವಯಂ and ಸಾಮಿ, with words formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ (II. 1. 25, 27). *e. g.*, ಸ್ವಯಂ or ಸಾಮಿ+ಕ್ತೇಂ or ಪೀತಂ or ಭುಕ್ತಂ.

(10). of the words called *upapadāh* in connection with particular verbal affixes, with primitive nouns formed by those affixes, provided these nouns are not indeclinables, and if indeclinables are only indeclinables ending in ಅಮ್, *i. e.*, are formed by the affix ಣಮೂಲ್ and similar affixes (II. 2. 19, 20). *e. g.*, ಕೌಭಕಾರಃ, ಸ್ವಾದುಂ ಕಾರಂಭುಜ್ಞ (indeclinable ending in ಅಮ್); but ಕಾಲಭೋಕ್ತಂ (no composition, because the indeclinable does not end in ಅಮ್)

(11). Provided however that :—

(a). no composition should take place with a primitive indeclinable noun ending in ಅಮ್ in the case in which the words ಅಗ್ರಿ, ಪ್ರಥಮಂ, and ಪೂರ್ವಂ are the *upapadāh* upon which indeclinables formed by ಣಮೂಲ್ are dependent (III. 4. 24 ; II. 2. 20. Sid. I. 380). *e. g.*, ಅಗ್ರಿಭೋಜಃ ; ಪ್ರಥಮಂಭೋಜಃ ; ಪೂರ್ವಂಭೋಜಃ (no comp).

(b). composition may or may not take place with an indeclinable ending in ಅಮ್ in the following cases :—

Section. A.

(i). Between the word ಉಪದಂಶಂ which is such an indeclinable, and the word in the instrumental case upon which it is dependent. (III. 4. 47 ; II. 2. 21). *e. g.*, ಮೂಲಕೋನೋಪದಂಶಂ (no comp) or ಮೂಲಕೋಪದಂಶಂ (comp).

(ii). Between indeclinable primitive words formed by ಣಮೂಲ್ from roots having the sense of "to give pain, injure, or kill" and the word in the instrumental case upon which they are dependent, provided that another word derived from a root and governing the same object as the indeclinable word itself is used along with that word (III. 4. 48 ; II. 2. 21). *e. g.*, ದುಃಖೋಪಘಾತಂ or ದುಃಖೇನೋಪಘಾತಂ ಗಾಃಕಾಲಯತಿ. But ದುಃಖೇನೋರಮಾಹತ್ಯಗಾಃಕಾಲಯತಿ (here ಆಹತ್ಯ governing ಖೋರಂ and ಕಾಲಯತಿ governing ಗಾಃ, there is no composition).

(iii). Between ಉಪೇಡಂ, ಉಪರೋಧಂ, and ಉಪಕರ್ಮತಿ (from I ಕೃಪ್, not VI ಕೃಪ್) and the words in the instrumental or locative case upon which they are dependent (III. 3. 49 ; II. 2. 21). *e. g.*, ಪಾಶೋಪಮೇಡಂ or ಪಾಶ್ವಯೋರುಪಮೇಡಂಶೇತಿ ; ಪಾಶೋಪಮೇಡಂ or ಪಾಶೋಪಮೇಡಂ ಭ್ರಾಮುಪಮೇಡಂಶೇತಿ ; ವೃಜೋಪರೋಧಂ or ವೃಜೋಪರೋಧಂ or ವೃಜೋಪರೋಧಂ ಗಾಃಸಾಧಯತಿ ; ಪಾಶೋಪಕರ್ಮಂ or ಪಾಶೋಪಕರ್ಮಂ or ಪಾಶೋಪಕರ್ಮಂ, ಧಾನಾಶಯಕರ್ಮಾತಿ.

(iv). Between words formed by ಣಮೂಲ್ and the instrumental or locative words upon which they are dependent, when close contact or measure of length is implied. (III. 3. 50 ; II. 2. 21). *e. g.*, ಕೇಶಗ್ರಾಹಂ or ಕೇಶೇನಗ್ರಾಹಂ or ಕೇಶೇನುಗ್ರಾಹಂ ಸುಧ್ಯುಕ್ತೇ ದ್ವ್ಯಂ ಗುಲೊತ್ಕರ್ಮಂ or ದ್ವ್ಯಂ ಗುಲೊತ್ಕರ್ಮಂ or ದ್ವ್ಯಂ ಗುಲೊತ್ಕರ್ಮಂ ದ್ವ್ಯಂ ಗುಲೊತ್ಕರ್ಮಂ.

(v). Between words formed by ಣಮೂಲ್ and accusative or ablative words upon which they are dependant, when haste or angerness is implied (III. 4. 52, 53 ; II. 2. 21). *e. g.*, ಯಪ್ಪಿಗ್ರಾಹಂ or ಯಪ್ಪಿಗ್ರಾಹಂಯದ್ಯಂಶೇತಿ ; ಶಯ್ಯೋತ್ಥಾಯಂ or ಶಯ್ಯೋತ್ಥಾಯಂಯದ್ಯಂಶೇತಿ ; ರಂಧ್ರಾಪಕರ್ಮಂ or ರಂಧ್ರಾಪಕರ್ಮಾತ್ಪಯಃಪಿಪತಿ ; ಭ್ರಾಪ್ಯಾಪಕರ್ಮಂ or ಭ್ರಾಪ್ಯಾಪಕರ್ಮಂ ದಪಕರ್ಮವಪೂಪಾನಾಭಯತಿ.

(vi). Between a word formed by ಣಮೂಲ್ and the accusative word upon which it is dependent, provided it is (a) a svanga word which denotes a transient thing (ಅಭ್ರವಸ್ತುತ್ವಂ) or (b) any other svanga word, if the sense implies that what is denoted by it is fully affected. (III. 4. 54, 55. II. 2. 21). *e. g.*, (a) ಬ್ರೂವಿಶ್ವೇದಂ or ಭ್ರೂವಂವಿಶ್ವೇದಂಕಥಯತಿ "he says with a frown." (b) ಅಕ್ಷಿಸಿ

ಕಾಣಂ or ಅಕ್ಷಿಣೀನಿಕಾಣಂಜಲ್ಪತಿ. "He speaks with shut eyes" ಉರೈ ಪ್ರತಿಜೇವಂ or ಉರೈಪ್ರತಿಜೇವಂಯುಧ್ಯಂತೆ "they fight with breasts rubbed (against each other).

(vii). Between words formed by ಣಮೂಲ್ from the roots ವಿಕ್, ಪತ್, ಪದ್, and ಸ್ತಂದ್, and words in the accusative case upon which they are dependent, provided the sense implied in connection with the latter words is that of "all," and the sense implied in connection with the former words is "frequently," i. e., when, if the words are used without composition, the former or latter words will have to be repeated. (III. 4. 56 ; Sid. I. 475 ; II. 2. 21). e. g., ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಂ or ಗೇಹಂಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಂ or ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶವಾಕ್ತೆ ; ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಸೂತಂ or ಗೇಹಂಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಸೂತಂ or ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಸೂತವಾಕ್ತೆ ; ಗೇಹಮವಸ್ಕಂದಮಾಕ್ತೆ ; and so on.

(viii). Between ಅತ್ಯಾಸಂ and ತರ್ಪಂ in the sense of interval and an accusative word denoting time upon which they are dependent. (III. 4. 57 ; II. 2. 21). e. g., ದ್ವೈಹಾತ್ಯಾಸಂ or ದ್ವೈಹ ತರ್ಪಂ or ದ್ವೈಹಮತ್ಯಾಸಂ or ದ್ವೈಹತರ್ಪಂಗಳಾಸೂಯತಿ.

(ix). Between ಅದೇಶಂ and ಗ್ರಾಹಂ and the accusative word upon which they are dependent. III. 4. 58 ; II. 2. 21). e. g., ನಾಮಾದೇಶಂ or ನಾಮಾಗ್ರಾಹಂ or ನಾಮಾದೇಶಂ or ನಾಮಾಗ್ರಾಹಂ ಆಹ್ವಯತಿ.

Section B.

(x). Between ಕಾರಂ and other indeclinables when irony is implied (III. 4. 5. II. 2. 21). e. g., ಉಚ್ಛೇಷಕಾರಂ ; ನಿಚ್ಛೇಷಕಾರಂ.

(xi). Between ಕಾರಂ and ತಿರೈಕ್ if the sense implied is that of completion. (III. 4. 60 ; II. 2. 21). e. g., ತಿರೈಕ್ಕಾರುಗತಂ "having completed it, he went away."

(xii). Between ಕಾರಂ and ಭಾವಂ, and secondary words formed from *svanga* words by the affixes ತು or ಥಾ, and the words

ವಿನಾ and ನಾನಾ. (III. 4. 61, 62 ; II. 2. 21). *e. g.* ಮುಖತೇಕಾರಂ, ಮುಖತೇಭಾವಂ, ನಾನಾಕಾರಂ, ನಾನಾಭಾವಂ, ವಿನಾಕಾರಂ, ವಿನಾಭಾವಂ, ವಿಕರಣಕಾರಂ, ವಿಕರಣಭಾವಂ.

(xiii). Between ಭಾವಂ and (1) ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂ, and (2) ಅನ್ವಿತೃ, if the sense is that of 'agreement' or 'concord' (III. 4. 63, 64) *e. g.*, ತೂಷ್ಣೀಭಾವಂ, ಅನ್ವಿತೃವಂ.

(12). And provided further that in the cases mentioned in section B. the words ಕೃತ್ಯ and ಭೂಯ or ಕೃತ್ಯಾ and ಭೂತ್ಯಾ may optionally be substituted for ಕಾರಂ and ಭಾವಂ, composition taking place when ಕೃತ್ಯ and ಭೂಯ are so used (II. 20 22 ; III. 4. 59 to 64). *e. g.*, ಉದ್ದೇಶಕೃತ್ಯ ; ಉದ್ದೇಶಭೂಯ ; ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತಕೃತ್ಯ ; ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತಭೂಯ ; ತಿರುಣಕೃತ್ಯ ; ತಿರುಣಕೃತ್ಯಾ ; ಮುಖತೇಕೃತ್ಯ ; ಮುಖತೇಕೃತ್ಯಾ ; ಮುಖತೇಭೂಯ ; ಮುಖತೇಭೂತ್ಯಾ ; ನಾನಾಕೃತ್ಯ ; ನಾನಾಕೃತ್ಯಾ ; ನಾನಾಭೂಯ ; ನಾನಾಭೂತ್ಯಾ ; ವಿನಾಕೃತ್ಯ ; ವಿನಾಕೃತ್ಯಾ ; ವಿನಾಭೂಯ ; ವಿನಾಭೂತ್ಯಾ ; ವಿಕರಣಕೃತ್ಯ ; ವಿಕರಣಕೃತ್ಯಾ ; ವಿಕರಣಭೂಯ ; ವಿಕರಣಭೂತ್ಯಾ ; ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂಭೂಯ ; ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂಭೂತ್ಯಾ ; ಅನ್ವಿತೃಯ ; ಅನ್ವಿತೃತ್ಯಾ.

(13). Of the particles in list I. Chapter 2 of Part I. with words other than primitive, when they are not *Karmapravācchānyāḥ* (II. 2. 18. Sid. I. 376, 377). *e. g.*, ದುಷ್ಟುರುಷಃ.

(14). Of the same particles when they operate as *gati* prefixes, as well as the words entitled, as we have already seen, to that technical name by an extension of its meaning, with the primitive words from the roots with reference to which they are said to be *gati* prefixes (II. 2. 18). *e. g.*, ಉದಚಾರಃ, ಉರಣೀಕೃತಂ.

30. The words which can be compounded thus specially to form *tatp.* compounds are, it must be noted, in the same case (ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣಂ) except when *upapadaḥ* are compounded with nouns as stated above and except when the particles in list I of Chapter II. Part I. are compounded with words other than primi-

tive, for, in the latter case, the words to be compounded with them should stand as follows :—(Sid. I. 376).

Secondary member in the comp. ...	Principal member in the comp. ...	Examples.
(a) (1) ಏ if it qualifies words meaning "gone" & so forth. ...	Words in the nominative case. ...	ಏಗತಃ+ಅಚಾರ್ಯಃ
(b) (1) ಅತಿ if it qualifies words meaning "went over or beyond" and so forth. ...	Words in the accusative case. ...	ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಃ+ಮಾಲಾಂ
(c) ಆವ if it qualifies words meaning "cried out" and so forth. ...	Words in the instrumental case. ...	ಆವಹೃಷ್ಟಃ+ಕೇಶಿಲಃ
(d) ವರಿ if it qualifies words meaning "weary" and so forth.	Words in the dative case. ...	ವರಿಗಲ್ಲನಃ+ಅಧ್ಯಯನಾಯಾ
(e) ನಿರ್ if it qualifies words meaning "gone out" and so forth. ...	Words in the ablative case. ...	ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಃ+ಕಾಶಾಽಽಬ್ಯಾಃ

31. But notwithstanding anything said to the contrary above, no composition can take place between words expressive of equality or similarity, or words formed by passive primitive affixes, and words called *jāti* (II. 1. 68 ; Sid. I. 365) or between the word ಈವತ್ and words which do not denote qualities (II. 2. 7, Sid. I. 368). e. g., ದೊಜ್ಯತದನಃ (no comp.) ಈವದ್ವೀತಂ (no comp).

32. The following also are compounds to which the name *tatpurusha* has been extended.

Secondary member in the comp. ...	Principal member in the comp. ...	Examples.
Words in the accusative case. (II. 1. 24, Sid. I. 337, 376)	(1) ಕೈತ (2) ಅತೀತ (3) ಪತೀತ (4) ಗತ (5) ಅತ್ಯಸ್ತ (6) ಗಮಿ (7) ಗಾಮಿ (8) ಬುಭುಕ್ಷು (9) ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ (10) ಆಪನ್ನ.	(1) ಕೈಷ್ಣಂ+ಕೈತ (2) ದುಃಖಂ+ಅತೀತ (3) ನರಕಂ+ಪತೀತ (4) ಗ್ರಾಮಂ+ಗತ (5) ತರಂಗಾರ್+ಅತ್ಯಸ್ತ (6) ಗ್ರಾಮಂ+ಗಮಿ (7) ಗ್ರಾಮಂ+ಗಾಮಿ (8) ಅನ್ನಂ+ಬುಭುಕ್ಷು (9) ಸುಖಂ+ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ (10) ಜೀವಿಕಾಂ+ಆಪನ್ನ.
Word: denoting time in the accusative case. (II. 1. 28) ...	Words formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ or its sub.	ವಾಸಂ+ಪ್ರಮಿತಕಿ.
ಒಟ್ಟಾ in the accusative case, provided the comp. word formed is intended to imply censure. (II. 1. 26).	Do Do	ಒಟ್ಟಾಂ+ರೂಢಕಿ (a rash person) ಒಟ್ಟಾಂ+ಪುಣ್ಯತಕಿ (an undutiful person).
Words denoting time in the accusative case. (II. 1. 29) ...	Words which though not formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ or its sub. denote whatever is connected throughout with the time expressed by the secondary member.	ಮುಹೂರ್ತಂ+ಸುಖಂ. ಸರ್ವರಾತ್ರಿಂ+ಶೋಭನಾ

Words in the instrumental case. (II. 1. 30). ...

Words denoting quality, the quality being that which is caused instrumentally by what is denoted by the secondary member...

ಕಂಕುಲಯಾ+ಖಂಡೆ ; ಕಿರಿಣಾ+ಕಾಣ. But no composition between ಅಕ್ಷಾ "by the eye," and ಕಾಣ "blind," for the blindness is not caused by the eye.

Do. (II. 1. 30) Do. ...

The word ಅರ್ಥ, "wealth," the wealth being caused by what is denoted by the secondary member. ...

ಧಾನ್ಯೇನ+ಅರ್ಥಃ

Do. (II. 1. 31 ; Sid. I. 339) Do. ...

The words ಸೂರ್ಯ, ಸದೃಶ, ಸಮ, ಕಲಹ, ನಿವುಣ, ಮಿಶ್ರ, whether preceded by *upasargāh* or otherwise and ಕ್ಷಣ and ಅವರ.

(1) ಮಾನೇನ+ವೂರ್ವ (2) ಮಾತ್ರಾ)+ಸದೃಶ (3) ಪಿತಾ)+ಸಮ (4) ಅಸಿನಾ+ಕಲಹ. (5) ವಾಚಾ+ನಿವುಣ. (6) ತಿಲೇನ+ಮಿಶ್ರ ; ಗುಡೇನ+ಸಂಮಿಶ್ರ (7) ಅಚಾರೇಣ+ಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಷಣ (8) ಮಾನೇನ+ಅವರ.

Words in the instrumental case. (II. 1. 31) ...

Words denoting "less," "minus," "deficient" "defective." ...

(1) ಮಾನೇನ+ಊನ (2) ಮಾನೇನ+ವಿಕಲ.

Words in the instrumental case in the sense of 'agent' or "instrument." (II. 1. 32, 33; Sid. I. 340, note 24) ...

Words formed by primitive affixes whether or not preceded by *gati* or words having the special relation called ಕಾರಕ (*Kāraka*)

ಹರಿಣಾ+ತ್ರಾತ, ಹರಿಣಾ+ಪರಿತ್ರಾತ, ಹರಿಣಾ+ಭಯತ್ರಾತ, ಹರಿಣಾ+ಭಯಪರಿತ್ರಾತ, ನಬ್ಯೇ+ಭಿನ್ನ, ನಬ್ಯೇ ನಿರ್ಭಿನ್ನ, ಕಾಕೇನ+ಪೇಯ, ವಾತೇನ+ಭೇದ್ಯ

which will be explained hereafter.

Words denoting condiments and being in the instrumental case. (II. 1. 34). ...

Words denoting food. ...

ದಧಿ+ಓದನಃ

Words denoting things mixed with food and being in the instrumental case. (II. 1. 35)...

Do Do

ಸುಡೇನ+ಮಿಶ್ರ

Words in the dative case. (II. 1. 36). ...

Words which denote that which is a material for the purpose of being made into that which is denoted by the secondary member of the comp. ...

(1) ಯಾಪಾಯ+ದಾರು
(2) ಕುಂಡಲಾಯ+ಹಿರಣ್ಯ.
But no composition between ರಂಧನಾಯ and ಸ್ಥಾಲೀ, for the ರಂಧನಂ is not a product of the vessel.

Words in the dative case. (II. 1. 36). ...

The word ಅರ್ಥ "on account of" and the words ಬಲಿ, ಹಿತ, ಸುಖ, and ರಕ್ಷಿತ ...

(1) ಬಾಹ್ಯಕಾಯ+ಅರ್ಥಂ
(2) ಕುಬೇರಾಯ+ಬಲಿ
(3) ಗವೇ+ಹಿತಂ or ಸುಖಂ or ರಕ್ಷಿತಂ

Do. (Sid. I. 391).

ಅಲಂ.

ಕುಮಾರ್ಯೈ+ಅಲಂ

Words in the ablative case. (II. I. 37).

The words ಭಯ, ಭೀತ, ಭೀತಿ, ಭೀಮ, ನಿರ್ಘತ, ಜುಗುಪ್ಸಿತ, ಉಪರತ.

(1) ಕೋರಾತ್+ಭಯ or ಭೀತ or ಭೀತಿ or ಭೀಮ
(2) ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್+ನಿರ್ಘತ
(3) ಅಧರ್ಮಾತ್+

ಜುಗುಪ್ಸಿತ, (4) ಯೋಗಾತ್
+ಉಪರತ.

Words in the
ablative case. (II.
1. 38). ...

The words ಅಜೀತ,
ಅಪ್ರೀಡೆ, ಮುಕ್ತ, ಪತಿತ,
ಅಪತ್ರಸ್ತ

(1) ಸುಖಾತ್+ಅಜೀತ
(2) ಕಲ್ಪನಾತ್+ಅಪ್ರೀಡೆ
(3) ಚಕ್ರಾತ್+ಮುಕ್ತ (4)
ಸ್ವರ್ಗಾತ್+ಪತಿತ (5)
ತರಂಗಾತ್+ಅಪತ್ರಸ್ತ.

Words signify-
ing (1) "a little"
(2) "near" and (3)
"far" and also the
word ಕೃಚ್ಛ) in the
ablative case. (II.
1. 39). ...

Words formed by
the primitive affix
ಕ್ or its sub. .

(1) ಸ್ತೋಕಾತ್ or ಅ
ಲ್ಪಾತ್+ಮುಕ್ತ (2) ಅಸ್ತಿ
ಕಾತ್ or ದೂರಾತ್ or ಕೃ
ಚ್ಛಾತ್+ಅಗತಃ.

Words in the
locative case (II. 1.
40, 41). ...

The words (1) ಕಾಂಡ
(2) ಧೂರ್ತ (3) ಕಿತವ
(4) ವ್ಯಾಡೆ (5) ಪ್ರವೀಣ
(6) ಸಂವಿತ (7) ಅನ್ತರ
(meaning "midst")
(8) ಅಧಿ (meaning a
thing that exists)
(9) ಪಟು (10) ಪಣಿಕ್
(11) ಕುಕಲ (12) ಚಪ
ಲ (13) ನಿವುಣ (14)
ಸಿದ್ಧ (15) ಕುಷ್ಠ
(16) ಪಕ್ವೆ (17) ಬಂಧ.

(1) ಅಕ್ಷೇಷು+ಕಾಂಡಃ
or ಧೂರ್ತಃ or ಕಿತವಃ ;
(2) ಪಾಂಕಾಸ್ಯೆ+ಸಿದ್ಧಃ (3)
ಆತಪಿ+ಕುಷ್ಠಃ (4) ಸ್ಥಾ
ಲ್ಯಾಂ+ಪಕ್ವೆ (5) ಚಕ್ರಿ+
ಬಂಧಃ.

Do (II. 1. 42).

Words meaning
aquatic birds, the
compound words
formed denoting
censure.

ತಿರ್ಥೆ+ಧ್ಯಾಂಹೇ or ಕಾ
ಕಃ.

Do (II. 1. 43)... Words formed by the passive primitive affix ಯತ್, this affix signifying "necessity".
 ವೂಸೆ+ದೇಯಂ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಢೆ+ಗೇಯಂ.

Do (II. 1. 44).. Words denoting anything, if the compound words are intended to be appellative. ...
 ಅರಣ್ಯೆ+ತಿಲಕಾಃ;ವನೆ+ಕನೆ ರುಕಾಃ

The word ತತ್ರ, and words in the locative case denoting parts of the day or the night (II. 1. 45, 46). And also any word in the locative case, if the compound word formed is to express contempt (II. 1 47). ...
 Words formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ಷ or its sub...
 (1) ತತ್ರ+ಭುಕ್ತಂ; (2) ಪೂರ್ವಾಢೆ or ಅಪರರಾ ತ್ರಿ+ಕೃತಂ; (3) ಅವತಪ್ತಿ + ಕಾಲಸ್ಯತಂ (4) ಉದಕೆ +ವಿಶೇಣಂ (5) ಪ್ರವಾಢೆ +ಮಾತ್ರತಂ (6) ಭಸ್ಮನಿ+ಕುತಂ.

33. Observe that in a few cases there can be no composition to form *tatp.* compounds between words in the instrumental case in the sense of agent or instrument, and words formed by primitive affixes. Thus ಲೂನವಾಢ್ and ಛಿನ್ಮವಾಢ್ cannot be compounded with ದಾತ್ರೀಣ or ಪರಕುನಾ(ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) (Kās. on II. 1. 32).

34. It must further be noted that the words ಅಪೇತ,ಅಪೋಧ ಮುಕ್ತ,ಸತಿತ, and ಅಪತ್ರಸ್ತ, can be compounded with only a few words in the ablative case, most words in that case not being compoundable with the words in question. So, there can be no composition between the words ಭೂಜನಾತ್ and ಅಪತ್ರಸ್ತ, or between ಪ್ರಾಸಾ ದಾತ್ and ಸತಿತ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ).

35. And contrary to the rules permitting the composition of words denoting objects qualified with those which denote the objects that qualify, composition is specially forbidden in the following cases :—

(1) In such expressions as ರಾಮೋಜಾಮದಗ್ನ್ಯಃ ; ಅರ್ಜುನಃ ಕಾರ್ತವೀರ್ಯಃ (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) (Sid. I. 360).

(II) When the qualifying word is a word signifying a point of the compass or a number (II. 1. 50), except in the following cases :—

(a) When the sense of the comp. is that of an appellative. Thus, there may be a composition between ಪೂರ್ವ and ಇಕ್ಷ್ವಾಕಾಮಸಾಮಿಾ, and between ಸಪ್ತ and ಮಿಷಯಃ, the resultant compounds being ಪೂರ್ವೀಕ್ಷ್ವಾಕಾಮಸಾಮಿಾ, “the town of ಇಕ್ಷ್ವಾಕಾಮಸಾಮಿಾ in the east’ and ಸಪ್ತಮಿಷಯಃ, ‘the seven sages’ (the constellation of the Great Bear). But there could be no composition in ಉತ್ತರಾ ವೃಕ್ಷಾಃ “northern trees,” and in ಪಂಚಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಃ “five brahmins.”

(b) When the comp. is to take a secondary affix (II. 1. 51). Thus, ಪೂರ್ವ and ಶಾಲಾ may be compounded when the comp. is afterwards to take the secondary affix ಣ, the comp. word being ಪೂರ್ವಕಾಲಃ “one who is in the eastern hall ;” again ಮಹಾ and ಮಾತುರ್ from ಮಾತೃ when they are to take the secondary affix ಅಣಃ may be compounded making the comp. word ಮಾಣೃತುರಃ; “one who has six mothers.”

(c) When the comp. would take an additional member after it, as in the case of a *bah.* comp. being formed, consisting of the former comp. and another word. Thus, ಪಂಚ and ಸೋ may be compounded as a *tatp.* comp. when this comp. together with the word ಧನ has to be formed into the *bah.* comp. ಪಂಚಗವಧನ “whose wealth consists of five cows.” So ದ್ವಿ and ಅಹನಿ may be compounded into a *tatp.* comp. when this comp. together with the word ಜಾತಸ್ಯ has to be formed into a *tatp.* comp. as has been already seen.

36. There are three other cases in which a numeral may be compounded with another word to form a *tatp. comp.* and they are

(I) when the words with which it is to be compounded are the names of rivers, the sense implying their junction. *e. g.*, ಪಂಚ+ಗಂಗಾ=ಪಂಚಗಂಗಾ, "at the meeting of the five rivers Ganges"; and ದ್ವಿ+ಯಮುನಾ=ದ್ವಿಯಮುನಾ "at the meeting of the two rivers Jamna."

(II). when the sense of the comp. formed by joining it with another word is that of an aggregate. *e. g.*, ಪಂಚ+ನೋ=ಪಂಚನವಾ "an aggregate of five cows" (II. 4. 17).

(III). when the numeral is ಎಕ *e. g.*, ಎಕೇ+ನಾಫಃ. (II. 1. 49).

37. When a numeral notwithstanding the general restriction admits of composition in the manner referred 'to in (b) and (c) of para 35, and in (11) of para 36, the comp. formed is called a *drigu comp.* (II. 1. 52).

38. There is a class of *karmadhāraya* compounds in which only a part of the member which is the qualifying word remains in the comp. the other part being *lopated*. Thus, in the example ಕರ್ತೃಪೂಜಿತ, *the king beloved by the people of his era*, the proper analysis of which consists of the words ಕರ್ತೃಪೂಜಿತಪೂಜಿತ, the word ಪೂಜಿತ 'beloved' is *lopated* (B. 1008). So also is the formation of the comp. (1) ವೀವಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಃ, (2) ಕಾಕಸೂರ್ಯಃ, (3) ಕೃತವನಾಕೃತಃ, (4) ಅಜಾತ್ವಲ್ಯಃ. But nowhere in *Pāṇini* or in other works a list of such compounds is given.

39. Other better defined cases are,

(a) When words denoting objects of comparison are compounded with those which denote the objects with which they are compared ; for in this case the word ಇವ which occurs when the comp. is resolved into its elements is invariably *lopated*. *e. g.*, ಘನ+ಇವ+ಶ್ಯಾಮಃ=ಘನಃ+ಶ್ಯಾಮಃ. (II. 1. 55).

(b). When a word formed by the affix ತಃ is compounded

with another word ; in this case the expression ತರ is invariably *lopated*. e. g., ನೈವಾಂ+ಶೈತರಃ=ನೈವಾಂ+ಶೈತಃ. (Sid. I. 343).

40. When a collection of more words than one employed to denote the same thing as another word, is compounded, the comp. thus formed is a *bahuvrihi* comp. (II. 2. 23, 24) and the comp. is called ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣ ಪದಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿಃ, when the words compounded refer in sense to the same thing before composition, and ವೈದಿಕರಣಪದಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿಃ, when they refer to different things. Thus, ಹೀತಃ +ಅಂಬರಃ, employed to denote one "whose garments are yellow," i. e., *Hari*, when compounded, is a ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣ ಪದಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿಃ. So the indeclinable ಅಪ್ಪಿ+ಕ್ಷೀರಂ employed to denote whatever has milk, i. e., a cow, is a compound of the same kind. In these examples, the two words compounded refer to the same thing. But in the examples ದೇವಾಕೃತಿಃ, "one who has the shape of God," and ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಪ್ರಭಃ, "one who has the brightness of the lightning," the words compounded refer before their union to different things, and the compounds come therefore under the class of ವೈದಿಕರಣಪದಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿಃ.

41. There are certain *bah.* compounds, of this description in which one of the words in entering into composition may drop a portion of it by *lopation*. These words are those derived from a root coming after ಽ and other *upasargáh*, and the parts *lopated* are those that follow the *upasargáh*. Thus, from the words ಽಪತಿತಃ and ಪರ್ಣಃ used to denote "a tree of which the leaves are all fallen," the parts ಪತಿತಃ being omitted in the first word, the comp. ಽಪರ್ಣಃ may be formed (B. 1038). So also when words denoting existence and having the negative ನಷ್ಠ prefixed are compounded with another word to form a *bah.* compound. Thus, ಅ+ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಃ+ಮತ್ರಃ=ಅವುತ್ರ "one of whom there exists not a child." i. e., "a childless man."

42. The name *bahuvrihi* is given also to some compounds not formed as above stated, These compounds are as follows :—

(1). Compounds formed by compounding *sankhya* words meaning not merely numbers, but persons or things numbered, with indeclinables, alluding, as they may do by an enlarged application of their meaning, to persons or things that exist in the manner denoted by them, or with the words ಅಸನ್ನ or ಅದೂರ or ಅಧಿಕ. (II. 2. 25) *e. g.*, ಉಪದಶಾಃ. “Those who are near ten” *i. e.* 9 or 11 persons. So ಅಸನ್ನದಶಾಃ, ಅದೂರದಶಾಃ, ಅಧಿಕದಶಾಃ.

(2) Compounds formed by compounding the common names of the quarters in the genitive case (ವಿಕ್) with other common names of quarters in the genitive case to express the interval between them (II. 2. 26). *e. g.*, ಉತ್ತರದ್ವಿಮಾ, ಪೂರ್ವೋತ್ತರಾ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಕ್ಷಿಣಾ.

(3) Compounds formed by compounding nouns with other nouns of the same form and sense to express the manner in which a war or other action takes place, the nouns being circumstanced as follows :—

(a). the nouns being in the locative case and the manner of the war or other action referring to the agents holding or seizing and so forth. *e. g.*, ಕೆಶಾ ಕೆಶಿ, ಕಬಾ ಕಬೆ ;

(b). the nouns being in the instrumental case and the manner of the war or other action referring to the reciprocal striking and so forth of the agents (II. 2. 27). *e. g.*, ದಂತಾದಂತಿ, ಮೂಸಲಾ ಮೂಸಲಿ.

(4). Compounds formed by compounding the word ಸಹ with nouns in the instrumental case, when the sense of ಸಹ is generally that the person or thing denoted by the noun in the instrumental case takes part in an action suffered or done by the person or thing denoted by the compound (II. 2. 28) and rarely even when the sense denotes simple existence in company (Sid I. 413). *e. g.*, ಸಪುತ್ರೋಽಸತಃ “ he has come with the son” ; here both the father and the son have performed the act of coming; but ಸಹದಶಭಿಃ ಪುತ್ರೈಃಭಾರಂ ವಹತಿಸರ್ಧಭಿಃ “ the she-ass carries the load with (accompanied by) her ten colts” ; here there is no composition, for the action of carrying is the act of the ass only. Still in ಸಕರ್ಮಕಃ and ಸಲೋಮಕಃ

and so forth, we find expressions in which the idea is only that of the existence of one thing together with another thing.

43. We now come to the *dvandva* compounds. *Dvandva* means doubling or coupling. Those are formed by compounding words ending with case affixes when they stand in the relation expressible by the word "and." The meanings that may be indicated by "and" are "community of reference" (ಸಮಾಚ್ಛಯ) "collateralness of reference" (ಅನ್ವಾಚಯ) "mutual conjunction" (ಇತರೇತರಯೋಗ) and "aggregating." (ಸಮಾಹಾರ). For example, take the sentence, ಕುಪ್ಯಮಿತಿಂ ಗುರುಂಚ ಭಜಸ್ವ, "reverence God and thy teacher;" here, the dependence on one and the same verb of the mutually unrelated set of words is what is called "community of reference." In the sentence ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಮೇತ್ರಗಾಂಚಾನಯ, "go for alms and bring the cow," the relation founded on the one or the other being a collateral action is what is called "collateralness of reference." In those two cases, composition should not take place, because the words are not directly related to one another. In the sentence "ಧಮುಽರೌಘಂಧಿ," "cleave the mimosa and the grislea," the relation of the two mixed up as the joint object of one action is what is called "mutual conjunction." "Aggregation" is taking things in a collective sense, as in the example ಸಂಜ್ಞಾಪರಿಭಾಷಂ "an appellative, and a maxim of interpretation." In these two latter cases, composition may take place the comp. in the former of these cases being called ಇತರೇತರಯೋಗದ್ವಯಃ and in the latter, ಸಮಾಹಾರದ್ವಯಃ. (B. 1054).

44. It is to be observed that *dvandva* composition may take place also between more than two words, as between two. But in the latter case, the words may be compounded in two ways, viz. (1) by compounding the words as they are, or (2) by compounding two of these first and then compounding the resultant comp. with the remaining word, or with other compounds formed in the same manner from the remaining words according to circumstances. (Sid. I. 431)

45. But though composition into *dvandva* compounds may take place optionally by *mutual conjunction* or by *aggregation*, in the case of certain words there is a restriction as follows :—

A. Cases in which *aggregation* alone is admissible.

(1). Between words denoting animals between which there is permanent enmity (II. 4. 9) *e. g.*, ಮಂಜೂಲಮೂಷಕಂ, "cat and rat."

(2). Between words denoting persons belonging to the different *charanas* of the *Vedas* when they are used along with the aorist derived from the roots स्मृ and श्रू in the sense of recitation of the *charanas* as already learnt, as distinguished from learning them the first time (II. 4. 3). *e. g.*, ಉದಗಾತ್ಮಟಕಲಾಪಮ್ ; ಪ್ರತ್ಯಷ್ಠಾತ್ಮಟಕೌಠಮಹ್.

(3). Between words denoting persons who have studied subjects which are close to each other in respect of the order of their study (II. 4. 5). *e. g.*, ಪದಕಕ್ರಮಕಂ.

(4). Between words denoting ಶೂದ್ರಾ (Sudras) who can eat in vessels used by each other (II. 4. 10) ತಕ್ಷಾ ಯಸ್ಯಾರಂ, ರಜಕತನ್ತುವಾಯಂ.

(5). Between words denoting players, singers, or dancers, or between words denoting the component parts of an army not being elephants, horses, and other domestic animals, or between words denoting the members of the bodies of animals (II. 4. 2). *e. g.*, ಮಾರ್ಧಂಕಕಸಾಣಿವಿಕಮ್, ವೀಣಾವಾದಕಪರಿವಾದಕಮ್, ರಥಿಕಾಶ್ವರೀಲಕಂ, ರಥಿಕಸಾಧಾತಮ್, ಪಾಣಿಸಾದಮ್, ಶಿರೋಗ್ರವಮ್.

(6). Between words denoting small animals, *i. e.*, those which are not bigger than a mungoose (II. 4. 8 ; Sid. I. 436), provided the words are taken not with reference to the individuals but generally (ಬಹುವ್ರಕೈತಿ) (Sid. I. 438). *e. g.*, ಯೂಕಾಲಿಹಮ್.

(7). Between words of different genders and denoting rivers (ನದೀ as well as ನದ), countries, cities, (ನಗರ), not towns (ಗ್ರಾಮ) (II. 4. 7 ; Sid. I. 436 note 28). *e. g.*, ಸಂಗಾ (feminine) + ಶೋಣ (masculine). So ಕುರುಕುರುಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಂ, ಮಥುರಾಸಾಹಜೀವುತ್ರಂ. But there is no composition between ಸಂಗಾ (river) and ಸಾಹಜೀವುತ್ರ (city ; between ಸಂಗಾ and ಯಮುನಾ (both, though denoting rivers, are not words of different genders).

(8). Between words denoting sacrifices performed by the recitation of the *Yajur Vedas*, provided they are words never used in the neuter gender (II. 4. 4 ; Sid. I. 435). e. g., ಅಕಾಶ್ಯಮೇಧಃ ; but ರಾಜಸೂಯವಾಜಸೇಯೌ (no aggregation).

(9). Between *jati* words being the names of substances, not qualities and actions, and used with a view to give prominence in sense to the *genus* instead of to the individuals comprised in the name, (II. 4. 6 ; Sid. I. 436) provided that the words in question are not those referred to in from (5) to (8) above and do not denote (a) animals, (b) trees, (c) grain (d) grass, and (e) condiments. e. g., ಆರಾಶಸ್ತ್ರ ; ಧಾನಾಶೆಷ್ಟುಲಿ ; but ರೂಪರಸೌ ; (qualities) ಗಮನಾಕುಂಚನೆ (actions) ; ಬದರಾಮಲಕಾನಿ (individuals referred to) ; ವಿಷ್ಣುಧ್ಯಾಃ ; (persons).

B. Cases in which aggregation is admissible optionally.

(1). Between words denoting domestic animals, such as elephants, horses, and so on (II. 4. 12 ; Sid. I. 433) and not small animals or animals having permanent enmity. (II. 4. 8,9). e. g., ಅಕ್ಕಬಡುಂ or ಅಕ್ಕಬಡುಂಚೌ ; ಗೋಮಹಿಷಂ or ಗೋಮಹಿಷಾಃ.

(2). Between words denoting wild animals and not being small animals and animals which are permanently inimical to each other, provided the words are taken in a general sense, and not with reference to the individuals. (II. 4. 12, 8. 9 ; Sid. I. 438) e. g., ರುರುಪ್ಯವತಹಂ or ರುರುಪ್ಯವತಾಃ.

(3). Between words denoting birds and not small animals and animals which are permanently inimical to each other. (II. 4. 12, 8, 9 ; Sid. I. 438), provided the words are taken not with reference to the individuals but generally. e. g., ತಿತ್ತಿರಿಕಪಿಂಜಲಂ or ತಿತ್ತಿರಿಕಪಿಂಜಲಾಃ.

(4). Between words denoting trees provided the words are taken generally and not with reference to the individuals. (II. 4. 12. Sid. I. 438). e. g., ಪ್ಲಹ್ನೈನ್ಯಗ್ರೂಧಂ or ಪ್ಲಹ್ನೈನ್ಯಗ್ರೂಧಾಃ.

(5). Between words denoting grain provided the words are taken generally and not with reference to the individuals. (II. 4. 12. Sid. I. 438). e. g., ವಿಕ್ರಿಯವಂ or ವಿಕ್ರಿಯವಾಃ.

(6). Between words denoting grass provided the words are taken generally and not with reference to the individuals (II. 4. 12. Sid. I. 438). *e. g.*, ಕೌಕಕಾಶಂ or ಕೌಕಕಾಶಾಃ.

(7). Between words denoting condiments provided the words are taken generally and not with reference to the individuals. (II. 4. 12. Sid. I. 438). *e. g.*, ದಧಿಭೃತಂ or ದಧಿಭೃತಾಃ.

(8). Between words denoting substances and not being words referred to in A and in paras (I) to (7) above, provided the things denoted by them are naturally capable of co-existence. (II. 4. 13; Sid. I. 439). *e. g.*, ನಾದಕಸಂಚಜನ್ಯೌ or ನಾದಕಸಂಚಜನ್ಯಂ.

(9). Between words not denoting substances. *e. g.*, words denoting qualities and actions respectively, provided the things denoted by them are naturally incapable of co-existence. (II. 4. 13. Sid. I. 4. 39). *e. g.*, ಶೀತೋಷ್ಣಂ or ಶೀತೋಷ್ಣೆ, ಸುಖದುಃಖಂ or ಸುಖದುಃಖಿ, ಜೀವಿತಮರಣಂ or ಜೀವಿತಮರಣಿ; but ಶೀತೋಷ್ಣಣುದಕೆ (substance); ಕಾಮಕೋಪೌ (cannot co-exist).

46. It is, however, with reference to the above rules relating to the process of aggregation, to be observed that whether the process is prescribed absolutely or optionally by them, it should in no case take place when the compounds are intended to be used in such a manner as to express definitely the number of things that are denoted by them (II. 4. 15); and 2ndly that in a case in which the process is absolutely prescribed, it should be held to be optional, if the compounds are intended to be used in such a manner as to express only approximately the number of those that are denoted by them. (II. 4. 16). *e. g.*, ದಶದುತೋಷ್ಣಾಃ; "ten elephants and camels," (here there is no composition) ಉಪದಶಾಃ ದಶೋಷ್ಣಾಃ or ಉಪದಶಂದನೋಷ್ಣಾಃ, "about ten elephants and camels."

47. Upon another principle, compounds may be divided into two classes, :—

(I). those in which the compounded words are compounded only optionally, that is to say, when it is wished to use the

words in the form of a comp. word instead of separately as they are, and

(II) those in which the compounded words should invariably be so compounded.

48. For the most part, that which is invariably compounded has no corresponding expression made up of separate words, or its analysis must, for the most part, be made in words different from those forming the comp. (B. 967.)

49. The following compounds belong to the second of the above mentioned classes :—

(I) *Dvandva* or a *tatp.* comp. followed by an additional member as in the case of forming a *bah.* comp. by uniting those compounds with another word (B. 1000). *e. g.*, ರಜತ+ಸುವರ್ಣ in ರಜತ ಸುವರ್ಣಪ್ರಕಾಶಃ, “one which has the brightness of silver and gold,” ಏಚ್ಛ+ಗೌ in ಏಚ್ಛಗೌ “one whose wealth consists of five cows.”

(II) A *karmadhāraya* comp. such as ಕೃಷ್ಣಸರ್ಪ (B. 1006) and the like. (ಆತ್ಮತಿನಿಷಃ).

(III) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of a word in the genitive case with a word formed by the primitive affix ಅಕ in order to the formation of an expression denoting particular kinds of play (II. 2. 17) *e. g.* ಉದ್ವಿಲಕಪುಷ್ಪಾಣಾಂ+ಭಂಜಿಕಾ.

(IV) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of a word in the genitive case with a word formed by the primitive affix ಅಕ in the sense of agent in order to the formation of an expression denoting profession or occupation. (II. 2. 17) *e. g.*, ದಂತಾನಾಂ+ಲೇಖಕಃ.

(V) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of the word ಏಟ್ಯಾ in the accusative case with words formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ಷ (Sid. I. 337) to express censure. *e. g.*, ಏಟ್ಯಾ+ರೂಢಃ in the expression ಏಟ್ಯಾರೂಢಃ ಜಾಲ್ಭಿಃ.

(V) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of the word

ಅರ್ಥ “ on account of” with words in the dative case (B. 988). *e. g.* ದ್ವಿಜ+ಅರ್ಥ in the sentence ದ್ವಿಜಾರ್ಥಂವಯಃ.

(VI) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of a word in the locative case with another word to form an appellative (Sid. I. 353). *e. g.*, ಅರಣ್ಯೈ+ತಿಲಕಾಃ ; ವನೈ+ಕೇರುಕಾಃ.

(VII) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of the particles and other words with other words as explained in (13) and (14) of para 29 above (Sid. I. 376 note 151). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ+ಆಚಾರ್ಯಾಃ ; ಊರೀ+ಕೃತ್ಯೈ ಪ್ರ+ಸಕ್ಕೈ.

(VIII) A comp. formed by the composition of *upapada* with primitive declinable nouns as has been already explained. (Sid. I. 378). *e. g.*, ಕುಂಭಂ+ಕಾರಣಿ.

(IX) An *avya.* comp. (II. 1. 6). *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಪರಿಚಿ. ಋಷಿ+ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಣ್ಯ. ಸು+ಮದ್ರಾಣಾಂ. ದುರ್+ಯವನಾನಾಂ. ವಿ+ಮುಷ್ಟಿಃ. ನಿರಾ+ಮುಕ್ತಿಕಾಣಾಂ. ನಿರಾ+ಹಿಮಸ್ಯ. ಅತಿ+ನಿದ್ರಾ. ಇತಿ+ಹರಿ. ಅನು+ವಿಷ್ಣೋಃ. ಅನು+ಜ್ಯೋಷ್ಮಸ್ಯ. ಸ+ಚಕ್ರೇಣ. ಸ+ಸಖ್ಯಾಃ. ಸ+ಪ್ರತಾಪಾಣಾಂ. ಸ+ತೃಣಾಂ. ಸ+ಅಗ್ನಿಂ. ಅನು+ರೂಪಸ್ಯ. ಪ್ರತಿ+ಅರ್ಥಂ. ಯಥಾ+ಕಕ್ತಂ. ಸ+ಕರೀಃ.

50 The following however are exceptions to the above rule, the compounds belonging therefore to the first class.

(1) ಅಪ, ಪರಿ, ಬಹಿಃ, and all indeclinables formed from the root ಅಂಚು, taken in connection with words in the ablative case. (II. 1. 12). *e. g.*, ಅಪತ್ರಿಗರ್ತಂ or ಅಪತ್ರಿಗರ್ತಭ್ಯಃ ; ಪರಿತ್ರಿಗರ್ತಂ or ಪರಿತ್ರಿಗರ್ತಭ್ಯಃ ; ಬಹಿರ್ಗಾಮಮ್ or ಬಹಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೂತ್ ; ಪುಗ್ರಾಮಮ್ or ಪುಗ್ರಾಮೂತ್. .

(2) ಅಜ್ signifying “ until” or “ as far as” taken in connection with words in the ablative case. (II. 1. 13). ಅಸಾಹಲಿಪುತ್ರಂ or ಅಸಾಹಲಿಪುತ್ರಾತ್.

(3) ಅಭಿ and ಪ್ರತಿ signifying “ towards” and ಅನು signifying “ near to” or “ alongside of” (II. 1. 14 to 16).. ಅಭ್ಯಗ್ನಿ or ಅಗ್ನಿಮುಖಿ ಕಲಭಾಃ ಪತಂತಿ ; ಪ್ರತ್ಯಗ್ನಿ or ಅಗ್ನಿಂಪ್ರತಿಶಿಖಾಃಪತಂತಿ ; ಅನುವನಂ or ವನಮನು ಅನೇನಿರ್ಗತಃ.

51. Some words in the compounds are called secondary. (ಉಪವರ್ಜನಂ) These words are as follows :—

(A) In *avya* compounds.

The *indeclinables* in the compounds (I. 2. 43).

(B) In *tatp.* Compounds.

(1) As between a word that is qualified and a word that qualifies, *the latter word.* (I. 2. 43).

(2) As between a word denoting object of comparison and a word denoting the object compared with, *the latter word* (I. 2. 43).

(3) As between a governed word and a governing word, or as between any other word whose sense is determined and a word which determines the sense, *the former word.* (I. 2. 43).

(C) In *bah.* compounds.

All words in the compounds.

(D) In *dvandvā* compounds.

None.

52. It may be comprehensively said, except as to compounds formed from qualifying and qualified words, that that word is secondary which when the comp. is resolved into its elements will always be in one fixed case, whilst the other member may vary its case according to circumstances (I. 2. 44). For example, for the *tatp.* comp. ಕೃಷ್ಣಶ್ರೀತಃ the analysis is ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ+ಶ್ರೀತಃ. Again for the comp. ಕೃಷ್ಣಶ್ರೀತೇನ, the analysis is ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ+ಶ್ರೀತೇನ. Here in both cases, it will be found that the word ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ occurs in the accusative case. So, the word would appear in the same case whatever may be the case of the word ಶ್ರೀತ as connected therewith, *i. e.*, whether ಶ್ರೀತಃ becomes ಶ್ರೀತಾಯ, ಶ್ರೀತಾತ್, and so forth. Again, in the example, ಅತಿ+ಮೂಲಂ, the expression ಅತಿ, which stands for ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಃ, which is in the nominative case, may change its case, taking the accusative, instrumental, and so on and becoming thus ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಂ, ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತೇನ, ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಾತ್, and so on,

according as it is wished to make the comp. an attribute of another word in the corresponding cases ; but the word ಮೂಲಾಂ when in composition with ಅತಿ, must always be in the accusative case, and can never be in any other case, being therefore only ಮೂಲಾಂ, whether ಅತಿ stands for ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಂ or ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತೇನ and so on, or ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಂ only. So, ನಿರ್ which stands for ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಃ may stand for ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತೇ, ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತೇನ, and so on ; but the word ಕೌಶಾಂಬೀ, to be fit for being compounded with ನಿರ್, whatever may be the case represented by it, as applied in any particular case, must always appear in the analysis in the ablative case only, and in no other. So, in regard to the words ಪೌಪ್ತಃ and ಅಪನ್ನಃ taken along with another word in the accusative case, such as ಜೀವಿಕಾಃ and so forth.

53. It is to be remarked with reference to compounds composed of a qualifying and a qualified word, that the question as to what should be taken as the qualifying word will frequently arise, and has to be clearly determined. The only answer that can be given generally on this point is, that the decision will vary according to the nature of the words in question. For instance, a word denoting a quality or action, when it is taken along with a word denoting a genus, should necessarily be taken as the qualifying word, and the latter word can never come properly under the category. Thus, as between the words ನೀಲಂ and ಉತ್ಪಲಂ, the former word can never be a qualified word and the latter a qualifying word. Thus, also, in the case of the words ಸಾಚಕಃ, *cooking*, and ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಃ, Brahman. But when words both denoting actions, or one denoting a quality, whilst the other denotes an action, are taken together, there is no restriction as in the above case. Thus, taking the pairs of words, ಖಂಜ, *lame*, and ಕುಬ್ಜ, *hunchbacked*, or ಸಾಚಕ, *cooking*, and ಸಾಲಕ, *singing*, or ಖಂಜ and ಸಾಲಕ, any one word in these pairs may be taken as the qualifying word, the other word being taken as the word qualified (II. 1 ; 57 ; II 2. 35 ; Sid I. 360 note 88).

54. The following however are specialities to be noted in this connection, :—

(1) Between words denoting actions, that which denotes an action naturally preceding the action signified by the other word should be taken as the qualifying word. (II. 1. 49). *e. g.*, between స్నాతక and అనులిప్తక, స్నాతక is the qualifying word.

(2) Between words denoting actions and formed by the primitive affix క్త, when to only one of them the negative particle నజ, whether in the form of ఆ or అన్, is attached, no such particle being attached to the other, the latter word should be taken as the qualifying word (II. 1. 60). *e. g.*, between కృత and అకృత or ఆశిత and అనశిత, the words కృత and ఆశిత should be taken as the qualifying word

(3) So, the words (1) సర్వ (2) జరత్ (3) వృరాణ (4) నవ (5) కేవల (6) శూర్వ (7) అపర (8) ప్రథమ (9) భరమ (10) బభున్య (11) సమాన (12) మధ్యమ (13) మధ్య and (14) వీర should be taken as the qualifying words when compounded with other words (II. 1. 49. 58). *e. g.*, సర్వదేవః ; జరత్కస్తి, పురాణాన్మం, నవాన్మం, కేవలాన్మం శూర్వపురుషః, అపరపురుషః, ప్రథమపురుషః, భరమపురుషః, బభున్యపురుషః ; సమానపురుషః ; మధ్యమపురుషః ; మధ్యపురుషః ; వీరపురుషః.

(4). So the word (1) సత్, (2) మహత్, (3) ధరమ, (4) లుక్ష్మ్యుష్ట్య should be taken as the qualifying words when compounded with other words to imply that the persons or things denoted by these words are worthy of respect. (II. 1. 61). *e. g.*, సత్పురుషః, మహాపురుషః, ధరమపురుషః, లుక్ష్మ్యుష్ట్యపురుషః.

(5). The words యువా and యువతి should be taken as qualifying words when compounded with the words (1) బలిత, (2) బలిత, (3) బలిన, (4) జరత్. (II. 1. 67). *e. g.*, యువబలితః, యువబలితి ; యువబలితః, యువబలితా ; యువబలిన, యువబలినా ; యువజరన్, యువ జరతీ.

(6). Words expressive of equality or similarity and also words formed by passive primitive affixes should be taken as qualifying words when compounded with other words. (II. 1. 68) *e. g.*, తుల్యశ్చేతి ; సదృశమకాన్ ; భోజ్యుష్ణం ; సానియశీతం.

(7). The word ಈಷತ್ should be taken as the qualifying word when compounded with words denoting qualities. (II. 2. 7) e. g., ಈಷತ್ಪಿಂಗಲಃ ; ಈಷತ್ಪ್ರಾಣಃ.

55 The rules as to what words should stand first in the compounds are as follows :—

(A) For *bah.* compounds.

(a). In a comp. formed by the composition of *sarvanāma* words with a *sankhya* word the latter should stand first. (Sid. I. 428) but in other compounds, the following words in them in preference to others in the order stated :—

(a). a word in the locative case. (II. 2. 35).

(b). a *sarvanāma* word. (Sid. I. 428).

(c). a *sankhya* word. (Sid. I. 428).

(d). a word qualifying another word (ವಿಶೇಷಣ), (II. 2. 35), unless it is the word ಪ್ರಿಯ, for this word may stand optionally in any other than the first place. (Sid. I. 429).

(e). a word formed by *nishthā*. (II. 2. 36). except when it is compounded with a word denoting time or with the word ಸುಖ or with most of the *jati* words. (Sid. I. 429). e. g., ದ್ವಿಶ್ವೈಕಿ (a *sarvanāma* compounded with a *sankhya*) ಕಂಠಕಲ್ಪಃ (a) ಸಮಕ್ಷೇಪಿಣಿ, (b) ತ್ರಿಶುಕ್ಲಃ, (c) ಚಿತ್ರಸುಖಃ ; but ಪ್ರಿಯಸುತಃ, or ಸುತಪ್ರಿಯಃ ; (d) ಕೃತಕೃತ್ಯಃ ; but ವಾಕ್ಯವತಾ, ಸುಖವತಾ, ಸಾರಂಜಗದ್ಧಾ (e) ; in ಕೃತಕೃತ್ಯಃ, ಕಟ is a *jati* word and still it is not put first because this is one of the exceptional cases alluded to by the word “most” in connection with *jati* words in (e).

B. For *dvandva* compounds.

(a). Words denoting the four castes should stand in the order of their precedence. (Sid. I. 433) e. g., ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯವಿಜ್ಞಾ ದಾಃ.

(b). words denoting seasons (ಋತು) or asterisms (ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ)

should stand in the order of the precedence of the seasons or asterisms provided the words have the same number of syllables. (Sid. I. 433). *e. g.*, ಹೇಮನ್ತ ಶಿಶಿರವಸನ್ತಾಃ ; ಕೃತ್ತಿಕಾರೋಹಿಣ್ಯಾಃ ; but ಗ್ರೀಷ್ಮವಸನ್ತಾಃ.

(c). Words denoting those worthy of more prominent mention or regard should stand before those less so (Sid. I. 433) *e. g.*, ವಾಸುದೇವಾರ್ಜುನೌ.

(d). Words having short vowels should precede those which have other vowels (Sid. I. 433). *e. g.*, ಕುಸುಮಮ್.

(e). Words having fewer syllables precede those which have more syllables provided the words are only two (II. 2. 34). *e. g.*, ಇಂದ್ರವರಣೌ ; but ಶಂಖದುಂದುಭಿವೀಣಾಃ.

(f). Words beginning with vowels and ending in ಅ should precede *ghi* words as well as those which are not *ghi* provided the words in the comp. are only two (II. 2. 33 ; Sid. I. 433). *e. g.*, ಈಶಕೃಷ್ಣಃ ; ಇಂದ್ರಾಗ್ನೀ ; but ಅಶ್ವರಥಂದ್ರಾಃ ; ಇಂದ್ರಾಬ್ರಹ್ಮರಥಾಃ.

(g). Words called *ghi* should precede other words not being words beginning with vowels and ending in ಅ, and in this case, provided the words in the comp. are more than two and there are more than one *ghi* word, the restriction does not apply except as to one of the *ghi* words (II. 2. 32 ; Sid. I. 432). *e. g.*, ಹರಿಹರೌ ; but ಹರಿಗುರುಹರಾಃ or ಹರಿಹರಗುರುವಃ.

C. For *tatp.* and *avya.* compounds.

(a) Generally, the secondary word should stand first in the comp. For example in

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| (1) | ನೀಲಂ+ಉತ್ಪಲಂ, ನೀಲಂ | should stand first | (II. 1. 57) |
| (2) | ಕು+ಪುರುಷಃ, ಕು | Do | (II. 2. 18) |
| (3) | ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ+ಶ್ರೀತಃ, ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ | Do | (II. 1. 24) |
| (4) | ಬೋರೇಭ್ಯಃ+ಭಯಂ, ಬೋರೇಭ್ಯಃ | Do | (II. 1. 37) |
| (5) | ರಾಜ್ಞಃ+ಪುರುಷಃ, ರಾಜ್ಞಃ | Do | (II. 2. 8) |

- (6) ಅಕ್ಷೇಮು+ಶೌಂಡಃ, ಅಕ್ಷೇಮು Do (II. 1. 40)
 (7) ಹರಿಣಿ+ಅಧಿ, ಅಧಿ Do (II. 2. 30)

(b) But contrary to the general rule the following words come as the first member in the comp.

(1) ಅರ್ಧಂ (neuter) which signifies "halves" when used as a governing word along with a word in the genitive case, provided that the latter word means "what has parts" and is numerically distinguished by unity, and the former word denotes parts of what is denoted by the latter (II. 2. 2). *e. g.*, ಪಿಪ್ಪಲಾಃ+ಅರ್ಧಂ=ಅರ್ಧಂ+ಪಿಪ್ಪಲಾಃ. But ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ+ಅರ್ಧಃ and ಪಿಪ್ಪಲೀನಾಂ+ಅರ್ಧಂ remain as they are.

(2) The words ಪೂರ್ವ, ಅವರ, ಅಧರ, and ಉತ್ತರ when used as governing words with a word in the genitive case, provided that the latter word denotes what has parts and is distinguished numerically by unity, and the former words express parts of what is denoted by the latter (II. 2. 1). *e. g.*, ಕಾಯಸ್ಯ+ಪೂರ್ವಂ &c.,=ಪೂರ್ವಂ &c.,+ಕಾಯಸ್ಯ. But ನಾಭೀ+ಪೂರ್ವಂ &c., and ಛಾತ್ರಾಣಾಂ+ಪೂರ್ವಃ &c., remain as they are, for ನಾಭಿ cannot be considered as a thing having parts, and therefore, ಪೂರ್ವಂ &c., cannot signify a part of the ನಾಭಿ and ಛಾತ್ರಾಣಾಂ being in the plural signifies more than one.

(3) Words denoting what has parts when used as governing words along with words denoting time and being in the genitive case (Sid. I. 349) *e. g.*, ಅಕ್ಷು+ಮಧ್ಯಂ=ಮಧ್ಯಂ+ಅಕ್ಷು, ರಾತ್ರಾಃ+ಮಧ್ಯಂ=ಮಧ್ಯಂ+ರಾತ್ರಾಃ.

(4) ಪಾಲಿ and ಮಧ್ಯೆ when used as governing words with words in the genitive case (II. 1. 18). *e. g.*, ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ+ಮಧ್ಯೆ=ಮಧ್ಯೆ+ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ ; ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ+ಪಾಲಿ=ಪಾಲಿ+ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ.

(5) Words denoting the duration of an action when used with words signifying the agent of that action, (II. 2. 5). ಜಾತಸ್ಯ+ಮೂಠಃ=ಮೂಠಃ+ಜಾತಸ್ಯ.

(6) Words denoting attributes of persons or things when used along with words which denote contempt in connection with those attributes, except when the latter words are (1) ಮಾವ and (2) ಅಣಕ (II. 1. 53. 54). e. g., ಸೂಜಿ+ಬೈಯಾಕರಣಿ=ವೈಯಾಕರಣಿ+ಸೂಜಿ ; ದುರು=ರುಢಿ+ಮೊವೊಂಕಣಿ=ಮೊವೊಂಕಣಿ+ದುರು ರೂಢಿ. But ಮಾವ or ಅಣಕ+ನಾಪಿತೃ=ಮಾವ or ಅಣಕ+ನಾಪಿತೃ.

(7). Words compounded with (1) ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರ (2) ನಿಂಕ (3) ಮುಕ್ತ (4) ಋಷಭ (5) ಚಂದನ (6) ವೃಕ (7) ವೃಷ (8) ಪೂಕ (9) ಹಸ್ತಿ (10) ತರು (11) ಕುಂಜರ (12) ರುರೂ (13) ಪೃಷತ್ (14) ಫುಂಡರೀಕ (15) ಪಲಾಶ (16) ಕಿತವಿ (17) ಸೋಮ (18) ಪದ್ಮ (19) ಕಮಲ (20) ಕಿಸಲಯ (21) ಬೃಂದಾರಕ (22) ನಾಗ (23) ಕುಂಜರ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣ) when these are words denoting those with which objects denoted by the former words are compared, provided that no word denoting the attribute in respect of which the comparison is made is expressly used along with the comp. except in the case of the words (1) ಬೃಂದಾರಕ (2) ನಾಗ (3) ಕುಂಜರ (II. 1. 56. 62 ; Sid. I. 362). e. g., ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಇವ+ಪುರುಷಿ=ಪುರುಷಿ+ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಇವ=ಪುರುಷವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಿ. So ನೃಸೀಮ and so forth. But in “ ಪುರುಷಿ ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಇವೇಶೋಕಿ ” there can be no composition, because ಶೋಕಿ the word denoting the attribute is expressed. Still in ಗೊಕುಂಜರ ಇವೆಸೂಲಿ there can be composition, because ಕುಂಜರ is one of the three words specially excepted.

(8) Words called *jati*, when compounded with those words which by conventional usage implies praise or with the words (1) ಶೋಭಾ (2) ಯುವತಿ (3) ಸೂಕ್ತ (4) ಕತಿಯ (5) ಗೃಹ್ಣಿ (6) ಧನು (7) ವಶಾ (8) ವೇಷತ್ (9) ವಷ್ಪಯಣಿ (10) ಪ್ರವಕ್ತೃ (11) ಶ್ರೋತ್ರಿಯ (12) ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ (13) ಧರ್ಮ (II. 1. 65 ; II. 1. 66). e. g., ವಾತ್ಸಲ್ಯಾ+ಗೊ=ಗೊ ವಾತ್ಸಲ್ಯಾ. ಶೋಭಾ+ಇಭಾ=ಇಭಾಶೋಭಾ (for the change of ಇಭಾ into ಇಭ see below) So, ಇಭಯುವತಿ ; ಅಗ್ನಿಸೂಕ್ತ ; ಉದ್ಯೋತ್ಕೃತಿಪ ಯು ; ಗೋಗೃಹ್ಣಿ ; ಗೋಧನು ; ಗೋವಶಾ ; ಗೋವೇಷತ್ ; ಗೋವಂಶುಷ್ಪಯಣಿ ; ಕಟಪ್ರವಕ್ತಾ ; ಕಟಪ್ರೋತ್ರಿಯ ; ಕಟಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ; ಕಟಧರ್ಮ.

(9) Optionally the words (1) ಕತಾರ (2) ಗಡುಲ (3) ಖಂಜ (4) ಪೋತ (5) ಕಾಣ (6) ಕುಂಡ (7) ಖಲತಿ (8) ಗಾರ (9) ವೃಕ್ಷ (10) ಛಿಕ್ಷುಕ (11)

ಪಿಂಗ (12) ಪಿಂಗಲ (13) ತನು (14) ಜಲರ (15) ಬಧಿರ (16) ಮರರ (17) ಕಂಜ (18) ವನರ, when compounded with other words to form *karm.* compounds (II. 2. 38). *e. g.*, ಜೈಮಿನಿ+ಕಡಾರಃ=ಕಡಾರಃ+ಜೈಮಿನಿ or ಜೈಮಿನಿ+ಕಡಾರಃ.

(10) The word ಕೆವಾರೀ when compounded with (1) ಕ್ರಮಣಾ (2) ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ (3) ಕುಲಟಾ (4) ಗರ್ಭಣೀ (5) ತಪೋ (6) ದಾನೀ (7) ಬಂಧಕೀ and the words ಕುಮಾರ and ಕುಮಾರೀ when compounded with (8) ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ (9) ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ (10) ವಜು (11) ಮೃದು (12) ಕಂಡಿತ (13) ಕುಶಲ (14) ಚಪಲ (15) ನಿಪುಣ (II. 1. 70). *e. g.*, ಕ್ರಮಣಾ+ಕುಮಾರೀ=ಕುಮಾರೀ+ಕ್ರಮಣಾ.

(11) Words called *jati* and denoting quadrupeds, when compounded with the word ಗರ್ಭಣೀ (II. 1. 71). *e. g.*, ಗರ್ಭಣೀ+ಗೋ=ಗೋ+ಗರ್ಭಣೀ.

(12) Optionally the words ದ್ವಿತೀಯ, ತೃತೀಯ, ಚತುರ್ಥ, and ಪುತ್ರ when governing a word in the genitive case (II. 2. 3). *e. g.*, ಭಿಕ್ಷುಯಾಃ+ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ=ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ+ಭಿಕ್ಷುಯಾಃ or ಭಿಕ್ಷುಯಾಃ+ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ.

(13). Optionally the words ಪುತ್ರ and ಅಪನ್ನು. (II. 2. 4). *e. g.*, ಜೀವಿಕಾಂ+ಪುತ್ರಃ or ಅಪನ್ನುಃ=ಪುತ್ರಃ+ಜೀವಿಕಾಂ; ಅಪನ್ನುಃ+ಜೀವಿಕಾಂ.

(14). *Indeclinables. e. g.,*

(i). ಹರೌ+ಅಧಿ=ಅಧಿ+ಹರಿ. (II. 1. 6).

(ii). ಕೋಕಿಲಯಃ+ಅವ (substituted for ಅವಕೃಪ್ಪತಿ)=ಅವ+ಕೋಕಿಲಃ, "what is announced by the cuckoo" i. e., the spring. (II. 2. 18).

(iii). ಕೌಶಾಂಬ್ಯಾಃ+ನಿರ್ (substituted for ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಃ)=ನಿರ್+ಕೌಶಾಂಬ್ಯಾಃ "who has gone beyond ಕೌಶಾಂಬೀ" or "who has come out of ಕೌಶಾಂಬೀ". (II. 2. 18).

(iv). ದಶಾನನಂ+ಉಪ=ಉಪ+ದಶಾನನಂ. (II. 2. 25).

(v). ಪಾತ್ರೇಣ+ಸಕ=ಸಕ+ಪಾತ್ರೇಣ. (II. 2. 28).

(15). The words ಅಸನ್ನ, ಅದೂರ, and ಅಧಿಕ, when compounded with *sankhya* words to form *bah.* compounds. e. g., ದಶಾನಾಂ+ಅಸನ್ನಾಃ &c.,=ಅಸನ್ನಾಃ &c.,+ದಶಾನಾಂ. (II. 2. 25).

(16). Optionally the word ಪ್ರಿಯ in a *bah.* comp. e. g., ಪ್ರಿಯಃ+ಗುಡಃ=ಗುಡಃ+ಪ್ರಿಯಃ or ಪ್ರಿಯಃ+ಗುಡಃ (Sid. I. 429).

(17). The words ಗಡು and some others (which should be ascertained by study, as they have not been enumerated by *Pāṇini*) when compounded with some words in the locative case (which also should be similarly ascertained), to form *bah.* compounds. (Sid. I. 429). e. g., ಕಂಠೆ+ಗಡುಃ=ಗಡುಃ+ಕಣ್ಣೆ. Ba ವಹೆ+ಗಡುಃ=ವಹೆ+ಗಡುಃ.

(c.) But contrary to the exceptional rule above mentioned some indeclinables allow the general rule to be followed in regard to the position of the secondary member as follows :—

(1). ಪ್ರತಿ meaning little. (II. 1. 9). e. g., ಕಾಕಸ್ಯ+ಪ್ರತಿ=ಕಾಕಸ್ಯ+ಪ್ರತಿ.

(2). ಪರಿ meaning contrariety or reverse in connection with gambling, the words with which it is compounded being (a) ಅಕ್ಷೆ (b) ಶಲಾಕ or (c) *sankhya* words. (II. 1. 10). e. g., ಅಕ್ಷೇಣ+ಪರಿ=ಅಕ್ಷೇಣ+ಪರಿ; ಶಲಾಕಯಾ+ಪರಿ=ಶಲಾಕಯಾ+ಪರಿ; ಎಕೆನ+ಪರಿ=ಎಕೆನ+ಪರಿ.

56. The original words to be compounded should, at the time of composition, be taken as they stand along with their feminine affixes (if any), and case affixes, but if they are primitive words compounded with words which they govern (ಕಾರಕಾಃ) or with *upapadāḥ* or *gatayāḥ*. (Sid. I. 378), and have to come at the end of the compounds so formed, they should be taken as they stand in their original form as primitive words. (Sid. I. 378 note 164). For example, take the word ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಃ; the derivation of this word is from the root ಘ್ರಾ "to smell" and the prefixes ವಿ and ಅ, because the animal goes smelling about. Then, if the expression ವಿ and ಅ+ಘ್ರಾ) were not held to have become a comp.

before the case affixes present themselves, then in forming the feminine of the compound word, we should have to attach the feminine affix ಟಾಸಾ not ಜೀಸಾ, for we should be forming the feminine of a primitive noun in general and not of a *jati* noun, and the consequence would be that we should have had as the feminine form ವ್ಯಾಢಾ, instead of ವ್ಯಾಢಿ: which is the correct word. So take the word ಕಚ್ಛಪಿ, the analysis of which gives the words ಕಚ್ಛೆ which is in the locative case, and the primitive word derived from the root ಪಾ. Here too by the same reasoning as in the case of ವ್ಯಾಢಿ, ಟಾಸಾ will have to be attached, making the word ಕಚ್ಛಪಾ instead of ಕಚ್ಛಪಿ, if we consider the composition between the *upapada* ಕಚ್ಛೆ and the primitive noun to have been made after the case affixes have been attached. So, to give an example for a word governed by a primitive noun, take the word ಅಶ್ವಕ್ರೀತಿ which is from ಅಶ್ವೆ the governed word, and the primitive noun ಕ್ರೀತ. Here if we regard the composition as not having been made before the case affixes have been attached, the feminine affix to be attached would be ಜೀಸಾ, making the word ಅಶ್ವಕ್ರೀತಿ which is the correct form, but if we take the composition as having been made after the case affixes have been attached, the feminine affix would be ಟಾಸಾ, making the word ಅಶ್ವಕ್ರೀತಾ which is not correct.

57. Generally, since that which is a comp. becomes a crude noun ultimately, the case affixes of the original words of which the comp. is made should be *lukated* (II. 4. 71). But in some cases, the *lukation* does not take place. The rules on this subject are as follows :—

(1). There is no *lukation* of the case affixes in compounds which are mere compounds without a technical name except in the word forming the last member of the compounds. (B. 965 ; Sid I. 321 note 9). e. g., ಜೀಮೂತಶ್ಯು+ಇವ=ಜೀಮೂತಶ್ಯುವ. “As of the clouds.”

(2). There is no *lukation* of the instrumental case affix

(a). of the words ಓಜಸಾ, ಸಜಸಾ, ಅವ್ಯಯಾ, ತಮಸಾ, and ಅಂಜಸಾ,

when they come before the last member of a comp. (VI. 3. 3 ; Sid. I. 457). *e. g.*, ಓಜಸಾ or ಸಹಸಾ or ಅಂವ್ಯಸಾ or ತಮಸಾ or ಅಂಜಸಾ+ಕೃತಂ=ಓಜಸಾಕೃತಂ, ಸಹಸಾಕೃತಂ, &c.

(b). of the word ಮನಸಾ when it precedes the word ಅಜ್ಞಾಯಿನ್ when the latter is the subsequent member in the comp. and also when it is before other words, if the comp. is intended to be appellative. (VI. 3. 4,5) *e. g.*, ಮನಸಾ+ಅಜ್ಞಾಯಿನ್=ಮನಸಾಜ್ಞಾಯಿನ್, ಮನಸಾ+ದತ್ತಾ=ಮನಸಾದತ್ತಾ. So ಮನಸಾಗುಪ್ತಾ, ಮನಸಾಸಂಗತಾ.

• But if the comp. is not appellative ಮನಸಾ+ದತ್ತಾ=ಮನನ್+ದತ್ತಾ=ಮನೊದತ್ತಾ.

(c). of the word ಅತ್ಯನ್ when the last member of the comp. which it precedes is an ordinal number. (VI. 3. 6). *e. g.*, ಅತ್ಯನ್+ಪಂಚಮಃ=ಅತ್ಯನ್ಪಂಚಮಃ.

(3). There is no *lukation* of the ablative case affix of the word ಕೃತ್ವ) or of words having the sense of "litte," or "near" or "far" when the compounds have words formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ as the last member in the comp. (Sid. I. 457, note 2). *e. g.*

(1). ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಕಾತ್+ಮುಕ್ತಃ=ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಕಾನ್ಮುಕ್ತಃ "Loosed from a little distance."

(2). ಅಂತಿಕಾತ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಅಂತಿಕಾದಾಗತಃ, "Come from near."

(3). ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಾತ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಾದಾಗತಃ, "Come from studying."

(4). ದೂರಾತ್+ಆಗತಃ=ದೂರಾದಾಗತಃ "Come from far."

(5). ಕೃಙ್ಕಾತ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಕೃಙ್ಕಾದಾಗತಃ "Come with difficulty."

But ನಿಃ (for ನಿಷ್ಪಾನ್ನಃ)+ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಕಾತ್=ನಿಸ್ತೋತ್ರಕಃ.

(4). There is no *lukation* of the genitive case affix

(a). of a word which precedes the last member of a comp. when the comp. is a word of abuse. (VI. 3. 21), except when the

last member is the word *పుత్ర*; for in this case there may be *lukation* or not at option. (VI. 3. 22). *e. g.*, *బౌరస్య+కౌలమ్=బౌరస్యకౌలమ్* ; *దాస్యో+పుత్రో=దాస్యోపుత్రో*, or *దాసో+పుత్రో*. But *బ్రాహ్మణస్య+కౌలమ్=బ్రాహ్మణ+కౌలం*; (no abuse). *బ్రాహ్మణస్యో+పుత్రో=బ్రాహ్మణో+పుత్రో* (no abuse).

(b). of a word ending in *ఋ* (short) when the last member of the comp. is one expressive of a relation by learning or birth, with the person denoted by that word, (VI. 3. 23) except when the last member is the word *స్వస్య* or *పతి*; for in this case, the *lukation* is only optional. (VI. 3. 24). *e. g.*, *దోతుః+అన్తవాసి=దోతురన్తవాసి*; *పితృ+మాత్రో=పితృమాత్రో*; but *వోతుః+స్వసా=వోతుః+స్వసా* or *వోతు+స్వసా*; *దుకుతుః+పతిః=దుకుతుపతి* or *దుకుతృపతిః*.

(5). 'There is no *lukation* of the locative case affix

(A). of the words *కృద్* and *ద్యు*. (Sid. I. 459). *e. g.*, *కృది+స్పృశ్=కృదిస్పృశ్*; *దివి+స్పృశ్=దివిస్పృశ్*.

(B). of words ending in a consonant or *అ* short.

(a). when followed by a word beginning with a consonant if the comp. is expressive of a tax levied in the country of the *సౌభా*. (VI. 3. 10). *మౌకుటి+కార్యపణం=మౌకుటికార్యపణం*; *దృషుది+మోషకం=దృషుదిమోషకం*.

(b). in other cases than the above (1) when the sense of the comp. is that of an appellative, (VI. 3. 9); (2) when the words denote a part of one's own body, not being the word *మూర్ధన్* or *మస్తక*, and they are not followed by the word *కామ*, as the last member of the comp. (VI. 3. 12); (3) when the comp. is a *tatp.* comp. having a primitive word as the last member. (VI. 3. 14, 3. 15.), this rule being optional when the last member is the word *జ* and the words preceding it are *వర్ష*, *క్షర*, *శర*, and *వర*, (VI. 3. 16). *e. g.*, (1) *యుధి+ష్ఠిరో=యుధిష్ఠిరో*; *త్యుచి+సారో=త్యుచిసారో*, (2) *కణ్ఠో+కాలః=కణ్ఠోకాలః*; but *మూర్ధ్ని+శిఖి=మూర్ధ్నిశిఖి*; *మస్తకే+శిఖి=మస్తకేశిఖి*; *మూఖీ+కామః=మూఖికామః*. (3) *స్తంబీ+రమః=స్తంబీరమః*. *వర్షో*, *క్షరీ*, *శరీ*, and *వరో+జః=వర్షజ* or *వర్షజః* &c.

Provided however as follows :—

(a). When the last member is a word formed from the root ಬಂಧ by primitive affixes, there should be *lukation* of the locative case affix of the preceding word except when the following word is ಬಂಧ before which there may be *lukation* or not at option. (VI. 3. 13, 19). e. g., ಚಕ್ರ+ಬಂಧಕಃ=ಚಕ್ರಬಂಧಕಃ, but ಹಕ್ರ+ಬಂಧಃ=ಹಕ್ರಬಂಧಃ or ಹಕ್ರಬಂಧಃ.

(b). When the last member is the word ಸ್ಥ or ಸಿದ್ಧ, there should be *lukation* of the locative case affix of the preceding word (VI. 3. 19, 20). e. g., ಸಂಕಾಶ್ಯೆ+ಸಿದ್ಧಃ=ಸಂಕಾಶ್ಯೆಸಿದ್ಧಃ ; ಸಮಿ+ಸ್ಥಃ=ಸಮಸ್ಥಃ ; ವಿಷಮೆ+ಸ್ಥಃ=ವಿಷಮಸ್ಥಃ.

(c). When the last member is the word ಕಾಲ, there should be *lukation* always of the locative case affix of the preceding word, except when it is after words denoting time, for in this case the *lukation* is optional. (VI. 3. 17). e. g., ಪೂರ್ವ+ಕಾಲಃ=ಪೂರ್ವಕಾಲಃ ; but ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿ+ಕಾಲಃ=ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿಕಾಲಃ or ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿ+ಕಾಲಃ.

(d). When the last member of the comp. is the word ಶಯ, or ವಾಸ, or ವಾಸಿನ, there should be *lukation* of the locative case affix of the preceding word except after words not denoting time, for when it is after words not denoting time, the *lukation* is optional. (VI. 3. 18). e. g., ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿ+ಶಯ or ವಾಸ or ವಾಸಿನ=ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿಶಯ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿವಾಸ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿವಾಸಿನ, but ಪಿ+ಶಯಃ=ಪಿ+ಶಯಃ or ಪಿ+ಶಯಃ ; ಗ್ರಾಮೆ+ವಾಸಃ=ಗ್ರಾಮೆ+ವಾಸಃ or ಗ್ರಾಮೆ+ವಾಸಃ. ಗ್ರಾಮೆ+ವಾಸಿನ=ಗ್ರಾಮೆ+ವಾಸಿನ or ಗ್ರಾಮೆ+ವಾಸಿನ.

(e). When the last member is a word formed by the affix ಇನ್, except the word ವಾಸಿನ above mentioned, there should be *lukation* absolutely. (VI. 3. 19). e. g., ಸ್ಥಣ್ಣಿಲಿ+ಕಾಮಿನ್=ಸ್ಥಣ್ಣಿಲಿಕಾಮಿನ್.

58. Next to the *lukation* of case affixes as aforesaid we

should consider the change which should be made in certain words in the compounds before the composition is made. And on this subject we have first to advert to the changes undergone by words preceding words formed by affixes having indicatory ಏ.

Words of the above description not being indeclinables should, provided the words following them come as the last members in the comp., be treated as follows :—

(a). If they are monosyllabic words ending in ಇಚ್, add to them the expression ಅಮ್, changing the words previously as if ಅಹ were the accusative singular case affix ಅಮ್ (VI. 3. 68). *e. g.*, ಗೀತ+ಮನ್ಯಚಿ=ಗೀತೇ+ಅಹ+ಮನ್ಯಚಿ=ಗೀತಮನ್ಯಚಿ. So, ಕ್ರಿಯಮನ್ಯಚಿ or ಕ್ರಿಯಂ ಮನ್ಯಚಿ, ಶ್ರಿಯಂವಮನ್ಯಚಿ, ಭುವಮಮನ್ಯಚಿ, ನರಮಮನ್ಯಚಿ.

(b). If they are non-monosyllabic words ending in ಇಚ್, or if they are words ending in the letter ಅ or the words ಅರುಚ್ and ದ್ವಿತುಚ್, shorten their final vowels when long and then add the expression ಮಮ್ (VI. 3. 67), but when the vowels are short add only ಮಮ್. *e. g.*, ಲೇಖತಭೂ+ಮನ್ಯಚಿ=ಲೇಖತಭೂಮಮನ್ಯಚಿ; ರಾತ್ರಿ)+ಮನ್ಯಚಿ=ರಾತ್ರಿಮಮನ್ಯಚಿ; ಕೃಷ್ಣ+ಮನ್ಯಚಿ=ಕೃಷ್ಣಮಮನ್ಯಚಿ; ವಿಶ್ವಪು+ಮನ್ಯಚಿ=ವಿಶ್ವಪುಮಮನ್ಯಚಿ; ಅರುಸ+ತುಚಿ=ಅರುತುಚಿ; ದ್ವಿತುಚ್+ತುಚಿ=ದ್ವಿತುಚಿ.

59. Referring now to words not followed by words having indicatory ಏ in the manner above mentioned, we find, firstly, that some words which have their final vowel short require this vowel to be lengthened. These words are :—

(a). Words coming as antecedent members in a bah. comp. formed as mentioned in, (3) of para 42. *e. g.*, ದಂಠ+ದಂಠ=ದಂಠದಂಠ (VI. 3. 137; Káś. thereon).

(b). Words signifying a sign in connection with the word ಕರ್ಣ following them, provided they are not the words ವಿಷ್ಪು, ಅಪ್ಪುನ್, ಕಂಚನ್, ಮಣಿ, ಭಿನ್ನ, ಭಿನ್ನ, ಭಿನ್ನ, ಸುವ, ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಿಕ. (VI. 3. 115). *e. g.* ದಾತ್ರ+ಕರ್ಣ=ದಾತ್ರಾಕರ್ಣ. So, ದ್ವಿಸುಕರ್ಣ; ಅಂಗುಲಾಕರ್ಣ; ದ್ವಿಸುಕರ್ಣ. But ವಿಷ್ಪುಕರ್ಣ, ಅಪ್ಪುಕರ್ಣ (excepted words); ಸೇಭನಕರ್ಣ (does not signify a sign).

(c). Words called *guli* and words having the special grammatical government called ಕಾರಕಂ (which will be explained hereafter) if they occur as the first member in the comp. being followed by words formed by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ from the roots ನಹ್ (ನಹಿ) ವ್ಯತ್ (ವೃತ್ತಿ) ವ್ಯಾಪ್ (ವೃಷಿ) ವ್ಯಾಘ್ (ವ್ಯಾಧಿ) ರುಚ್ (ರುಚಿ) ಸಹ್ (ಸಹಿ) and ತತ್ (ತತಿ) (VI. 3. 116 ; Sid I. 478). *e. g.*, ಉಪ+ನಹ್ from ನಹ್=ಉಪಾನಹ. ಸುಪರೀಣತ್, ನಿಃವ್ಯತ್, ಉಪಾವ್ಯತ್, ಪ್ರಾವ್ಯತ್, ಉಪಾವ್ಯತ್, ಮರ್ಮಾವಿತ್, ಹೃದಯಾವಿತ್, ನೀರುಕ್, ಅಘಿರುಕ್, ಚುಚೀರುಕ್, ತರೀತತ್.

(d). Words ending in ಇಕ್ and not being the words ಪೀಲು, ದಾರು, and some others which are to be ascertained by study, and followed by the word ವಹ (VI. 3. 121). *e. g.*, ಬುಪಿ+ವಹ್=ಬುಪಿವಹ. So, ಮುನೀವಹ, ಕಪೀವಹ ; but ಪಿಣ್ಡಿ+ವಹ (no ಇಕ್)=ಪಿಂಡವಹ ; ಪೀಲು or ದಾರು+ವಹ್=ಪೀಲುವಹ, &c., (excepted words).

(e). *Upasargāḥ* ending in ಇಕ್ and followed by the word ಕಾಶ (VI. 3. 123). *e. g.*, ನಿ+ಕಾಶೇ=ನೀಕಾಶ. So ವೀಕಾಶೇ, ಅನೂಕಾಶೇ ; but ಽಕಾಶೇ (no ಇಕ್).

(f). The word ಅಷ್ಟನ್ followed by a word as the last member in the comp., the comp. being intended to be appellative (VI. 3. 125). *e. g.*, ಅಷ್ಟ+ವಕ್ತ್ರೇ=ಅಷ್ಟವಕ್ತ್ರೇ. So, ಅಷ್ಟಬಲನ್ಧರೇ, ಅಷ್ಟಪದ್ಮ ; but ಅಷ್ಟ+ಪುತ್ರೇ or ಭಾಯರ್=ಅಷ್ಟಪುತ್ರೇ, ಅಷ್ಟಭಾಯರ್ (not appellative).

(g). *Upasargāḥ* not treated of in any of the preceding rules and followed by words formed by the primitive affix ಘಾ, provided the comp. is not intended to mean a human being, remembering that in a few cases this rule does not hold good. (VI. 3. 122). *e. g.*, ನಿ or ಅಪ+ವಾರ್ಷಃ=ನಿವಾರ್ಷಃ, ಅಪಾವಾರ್ಷಃ ; but ಪ್ರ+ಶಚೇ or ಸಾರಃ=ಪ್ರಶಚೇ, ಪ್ರಸಾರಃ (exceptional cases).

60. Secondly, we have to refer to words which end in ಯಾ and which require this ಯಾ to be changed into ಈ when they occur in compounds. These words are words formed by the feminine affix ಆ having previously been formed by the affix ಸ್ಯತ್, and not occurring as the subordinate member of the comp.

With regard to those words, the change of *వ* into *ఉ* takes place as above

(a). When they are followed by the words *పతి* or *పుత్ర*, provided the comp. is a *tulp.* comp. (VI. 1. 13; VI. 3. 139; Sid. I. 469). *e. g.*, *కారిషగంధ్యా+పుత్ర* or *పతి=కారిషగంధి+పుత్ర* or *పతి*; but *అతికారిషగంధ్యా+పుత్ర* or *పతి* (the word occurs as a subordinate member).

(b). When they are followed by the word *బంధు*, provided the comp. is a *bah.* comp. (VI. 1. 14). *e. g.*, *కారిషగంధ్యా+బంధు* = *కారిషగంధి+బంధు*; but *అతికారిషగంధ్యా+బంధు*.

(c). Optionally when they are followed by the words *వూత*, *వూత్య*, and *వూత్యక*, provided the comp. is a *bah.* comp. (Sid. I. 469). *e. g.*, *కారిషగంధ్యా+వూత*, *ఊ.*, = *కారిషగంధి+వూత*; *కారిషగంధి+వూత్యక*, *కారిష గంధి+వూత*

61. Thirdly, there are some words which, subject to the preceding rules so far as they are applicable, shorten their final long vowels when they occur in compounds, provided the compounds are appellative (*సంజ్ఞా*), except in a few exceptional cases which cannot be enumerated fully. These are words formed by the feminine affixes *ఆ* and *ఈ* (VI. 3. 63). *e. g.*, *శిల+వక్ష* = *శిలవక్ష*; *రీతి+ణి* + *పుత్ర* = *రీతిణిపుత్ర*; but *లోమక+పింశ* = *లోమకాపింశ*; *నాస్తి+కార* = *నాస్తికార* (exceptional cases).

62. And in the *tulp.* compounds formed by the composition of *ప్రాసూ* and *ఆపన్నా* with a word in the accusative case, the final vowels of the former words should be shortened (Sid. I. 350), *e. g.*, *ప్రాసూ* or *ఆపన్నా+జీవికా* = *ప్రాసూ* or *ఆపన్న* *జీవికా*.

63. Fourthly, there are some words which, when followed by the words *జేలు*, *బ్రవ*, *గీత్ర*, *మత*, and *జత*, shorten their final long vowels. These words are non-monosyllabic words formed by the feminine affixes *ఈ*. But some of them shorten the vowels thus only optionally while others shorten them absolutely, as follows :—

(a). Words which optionally shorten the vowels

Words formed by the feminine affix ఈ, having been previously formed by affixes having indicatory లుక్; as also monosyllabic words formed by the feminine affix ఈ, provided they are not primitive nouns (VI. 3; 44. 45; Sid. I. 464), e. g., శ్రేయసి or విదుషి+బేలా, &c., = శ్రేయసిబేలా, విదుషిబేలా, &c. or శ్రేయసిజేలా, విదుషిబేలా, &c., (words previously formed by affixes having indicatory లుక్); స్మృతి+బేలా &c., = స్మృతిబేలా, or స్మృతిబేలా (monosyllabic).

(b). Words which absolutely shorten the vowels.

Non-monosyllabic words formed by the feminine affix ఈ from other than primitive nouns, provided they are *bhāshitapumskāh*. (VI. 3. 43; Sid. I. 464). e. g., బ్రాహ్మణి+బేలా, &c., = బ్రాహ్మణిబేలా, &c., but దత్తా+బేలా, &c., = దత్తాబేలా, &c., లక్ష్మి or తన్మృతి+బేలా, &c., = లక్ష్మి or తన్మృతి+బేలా, &c., (words formed from primitive nouns); ఆమలకి or కౌవలి+బేలా, &c., = ఆమలకిబేలా &c. కౌవలిబేలా, &c., (not *bhāshitapumskā* words.)

64. Fifthly, *Bhāshitapūmskā* words formed by the feminine affixes ఆ and ఈ should, subject to the rules already given so far as they are applicable, be reduced to their masculine form when they occur in compounds in the following cases :—

(a) If they are *sarvanāma* (B 997.) e. g., చూర్వా+కాలా= చూర్వా+కాలా, భవతి+పుత్రకి=భవతఃపుత్రకి.

(b). If they are followed by the word వఱనిన్ or by the word వఱనిని (VI. 3. 36). e. g., దశనియా+వఱనిన్=దశనియవఱనిన్ ; దశనినియా+వఱనిని=దశనినియవఱనినిని ; రఱవతి+వఱనిన్=రఱవవన్మానిన్ ; రఱవతి+వఱనిని=రఱవవన్మానినిని.

(c). If they are followed by a feminine word in apposition with them and in the last member in the compounds, (VI. 3. 34.) but unless the comp. is a *karm. comp.* (VI. 3. 42). not

(A) if the word is,

(a). one which being formed by the secondary affix ಅಕ technically called ವು has a penultimate ಕ (VI. 3. 37; Sid. I 408).

(b) a *jāti* word (VI. 3. 41).

(c). a *svānga* word except when the following word is ಮೂನಿನ್ (VI. 3. 40).

(d). an appellative (VI. 3. 38).

(e). an ordinal number (VI. 3. 38).

(f). one formed by a secondary affix which not having the sense of "colored by" or "produced of," *vridhhiates* its base (VI. 3. 39) by virtue of a rule enjoining the *vridhhiation* in *express* terms.

(B). if the following word is an ordinal number qualifying a person or thing immediately, not mediately through another. (VI. 3. 34; Sid. I. 404) or one of the following words, *viz.*, (1) ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ (2) ಮನೋಜ್ಞಾ (3) ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ (4) ಸುಭಗಾ (5) ಕರ್ಷಗಾ (6) ಭಕ್ತಿ (7) ಸಚಿವಾ (8) ಸ್ವಸಾ (9) ಕಾನ್ತಾ (10) ಹ್ರಮಾ (11) ಸಮಾ (12) ಚಪಲಾ (13) ದುಹಿ ತಾ (14) ವಾವಾ (15) ಅಬಲಾ (16) ತನಯಾ (Sid. I. 405).

e. g., ಚಿತ್ರಾ+ಸೀ=ಚಿತ್ರ+ಸೀ; ರೂಪವತಿ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ರೂಪವತೆ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ. But ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ+ದೃಷ್ಟಿ=ಗ್ರಾಮಣಿದೃಷ್ಟಿ. (not a word formed by a feminine affix) (See below for the change of ಣೀ into ಣಿ); ಗಂಗಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಗಂಗಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (not a *bhūshitaṣṭaka* word); ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ (from ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ್ಯಾ)+ಮಾತಾ=ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ+ಮಾತಾ (not a word in apposition with the following word); ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ+ಪ್ರಧಾನಂ=ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ+ಪ್ರಧಾನಂ (the word following is not a feminine word); ಸಾಚಿಕಾ (from ಸಾಚಿಕೆ)+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಸಾಚಿಕಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (words formed by sec. aff. ಅಕ); yet ಸಾಚಿಕಾ+ಸ್ತ್ರೀ=ಸಾಚಿಕೆ+ಸ್ತ್ರೀ (the general rule prevails though formed by ಅಕ because the comp. is a *karm. comp.*); ಕೂದ್ರಾ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಕೂದ್ರಾ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*jāti* word); yet ಕೂದ್ರಾ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಕೂದ್ರಾ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*karm. comp.*);

ಸುಕೇಶೇ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಸುಕೇಶೇ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (svānga word) or ಸುಕೇಶ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (karm. comp.); ಅಕೇಶ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಅಕೇಶಭಾರ್ಯಾ (word not formed by ಈ); ಸುಕೇಶೇ+ಮಾನಿನೀ=ಸುಕೇಶ+ಮಾನಿನೀ (ಮಾನಿನೀ follows); ದತ್ತಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ದತ್ತಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (appellative) or ದತ್ತ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (karm. comp.); ಪಂಚಮಿ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಪಂಚಮಿ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (ordinal number) or ಪಂಚಮ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (karm. comp.); ಸ್ರೋಷ್ಟ್ರೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಸ್ರೋಷ್ಟ್ರೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (vriddhiating sec. affix), or ಸ್ರೋಷ್ಟ್ರ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (karm. comp.); ಮಧ್ಯಮಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಮಧ್ಯಮ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (not a vriddhiating sec. affix); ಕಾಣ್ಮಲಾವಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಕಾಣ್ಮಲಾವ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ= (not sec. affix); ತಾವತೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ತಾವತ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (no vriddhiation by a rule enjoining vriddhi in express terms); ಕಾಷಾಯೀ+ಕನ್ಯಾ=ಕಾಷಾಯ+ಕನ್ಯಾ (words having the sense of "colored by"); ದೈವೀ+ಮುದ್ರಿಕಾ=ದೈವ+ಮುದ್ರಿಕಾ; ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ+ಪಂಚಮಿ=ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಪಂಚಮಿ (followed by an ordinal number); ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ+ಚತುರ್ಥೀ=ಕೃಷ್ಣ+ಚತುರ್ಥೀ (karm. comp.); ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ+ಪ್ರಿಯಾ=ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ+ಪ್ರಿಯಾ (followed by ಪ್ರಿಯಾ one of the exceptional words) or ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ+ಪ್ರಿಯಾ (karm. comp.).

65. Sixthly, words formed by the feminine affix ಲಾ as well as words which not being formed by any feminine affix end in ಇಕ್, shorten their long final vowels optionally, when they precede any other word in the comp. (VI. 3. 44. 61) provided they are not indeclinables or such as require the changing of their final vowels into ಇಯಜ್ and ಉಪಜ್ according to the rules relating to such change of final vowels before noun affixes. (Sid. I. 468). e. g., ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ಧು +ಚೇಲಾ or ಬ್ರುವಾ or ಗೋತ್ರಾ or ಮತಾ or ಋತಾ or ಪುತ್ರೀ=ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ಧು or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ಧು +ಚೇಲಾ &c.; ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ+ಚೇಲಾ or ಬ್ರುವಾ or ಪುತ್ರೀ=ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ or ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ+ಚೇಲಾ, &c. But ಗಂಗಾ+ಚೇಲಾ or ಪುತ್ರೀ=ಗಂಗಾ+ಚೇಲಾ or ಪುತ್ರೀ (fem. affix ಲ); ಗಾರ್ಗೀ+ಪುತ್ರೀ=ಗಾರ್ಗೀಪುತ್ರೀ (fem. affix ಈ); ಶ್ರೀ+ಮದಃ=ಶ್ರೀಮದಃ (ಇಯಜ್); ಭ್ರೂ+ಮದಃ=ಭ್ರೂಮದಃ (ಉಪಜ್); ಕೌಕ್ಲೀ+ಭಾವಃ=ಕೌಕ್ಲೀಭಾವಃ (indeclinable).

66. The above rules relating to the shortening of vowels refer, it will be seen, to words which precede other words in compounds, but even the words at the end of compounds shorten their final vowels in some cases. Thus the final vowel of the

word ಸೋ and of all words formed by feminine affixes when they occur as subordinate members at the end of compounds is shortened (I. 2. 44. 48); but no change as above should take place if the word before its composition (1) had a genitive case governed by a word signifying a part of that which is denoted by that word, (Sid. I. 349) or (2) had been formed by the sec. affix ಈಯಸುನ್, and it occurs in a bah. comp. (Sid. I. 427). e.g., (1) ಚಿತ್ರ+ಸೋ (bah. comp.)=ಚಿತ್ರಸೋ "a brindled cow"; (2) ಅತಿ (standing for the expression ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಿ)+ವಾಲಾಂ (bah. comp.)=ಅತಿವಾಲಾಂ "exceeding the necklace in beauty"; (3) ನಿರ್ (standing for ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ)+ಕೌಶಾಂಬ್ಯಾಃ=ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಾಂಬಿ "who has gone beyond ಕೌಶಾಂಬಿ"; (4) ಅತಿ+ಶೈಯಸ್ಯ (which after the case affix has been elided becomes ಶೈಯಸೀ)=ಅತಿಶೈಯಸಿ. (tatp. comp). But (5) ಅರ್ಧಂ+ಪಿಲ್ಲಲಾಃ=ಅರ್ಧಪಿಲ್ಲಲಿ (feminine in the genitive case and governed by a word denoting a part); (6) ಬಹು+ಶೈಯಸ್ಯ (which, after the case affix has been elided becomes ಬಹುಶೈಯಸೀ)=ಬಹುಶೈಯಸೀ (a bah. comp.); (7) ಬಹು+ತನ್ಮಿ=ಬಹುತನ್ಮಿ (ತನ್ಮಿ): is not formed by fem. affix).

67. The following changes also should be mentioned in this connection :—

(a). A word preceding the word ಗಲ or ಗಲಗಲ is augmented by ಮುಮ್ (Sid. I. 471). e., g. ತಿಮಿ+ಗಲ=ತಿಮಿಂಗಲ, ತಿಮಿ+ಗಲಗಲ=ತಿಮಿಂಗಲಗಲ.

(b). The word ರಾತ್ರಿ is augmented by ಮುಕ್ optionally when followed by a primitive noun (VI. 3. 72). e. g., ರಾತ್ರಿ+ಚರ=ರಾತ್ರಿಚರ or ರಾತ್ರಿಚರ.

(c). The word ಸಕ becomes ಸ when it is followed by another word,

(1). when the comp. is appellative (VI. 3. 78). e. g., ಸಾಶ್ಯ ತ್ಥಮ್ ; ಸಸಲಾಕಮ್.

(2). though the comp. is not appellative, when the word in question is followed by a word denoting literary works, or persons

or things to be inferred only (VI. 3. 79, 80). *e. g.*, ಸಕಲಂಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ ಮಧೀತೆ ; ಸಾಗ್ನುಃ (ಕಪೋತಃ is inferred) ; ಸರಾಕ್ಷಸೀಕಾ (ಕಾಲಾ is inferred).

(3). when the word denotes a thing added (VI. 3. 79). *e. g.*, ಸದೋಗೋಪಾರೀ ; ಸವಾಪುಃ ಕಾರ್ಪುಣಃ

(4). when it is followed by a word not denoting time as the subsequent member in the comp. provided the comp. is an *avyayibhāva* comp. (VI. 3. 81). *e. g.*, ಸಚಕ್ರಧೀಃ, ಸಧುರುಪುಃ ; but ಸಕಪೂರ್ವಾಕ್ಷಣಃ.

(5). optionally in a *bah.* comp., except when the comp. is used in connection with a blessing ; for in the latter case, the change as above should not take place unless the word which the word ಸಕ precedes is ಗೋ, or ವತ್ಸ, or ಹು (VI. 3. 82 to 83 ; Sid. I. 413). *e. g.*, ಸಪುತ್ರಃ or ಸಪುತ್ರಃ ; ಸ್ತುತಿಭವತೀನವಃ, or ಸಹನವಃ ; ಸವತ್ಸಾಯ, or ಸಹವತ್ಸಾಯ ; ಸಕಲಾಯ or ಸಹಸಲಾಯ ; but ಸ್ತುತಿಭವದತ್ತಾಯಸಹಪುತ್ರಾಯ.

(d). The word ಸಮಾನ becomes ಸ likewise when followed by any word as the subsequent member in a comp. except the words ಮೂರ್ಧನ್, ಏವೃತ್ತಿ, and ಉರ್ವ, before which it remains unchanged, and except the word ಉದರ before which it becomes ಸ only optionally (VI. 3. 84, 88 ; Sid. I. 472). *e. g.*, ಸಹಜ, ಸಬಾತೀಯ, ಸಗರ್ಭ, ಸಮತ್ಯ ; but ಸಮಾನಮೂರ್ಧನ್, ಸಮಾನದ್ರಚ್ಛತಿ, ಸಮಾನೋದರ್ಕ, and ಸೂದಯ or ಸಮಾನೋದರ್ಕ.

(e). The word ಅನ್ಯ when followed by the words ಆಶೀ, ಆಕಾ, ಆಸ್ಥಾ, ಅನ್ವಿತ, ಉತ್ಪುಕ, ಉತಿ, and ರಾನ, becomes ಅನ್ಯತ್, provided it is not in the instrumental or genitive case, and it becomes ಅನ್ಯತ್ whatever be its case (a) absolutely when followed by the word ಕಾರಕ and (b) optionally when followed by the word ಅರ್ಥ (VI. 3. 99, 100 ; Sid. I. 475). *e. g.*, ಅನ್ಯಾಃ ; ಅನ್ಯಾಕಾ ; ಅನ್ಯದಾಸ್ಥಾ ; ಅನ್ಯದಾನ್ವಿತ ; ಅನ್ಯದುತ್ಪುಕ ; ಅನ್ಯದೂತಿ ; ಅನ್ಯದ್ರಾಗ ; ಅನ್ಯದೂರಕ ; and ಅನ್ಯಾರ್ಥ or ಅನ್ಯದರ್ಥ ; but ಅನ್ಯಸ್ಯ+ಆಶೀ=ಅನ್ಯಾಶೀ ; ಅನ್ಯನ+ಅನ್ವಿತ=ಅನ್ಯಾನ್ವಿತ

(f). The word ಕಃ becomes,

(1). ಕತ when followed by the words ಠಫ and ವದ or by the word ತ್ಯೂಣ if the comp. is to be a *jāti* word or by words beginning with vowels if the comp. is a *tatpuruṣa* comp. and the words are not ಅಕ್ಷ and ಉಪಣ.

(2). ಕಾ when it means a *little*, and in other cases also absolutely when followed by the words ಪಫಿನ್ and ಅಕ್ಷ, and optionally when followed by the word ವುರುಪ; and

(3). ಕತ or ಕಾ or ಕವಜ when followed by the word ಉಪಣ;

provided that the words that follow as above are the subsequent members in the compounds in which they occur (VI. 3 101 to 107), *e. g.*, ಕದ್ರಫ; ಕದ್ವದ; ಕತ್ಯೂಣ; ಕದನ್ನು; ಕಾಮಧುರ; ಕಾ ಪಥ; ಕಾಪ್ಪ; ಕಾವುರುಪ or ಕುವುರುಪ; ಕದುಪಣ or ಕೋಪಣ or ಕಶೋಪಣ; but ಕುತ್ಯೂಣ (not *jāti*); ಕೂಪ್ಪ (not *tatp.*); ಕುಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ (not followed by a word beginning with a vowel)

(g). The word ತೀರ becomes ತಾರ optionally when it follows words denoting *quarters* (ದಿಕ್) (Sid. I. 477) *e. g.*, ದಕ್ಷಿಣತಾರ or ದಕ್ಷಿಣತೀರ.

(h). The word ಅವಸ್ಯ when followed by a word formed by passive primitive affixes as the subsequent member in the comp. becomes ಅವಸ್ಯ (Sid. I. 477. note 31). *e. g.*, ಅವಸ್ಯನಿವ್ಯ.

(i). Words ending with the expression ತುಮ್, when followed by the words ಕಾಮ and ಮನಸ, drop their final letter (Sid. I. 477, note 31). *e. g.*, ಗನ್ತುಂ+ಕಾಮ and ಮನಸ=ಗನ್ತುಕಾಮ and ಗನುಮನಸ.

(j). The words ಮಹತ್ and ಮಹತಿ when they precede words in the same (grammatical) case (with them) in the comp. or the words ಘಾಸ, ಕರ, and ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ should be changed into ಮಹಾ (VI. 3. 46; Sid. I. 389). *e. g.*, ಮಹಾದೇವ; ಮಹಾಬಲ; ಮಹಾಬಾಹು; ಮಹಾಘಾಸ; ಮಹಾಕರ; ಮಹಾವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ; but ಮಹತಃ+ಪುತ್ರ=ಮಹತ್ಪುತ್ರ.

(k). The word ಅಪರ becomes ಪಕ್ಷ when it precedes the word ಅರ್ಧ (Sid. I. 360). *e. g.*, ಅಪರ+ಅರ್ಧ=ಪಕ್ಷಾರ್ಧ.

(l). In *dvandva* compounds in popular use to express a couple of deities (దేవతాద్వంద్వ) the word preceding the subsequent member in the comp. is made to end in అనజ్ in supersession of the letters in which they originally ended, provided the word వాయు does not occur in them (VI. 3. 26; Sid. I. 441). e. g., ఇంద్ర) బృహస్పతిః, ఇంద్ర) వరుణః, ఇంద్ర) శివః, మిత్ర) వరుణః ; but అగ్ని వాయుః, వాయు) వైశ్వానరః.

(m). But notwithstanding the above rule the word అగ్ని when followed by any other word than విష్ణు is left as it is, if its initial అ is to get *vriddhiated* for any reason ; and subject to this rule it becomes అగ్నే when it precedes the words శోమ or వరుణ (VI. 3. 27; 28. *Kás thereon*) e. g., అగ్ని + వరుణ = అగ్నివరుణః, if this comp. is to take a secondary affix and to have the initial అ changed into ఆ. So ఆగ్నేవరుణః ; ఆగ్నేశివః.

(n). And the word దివః also contrary to the above general rule relating to *dvandva* compounds expressive of a couple of deities becomes ద్భ్యావః, except before వృషివి, before which it becomes దివసః or దభ్యావః (VI. 3. 29; 30). e. g., దభ్యావఃక్షావః, దభ్యావః భ్రమిః ; and దివసః) వృషివ్యః or దభ్యావః) వృషివ్యః.

(o). And contrary to the general rule above said, the word ఋషసః also becomes ఋషాసః (VI. 3. 31). e. g., ఋషాసః) సూర్యః.

(p). The final vowel of words ending in ఋ should in *dvandva* compounds be displaced by అనజ్ when followed by other words as the subsequent member in the compounds

(i). if a word that so follows is పుత్ర (Sid. I. 441). e. g., పితృ) పుత్రః, మిత్ర) పుత్రః.

(ii). if the words ending in ఋ denote relationship or a relationship existing through subjects of study (VI. 3. 25). e. g., మిత్ర) పితృః, యాత్ర) నానారః ; యాత్ర) శివః ; సోమ) వరుణః ; వృషి) వృషివ్యః.

(g). The word ಉದಕ becomes ಉದ invariably when it is compounded with any other word to form a comp. word intended to be appellative, and optionally when it is a comp. ending with a word beginning with a nonconjunct consonant and meaning something to be filled as the subsequent member in the comp. (VI. 3. 57. 59). e. g., ಔದಮಧಿ, ಔದವಾಹಿ, ಲೋಹಿತೋದಕ, ನೀಲೋದಕ, ಕ್ಷೀರೋದಕ (appellative), ಉದಕಕುಂಭಃ or ಉದಕಕುಂಭಃ, ಉದಕಪತ್ರೇಹ or ಉದಕಪತ್ರಂ (not appellative); but ಉದಕಸ್ಥೂಲಪ್ಪ (ಸ್ಥೂಲಪ್ಪ begins with a conjunct consonant); ಉದಕವರ್ಷತಃ, ಉದಕನಿರೀ (do not mean things to be filled).

(r). In a *dvigu* aggregate comp. ending in ಅನ್, the final ನ is *lopted* (Sid. I. 395). e. g., ಪಂಚತಕ್ಷನ್=ಪಂಚತಕ್ಷ.

(s). The word ನಾಸಿಕಾ, coming at the end of a *bah.* comp. becomes ನಸಿ if preceded by particles called *upasargih* in connection with roots, and also in other cases if the comp. is appellative (V. 4. 118, 119). e. g., ಉನ್ನಸ, ಪ್ರಣಸ, ಮೃಣಸ, ಗೋನಸ; but ತಂನಾಸಿಕ (not appellative).

(t). The word ಧಮನ at the end of a *bah.* comp. becomes ಧನ್ವನ್ optionally when the comp. is intended to be appellative, and absolutely otherwise. (V. 4. 132, 113). e. g., ಕತಧನ್ವನ್ or ಕತಧಮನ, ದೃತಧನ್ವನ್ or ದೃತಧಮನ (appellative); ಕಾರ್ಜು ಧನ್ವನ್; ಪುಷ್ಪಧನ್ವನ್.

(u). The word ಜಾಯಾ at the end of a *bah.* comp. becomes ಜಾನಿ (V. 4. 134). e. g., ಯುವಜಾನಿ

(v). The word ಗಂಧ in a *bah.* comp. becomes ಗಂಧಿ (1) when it means a quality and preceded by ಉತ್, ಛಾತಿ, ಸು, or ಸುವಚಿ (2) when it means "a little" or "particle" (3) when it follows a word with which a comparison is meant (V. 4. 135, 136. 137). e. g., ಉದ್ಗಂಧಿ, ಪೂತಿಗಂಧಿ, ಸುಗಂಧಿ, ಸುರಚಿಗಂಧಿ, ಸೂಪಗಂಧಿ, ಕೃತಗಂಧಿ, ತ್ರೇರಗಂಧಿ, ಪದ್ಮಗಂಧಿ, ಉತ್ಪಲಗಂಧಿ, ಕರೀಷಗಂಧಿ.

(w). The word ಪಾದ in a *tatp.* comp. becomes ಪಾದ್ when it follows a *sankhya* word, or the expression ಸು and also when it

follows a word with which a comparison is meant, provided this word is not any of the following, viz., ಹಸ್ತಿವಾ, ಕುದ್ವಾಲ, ಅಶ್ವ, ಕುಶಿಕ, ಕುರುತ, ಕಟೋಲ, ಕಟೋಲಕ, ಗಣೋಲ, ಗಣೋಲಕ, ಕಣೋಲ, ಕಣೋಲಕ, ಅಜ, ಕಘೋತ, ಬಾಲ, ಗಣ್ಯ, ಮಡೆಲಾ, ದಾಸೀ, ಗಣಿಕಾ, ಕುರೂಲ (V. 4. 138. 140 ; Sid. I. 422 note 74). e. g., ದ್ವಿಪಾದ್, ತ್ರಿಪಾದ್, ಸುಪಾದ್, ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಿಪಾದ್, ಸಿಂಹಪಾದ್ ; but ಹಸ್ತಿಪಾದ, ಅಶ್ವಪಾದ (excepted words).

(x). The word ದನ್ತ in a bah. comp. becomes ದತ್ವ when it follows a *sankhya* word or ಸು, provided the comp. is intended to express age and also when it follows any noun whatsoever provided the comp. is intended to be appellative in the feminine gender. And the word ದನ್ತ becomes ದತ್ವ optionally when it follows the words ಕ್ಯಾವ, ಅರೋಕ, ಕುದ್ವ, ಕುಘ, ವ್ಯವ, and ವರೂಕ, or a word ending in the expression ಅನ್ಯ. (V. 4. 141. 143. 144. 145). e. g., ದ್ವಿದತ್, ತ್ರಿದತ್, ಅಯೋದತಿ, (appellative), ಕ್ಯಾವದತ್ or ಕ್ಯಾವದನ್ತ, ಕುದ್ವಲಾಗದತ್ or ಕುದ್ವಲಾಗದನ್ತ.

(y). The word ಕಕುವ in a bah. comp. becomes ಕಕುವತ್ when the comp. is intended to express the state of the body of an animal. (V. 4. 146). e. g., ವುಣಿ-ಕಕುವತ್ "adult", ಅನಜ್ಜತ-ಕಕುವತ್ "young."

(z). The word ವೂತೈ in bah. comp. becomes optionally ವೂತೈತ್, or omitting the ಟ್ which is indicatory, ವೂತ when it is the last member of the comp. (Sid. I. 470). e. g., ಕಾರೀಷುನಂಧೀ ವೂತ or ಕಾರೀಷುನಂಧೀ ವೂತೈ.

(aa). The words ದ್ವಿ and ಅನ್ತರ್ and the particles ಪ್ರ and others given in List I of chapter II, Part I. if they precede the word ಅನ್ when it has to take the comp. ending ಅ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter cause the initial ಅ of ಅನ್ to be changed into ಈ, the change in the case of ಪ್ರ and such other particles as end in ಅ or ಆ being only optional (VI. 3. 97 ; Sid. I. 451). And under the same circumstances but when the word which precedes the words ಅನ್ is ಅನು, the change of the initial ಅ of ಅನ್ is into ಉ if the comp. is intended to denote a country, but into ಈ other-

wise. (VI. 3. 98.) *e. g.*, ದ್ವೀಪ ; ಅನ್ತರೀಪ ; ಪ್ರತೀಪ ; ಸಮೀಪ ; ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪ or ಪ್ರೀಪ ; ಅನ್ವೀಪ ; but ಅನೂಪ (country).

(bb). The word ಅಜ್ಞ, when it is to take the compound-ending ಟಜ್ according to rules to be referred to hereafter becomes ಅಜ್ಞ, optionally if it is preceded by the word ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ, but absolutely (1) if it is preceded by indeclinables, or words denoting parts, or the word ಸರ್ವ, and (2) if it is preceded by other *sankhya* words than ಏಕ, except when the compound is an aggregate comp. (V. 4. 88 to 90 ; Sid. I. 384) *e. g.*, ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತಾತ್ಮ or ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತಾಹ ; ಆತ್ಮೈತ್ಯ, ನಿರತ್ಯ ; ಪೂರ್ವಾಹಣ, ಅಪರಾಹಣ ; ಸರ್ವಾಹಣ ; ದ್ವೈತ್ಯ, ತ್ರೈತ್ಯ ; but ಏಕಾಹ ; ದ್ವೈಹ (an aggregate.)

(cc). The word ಚಿತಿ at the end of a comp. becomes ಚಿತ್ರಿ when the comp. is to take the comp. ending ಕೆಪ್ according to rules to be adverted to hereafter (VI. 3 127.) *e. g.*, ಏಕಚಿತ್ರಿಕ.

68. We have now to refer to compound endings. But it is to be mentioned beforehand that these affixes should not be attached.

(a) when the comp. words are intended for praise in the case of compounds formed from words following the words ಸು and ಅತಿ. (V. 4. 69.) Thus, though, as will be seen hereafter, the comp. ಸುರಾಜನ್, by taking a comp. ending, would become ಸುರಾಜತಿ, it would be ಸುರಾಜನ್ only, the affix not being attached, if the word is intended for praise.

(b). in the case of compounds ending with words preceded by the word ಕಿಹ, the latter word being used with the sense of "censure," or "contempt." (V. 4. 70) *e. g.*, ಕಿರಾಜನ್ 'a bad king ;' ಕಿಂಫುನ್ "a bad friend ;" ಕಿಂಗೋ "a bad cow ;" but otherwise, ಕಿರಾಜ, ಕಿಂಫು, ಕಿಂಗಿವ

(c). optionally in a *tatp.* comp. ending with the word ಪಘನ್ which is preceded by the negative particle ನಘ (V. 4. 72.) *e. g.*, ಅಘ or ಅಘನ್.

(d). in a *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of other words than *ವಘನ್* with the negative particle *ನಿಷ್ಠಾ* (V. 4. 71.) e. g. *ಅರಾಜ, ಅಸಹ, ಅಸೂ.*

(e). in all compounds when the last words in the compounds have been changed according to rules already mentioned, unless the changes have been expressly prescribed with a view to the comp. endings being attached. e. g., *ಯುವಜಾನಿ* in which *ಜಾನಿ* is derived by the change of *ಜಾಯೂ* does not get the comp. ending *ಕವ* prescribed by the rules ; but *ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತಾಹ್ನಿ* in which *ಅನ್ದ* is derived by the change of *ಅಕನ್* takes the comp. ending *ಟಚ್* and becomes *ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತಾಹ್ನಿ*, because the change here was made in view to the said *ಟಚ್* being attached.

69. The comp. endings are as follows :—

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
Alli-com-pounds.	<p>(1). Ending in the words <i>ಮುಚ್, ಪುರ್, ಅನ್, ವಘನ್,</i> and <i>ಧರ್,</i> provided the word <i>ಧರ್</i> is connected in neither form nor sense with the word <i>ಅಚ್</i> "an axle-tree," and except the compounds <i>ಅನ್ಯಚ್</i> and <i>ಬಹ್ವಚ್</i> unless these denote students of the Vedas.</p>	<p>ಅ (V. 4. 74; Sid. I. 451)</p>	<p>ಅರ್ಚರ್ ; ಲಾಬುರು ; ವಿಮಲಾಸ ; ರಮ್ಯಪಥ ; ಸಖಧರ ; ರಾಜಧರ, ಅನ್ಯಚ ; ಬಹ್ವಚ (students of the Vedas); but ಅಚ್ಧರ ; so ದೃಢಧರ if the comp. is to qualify the word ಅಚ್ ; ಅನ್ಯಕ್ ಸಾಮ, ಬಹ್ವಕ್ಸೂಕ್ತಂ ; (the compounds refer not to students of the Vedas.)</p>
	<p>(2). Ending in the words <i>ನಮಿ</i> and <i>ನೀದಾವನೀ,</i> the words being preceded by <i>sankhya</i> words.</p>	<p>ಅಚ್ (Sid. I. 452)</p>	<p>ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾನದ, ಸದ್ಗೋದಾವರ</p>
	<p>(3). Ending in the word <i>ಅತ್ತ</i> taken in the sense not of an eye but of something like it,</p>	<p>ಅಚ್ (V. 4. 76)</p>	<p>ಗವಾತ್ "a thing which is like the eyes of cows" (a window).</p>

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
	(4). Ending in the word ಅಧ್ಯಾಪನ, the word following being one of the particles which in connection with roots are called <i>upasargika</i> .	ಅಪ್ (V. 4. 85)	ಪಾಪನಿ ; ನಿರಪ್ಪಿ ; ಪ್ರತ್ಯಧಿ ; but ಪರಮಾನನ ಉತ್ತಮೋದನ.
Arya- yithara com- pounds.	(1). Ending in a neuter word that ends in ಅನ್.	ಋಪ್ or nil (V. 4. 109)	ಪ್ರತಿಜಮ್ or ಪ್ರತಿಜಮನ್, ಉಪಜಮ್ or ಉಪಜಮನ್.
	(2). Finding in ಅನ್ otherwise than as above.	ಋಪ್ (V. 4. 108)	ಉಪರಾಜ, ಅಭ್ಯಾತೆ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾತೆ.
	(3). Ending in ಯಾಕ letters.	ಋಪ್ or nil (V. 4. 111)	ಉಪಕುಠ or ಉಪಕುಠಾ, ಉಪದ್ಯಮದ or ಉಪದ್ಯಮದ.
	(4). Ending in the words ನಾಃ, ಪಾರ್ಷವಾನಿ, ಅನ್ಯಾಕಾಯಣಿ, and ನಿ.	ಋಪ್ or nil (V. 4. 110) 112).	ಉಪನವ or ಉಪನವಿ, ಉಪರಾರ್ಣವೂಠ or ಉಪರಾರ್ಣವೂಠಾ, ಉಪಾಗ್ರಾಕಾಯಣಿ or ಉಪಾಗ್ರಾಕಾಯಣಿ ; ಉಪನಿ or ಉಪನಿ.

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
Tatp. compounds.	(1). Ending in <i>sankhya</i> words.	ಠಙ್ (Sid.I. 41-4)	ಸಿಂಧ್ರ)೦ಕ.
	(2). Ending with the word ಸಿಂಹ provided that it is not a <i>dvigu</i> compound in which there was a <i>lukation</i> of a secondary affix after the word ಸಿಂಹ.	ಠಙ್ (V. 4. 92)	e. g., ಪರಮಸಿಂಹ, ಉತ್ತಮಸಿಂಹ, ಪಂಚಸಿಂಹ, ದಶಸಿಂಹ ; but ಪಂಚಸಿಂಹ (<i>dvigu</i> with the <i>lukation</i> of the secondary affix ಠಙ್)
	(3). Ending with the word ರಾಜನ್, ಅಕ್ಷನ್, ಸಖ, or ಉರಸ್ in the sense of "chief."	ಠಙ್ (V. 4. 91. 93).	e. g., ಮದ್ರರಾಜ, ಪರಮಾಕ, ರಾಜಮು ಅಶ್ಯೂರಸ್ ; but ದೇವದತ್ತೋ ರಸ್ (ಉರಸ್ here does not signify "chief").
	(4). Beginning with a numeral or an indeclinable and ending in the word ಅಂಕಿ.	ಅಙ್ (V. 4. 86)	ದ್ವಿಲಿಂಗುಲ, ತ್ರೈಲಿಂಗುಲ, ನಿರಂಗುಲ, ಅತ್ಯಂಗುಲ

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
(5). Beginning with indeclinables or with words denoting numbers or parts and ending in the word ರಾತ್ರಿ.		ಟಟ್ (V. 4. 87)	ಅತಿರಾತ್ರಿ, ನೀರಾತ್ರಿ, ದ್ವಿರಾತ್ರಿ, ತ್ರಿರಾತ್ರಿ, ಫಲೇರ್ಷರಾತ್ರಿ, ಅಸರರಾತ್ರಿ.
(6). Ending in the word ಅಂಜಲಿ and beginning with ದ್ವಿ and ತ್ರಿ, provided the compounds are <i>drigu</i> which have not taken a <i>lukated</i> secondary affix.		ಟಟ್ or nil (V. 4. 102)	ದ್ವ್ಯಂಜಲಿ, ತ್ರ್ಯಂಜಲಿ, or ದ್ವ್ಯಂಜಲ, ತ್ರ್ಯಂಜಲ ; but ದ್ವ್ಯಂಜಲಿ, ತ್ರ್ಯಂಜಲಿ (<i>lukation</i> of the secondary affix ಠಕ್).
(7). Ending in the word ನೌ, provided the compounds are <i>drigu</i> which have not taken a <i>lukated</i> secondary affix.		ಟಟ್ (V. 4. 99)	ದ್ವಾನಾವ, ತ್ರಿನಾವ, but ಪಂಚನೌ (<i>lukation</i> of the secondary affix ಠಕ್).
(8). Ending in the word ಏಠಿಠಿ, provided the compounds are <i>drigu</i> .		ಟಟ್ or nil (V. 4. 101)	ದ್ವಿಏಠಿಠಿ or ದ್ವಿಏಠಿಠಿಠಿ ; ತ್ರಿಏಠಿಠಿ or ತ್ರಿಏಠಿಠಿಠಿ.

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
	(9). Ending with the expression ಅನಾ, ಅಶಕ್ತನಾ, ಅಯನಾ, or ಸದನಾ, provided the compound is to be used as a <i>jati</i> word or as an appellative.	ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 94)	ಒ. ಭೂನಠ, ಅಮೃತಶ್ಚ, ಕಾಲೇಶಯನ, ಮಣ್ಯ ಕಸ ಠನ, <i>juhi</i> , ಮಹಾನಠ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಶ್ಚ, ಬಿಹಿತಾಯನಠ, ಪ್ರಾಸರಣ (appellative).
	(10). Ending with the word ಶ್ವೇನಾ or ಸಕಿ, that which is denoted by the word being an object with which a comparison is made, provided the comp. does not denote a living being.	ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 97, 98)	ಆಕರ್ಮಶ್ಚ, ಕಾಲಕಶ್ಚ, ಫಲಕಶ್ಚ.
	Beginning with a word denoting an inhabited country (ಪುಷ್ಪಾ) and ending with the word ಏಶ್ಚ, provided the compound	ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 104).	ಸುರಾಪ್ಪಶ್ಚುಪ್ಪಿಪುಷ್ಪಾ, ಅನೈಪಿಶ್ಚ, but ದೇವಶ್ಚುಪ್ಪನಃ.

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings	Examples.
	expresses the residence in that country of the person denoted by the latter word.		
<i>Bahuv-rihi</i> compounds.	(1) Ending with the word ಒಮ್ಮೋಳೆ or a feminine word signifying an ordinal number and qualifying a person or thing immediately and not mediately through another word.	ಅಘ (V. 4. 116 Sid. I. 40f).	ಸ್ಮಿಘ್ರವಿವಾಹಃ; ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೋಪಚಯಃ (if the comp. qualifies the word ರಾತ್ರಿ "night" as in the sentence ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೋಪಚಯಾರಾತ್ರೆಯಃ "nights the fifth of which is auspicious"); but ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಮಂಚವಿಸಾಕಃ if the comp. qualifies the word ವಕ್ತ್ರ. "fortnight" as in the sentence ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಮಂಚವಿಸಾಕಃವಕ್ತ್ರಃ "the fortnight which has nights of which the fifth is auspicious," (For the change of ಮಂಚಮ into ಮಂಚವಿಸಾಕಃ, see the rule relating to the comp. ending ಕಪಃ below)

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
(2) Ending with <i>nadi</i> words or with words ending in <i>nu</i> except the word <i>ಮೊತ್ತೈ</i> .		ಕಪ್ (V. 4. 153).	ಭಮಕುಮಾರೀಕ, ಬಹುಬಸೂಕ, ಬಹು ಕರ್ತೃಕ.
(3) Ending with the word <i>ವೂತೈ</i> .		ಕಪ್ or nil (Sid. I. 470).	ಕಾರೀಷುಗಂಧೀಮಾತ್ರೈ or ಕಾರೀಷುಗಂಧೀಮಾತ್ರೈಕ.
(4) Formed in the manner stated in (3) of para 42 above.		ಇಚ್ (V. 4. 127).	ಕೆಶಾಲೇಶಿ, ದಂತ್ರಾದಂಡಿ, ಕಚಾಕಟಿ, ಮುಸಲಾಮುಸಲಿ.
(5) Formed by compounding numerals with indeclinables or with the words <i>ಅಸನ್ನ</i> , <i>ಅದೂರ</i> , or <i>ಅಧಿಕ</i> , the compounds meaning the persons or things denoted by the numbers (<i>ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಾಣಿ</i>).		ಡಚ್ (V. 4. 73).	ಉವದಕ, ಉಪವಿಂಕ.

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
(6).	Ending with the words ಸಸಿ or ಅಕ್ಷಿ, when these words are <i>svānga</i> words.	ಷಟ್ (V. 4. 113).	ದೀರ್ಘಸಂಧ, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಾಶ್, ಲೋಹಿತಾಶ್, ವಿಶಾಲಾಶ್ .
(7).	Ending with the word ಅನಾಶಿ, the comp. denoting a <i>thing made of wood</i> .	ಷಟ್ (V. 4. 114).	ಧ್ವಜಗುಲ (if the comp. qualifies ದಾರು or similar words).
(8).	Ending with the word ಮಾರ್ಘನ್, this word being preceded by the words ದ್ವಿ or ತ್ರಿ.	ಷ (V. 4. 115).	ದ್ವಿಮಾರ್ಘನ್, ತ್ರಿಮಾರ್ಘನ್.
(9).	Ending with the word ನೇತ್ರೈ, when it means a <i>constellation</i> .	ಅಃ (Sid. I. 415).	ಮೃಗನೇತ್ರೈ, ಪುಷ್ಯನೇತ್ರೈ
(10).	Ending with the word ನಸ, the substitute of ನಾಸಿಕಾ, when the comp. is appellative.	ಅಃ (V. 4. 118).	ದುಣಸ.

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
(11). Ending with the word ನಸ, the substitute of ನಾಸಿಕಾ, though the comp. is not appellative, if the word ನಸ is preceded by particles which in connection with verbs are called <i>sargāh</i> .	ಅಚ್ (V. 4. 119).	ಉನ್ನತ, ಪ್ರಾಸ.	
(12). Ending with the word ಧರ್ಮ provided it is not preceded by more than one unpounded word.	ಅನಿಜ್ (V. 4. 124; Sid. I. 418. note 67).	ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಧರ್ಮನಾ; but ಪರಮಸ್ವಧರ್ಮ (ಧರ್ಮ is preceded by ಸ್ವ and ಪರಮ); still ಸ್ವಸ್ಥಸಾಧ್ಯಧರ್ಮನಾ (ಸಾಧ್ಯ is not the preceding word but the comp. ಸಂವಿಗ್ಧಸಾಧ್ಯ).	
(13). Ending with the words ಪುನಃನಾ, ಅನಂತತ್ವಾನ್, ವಯಸ್, ನೌ, and ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, all these words being in the singular number.	ಕಘ (V. 4. 151)	ಪ್ರಿಯಾಳಂಕ, ಬಹುಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಕ; but ಬಹುಳಂಕ or ಬಹುಳಮಾನ, ದ್ವಿಳಂಕ or ದ್ವಿಳಮಾನ. (For the optional use of ಕಘ in the latter cases, see below).	

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
	(14). Ending with the word ಉರಸು, ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠ, ಉಪಾನಹ, ದಧಿ, ಮಧು, or ಕಾಲಿ.	ಕಪ್ (V. 4. 151)	ವೈದ್ಯಕೋರಸು, ಪ್ರಿಯಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠ, ಅವಮುಕೋಲ್ತಪಾನಸು, ಪ್ರಿಯದಧಿಕ, ಪ್ರಿಯಮಧುಕ, ಪ್ರಿಯಕಾಲಿಕ.
	(15). Ending in the expression ಇನ್ if the comp. is to be used in the feminine gender.	ಕಪ್ (V. 4. 152).	ಬಹುಚ್ಛತ್ರಿಕಾ, ಬಹುನರ್ಪಮಿಕಾ, ಬಹುವಾಗ್ನಿಕಾ.
	(16). Other compounds than the above, except (a) those compounds which, ending with the <i>sankhya</i> words ಬಹು and ಸಹ, signify persons or things denoted by them, (b) those which end with a secondary word formed by ಕಯಸು, (c) those which are appellative; (d) those which end with the word ಭ್ರಾತೃ to ex-	ಕಪ್ or nil (V. 4. 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, Sid. I. 426).	ಬಹುಬಿಜ್ಜುಕ or ಬಹುಬಿಜ್ಜು; ಬಹುಮಾಲಕ or ಬಹುಮಾಲ; ಬಹುವೀಣಕ or ಬಹುವೀಣ; ಮೂರ್ಖಭ್ರಾತೃಕ or ಮೂರ್ಖಭ್ರಾತೃ; ಬಹುನಾಡೀಕ or ಬಹುನಾಡಿ; ಬಹುತನ್ವೀಕ or ಬಹುತನ್ವಿ; but ಉಪಬಹು; ಉಪನಣ; ಬಹುಶೈಯಸು (ಕಯಸು); ವಿಸ್ವವೇವ, ವಿಸ್ವಯಾಕಸು, (appellative); ಸುಭ್ರಾತೃ; ಬಹುನಾಡಿ (denotes body); ಬಹುತನ್ವೀ (denotes a face); ಉತ್ತರಮೂಷ್, ಸುಮತ್ತ (bah. by an enlarged application of the term.)

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
<i>Devan- dva</i> com- pounds	<p>press praise, (e) those which end with the words ನಾಡಿ and ತನ್ನಿ, (f) signifying parts of one's body, and (g) also all those to which the name of <i>bahurrihi</i> is applied by an <i>enlarged application of the term</i>.</p> <p>Ending in the letters ಚ, or ದ, or ಷ, or ಕ, provided the compound is one of aggregation (ಸಮಾಹಾರ).</p>	<p>ಕಚ್ಚ (V.4. 106).</p>	<p>ವಾಕ್ಯಚ್ಚ, ಸ್ತಂತ್ರಚ್ಚ, ಶ್ರೀಸ್ತಚ್ಚ, ಕಡರ್ಚ್ಚ, ವಾಗೂರ್ಚ್ಚ, ಸಮಿದ್ಧೃಷದ್, ವಾಗ್ಯಪ್ರಸ, ಛತೋಪಾನಕ, ಛನುಗೋದು ಕ ; but ವಾಕ್+ಸಮಿಧ್=ವಾಕ್ಯಮಿತ್ (ends in ಛ) ; ಸ್ತಂತ್ರಚ್ಚಿರವೌ (not a <i>dvandva</i> of aggregation).</p>

70. The question then, except as to compounds which are mere compounds, arises, what should be the gender and number of the compounds. First as to the gender the rules are as follows :—

(1). A compound ending in the word ಪಳಿಸ್, and consequently taking the comp. ending ಅ, if the comp. is preceded by *sankhya* words or indeclinables, is neuter. (Sid. I. 395). e. g., ತ್ರಿಪದಕ ವಿಪದಕ.

(2). An *avyayibhāva* comp. is neuter (II. 4. 18). e. g., ಅಧಿಗೋಪಕ.

(3). A *dvandra* comp., when the sense of it is an aggregate, is neuter. (II. 4. 17) e. g., ಪಾಣಿಪಾದಕ, ಶಿರೋಗ್ರೀವಮ್.

(4). A *dvigu* comp., when the sense of it is an aggregate, is generally neuter. (II. 4. 17) e. g., ಪಂಚಗವ್ಯ.

(5). But such a *dvigu* comp ending with a word which has a final ಅ (short) except the words ಪಾತ್ರ, ಭಾವನ, and ಯುಗ is feminine. (IV. 1. 21 ; Sid. I. 395). e. g., ತ್ರಿಲೋಕೇ ; but ಪಂಚಪಾತ್ರಮ್, ತ್ರಿಭಾವನಮ್, ಚತುರ್ಯುಗಕ.

(6). And a *dvigu* comp. ending with a word which ends in ಅನ್ or is formed by the feminine affix ಅ, is neuter or feminine. (Sid. I. 395). e. g., ಪಂಚತಕ್ಷೀ or ಪಂಚತಕ್ಷಮ್ ; ಪಂಚಬಟ್ಟೀ or ಪಂಚಬಟ್ಟಂ.

(7). And *tatp.* compounds, provided they have not been formed by the composition of the negative particle ನೌ with other words and provided they are not *karm.* compounds are neuter. (II. 4. 19). in the following cases :—

(a). a comp. ending with the word ಕಂಠಾ and being the name of towns in the country of ಉಶೀನರಾ. (II. 4. 20). e. g., ಸೌಶಮಿ ಕಂಠಮ್.

(b). a comp. ending with the words ಉಪಜ್ಞಾ and ಉಪಕ್ರಮ provided these words have been used in the sense respectively

of *original production* and *original unit*. (II. 4. 21). *e. g.*, ಪಾಣಿನ್ಯು ಪಜ್ಞಾನ್ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಃ ; ನನೂ ಪತ್ರಮದೋಣಃ.

(c). a comp. ending with the word ಛಾಯಾ, absolutely when the sense of "much" or "many" is implied in the word preceding it, and optionally otherwise. (II. 4. 22, 25). *e. g.*, ಅಕ್ಷುಛಾಯಾ (ಅಕ್ಷು implies many things). ಕುಡ್ಯುಛಾಯಾ or ಕುಡ್ಯುಛಾಯಂ.

(d). A comp. ending with the word ಸಭಾ in the sense of simply a *concourse*. (II. 4. 24). *e. g.*, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಸಭಂ ; but ಆನಾಥಸಭಾ.

(e). a comp. ending with the word ಸಭಾ in other senses than that of *concourse*, provided it is preceded by words denoting *demons* (ರಾಕ್ಷಸಾಃ) or *infernal spirits* (ಪಿಶಾಚಾಃ) or by words giving the sense of *king* except the word ರಾಜ or any proper name of a king. (II. 4. 23. Sid. I. 397, note 228). *e. g.*, ರಾಕ್ಷಸಸಭಃ, ಪಿಶಾಚಸಭಃ, ಇನಸಭಃ, ಈಶ್ವರಸಭಃ ; but ಧರ್ಮಸಭಾ, ರಾಜಸಭಾ, ಚಂದ್ರ)ಗುಪ್ತ ಸಭಾ.

(f). a comp. ending with the word ಸೇನಾ, ಸುರಾ, ಕಾಲಾ, or ನಿಕಾ optionally. (II. 4. 25). *e. g.*, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸೇನಾ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸೇನಾ, ಯವಸುರಂ or ಯವಸುರಾ ; ಗೋಕಾಲಂ or ಗೋಕಾಲಾ ; ಕ್ವನಿಕಂ or ಕ್ವನಿಕಾ ; but ದೃಡಸೇನ (bah. compound) ಅಸೇನಾ, (ನಜ) ಪರಮಸೇನಾ *karm.* compound.

(6). And a *tatp.* comp. as well as a *dvandva* comp. ending with the word ರಾತ್ರೀ or ಅಕ್ಷನ್ is masculine, except in the case of a *dvigu* comp. formed by the composition of a *sankhya* word with the word ರಾತ್ರೀ, which is neuter. (II. 4. 29 Sid. I. 361) *e. g.*, ಪೂರ್ವರಾತ್ರೀ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನೀ, ದ್ವ್ಯಹಃ, ದ್ವಿರಾತ್ರೀಮ್, ತ್ರಿರಾತ್ರೀಮ್, ಗೋರಾತ್ರೀಮ್.

(9). A *dvigu* comp. formed by a word signifying a point of the compass or a number being joined to another word together with a secondary affix, should take the gender of the words they qualify (B. 1031). *e. g.*, ಏಕಶತಕಾಲಃ ಮರೋತ್ತಾಕಃ.

(10). A *tatp.* comp. having the word ಪಾಪ್ತ, ಅಪಸ್ತ, or ಅಲಮ್ or any *gati* word in the first member as also a *tatp.* comp. formed from the word ಅರ್ಪ (on account of) being joined to a word in the

dativ case, must take the gender of the words they qualify (B. 1031 ; 988). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಾ or ಅಪನ್ನಾ+ಜೀವಿಕಾ=ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಜೀವಿಕ, ಅಪನ್ನಜೀವಿಕ ; ಅಲಂ+ಕುಮಾರ್ಯೋ=ಅಲಂಕುಮಾರಿ ; ನಿಷ್ಕಾಶಾಂಬ.

(11). Subject to the above rules the gender of a *dvandva* (not aggregate) or *tatp.* comp. is like that of the last word in them (II. 4. 26) *e. g.*, ಕುಕ್ಕುಟಮಯಾರ್ಯಾ (fem.) or ಮಯೂರೀಕುಕ್ಕುಟಾ (mas.) ; ಅರ್ಧಪಿಪ್ಪಲೀ.

(12). The gender of a *bah.* comp. is that of the words they qualify *e. g.*, ಮಂಡಿತಾಬಲಕತ್ತುಃ ; ಎಕೋಸಾಯಃ.

71. With regard to the feminine affixes to be attached to the comp. words when the above rules relating to their gender have not left their last words with a feminine form, the rules applicable to crude nouns in their uncompoundd state in this respect are applicable also to compounds with reference to the words with which they end (Sid. I. 209). But it should carefully be noticed that no such rule applicable to a simple crude noun will apply to a comp. word ending with it if the feminine character is one dependent upon the word *being* a comp. word (Sid. I. 207) *e. g.*, ಪಂಚಾಜ from ಪಂಚ+ಅಜ which becomes a feminine word only because it is an aggregate comp. must not take the gender which ಅಜ when treated as feminine will take, but should take whatever feminine affix may be specially prescribed for the comp. So ಪಂಚಶೂದ್ರ from ಪಂಚ+ಶೂದ್ರ does not take the feminine affix of ಶೂದ್ರ (Sid. I. 208 note 5).

72. The following are exceptions to the general rule that the rule applicable to a simple word also applies to comp. words ending with that word :—

(A) Generally.

(1). ಉಜ್ is generally the feminine affix after that comp in which the prior member is an object of comparison and the latter member is the word ಉರು (IV. I. 69). *e. g.*, ಕರಭೀರೂ. And if ಉರು comes after the words ಸಂಹಿತ, ಶಫ, ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ವಾಮು, ಸಹ in a

comp. the affix ಊಜ್ may come even when those words express no object of comparison. e. g., ಸುಹಿತೋರೂ (IV. I. 70 Sid. I. 240).

(2). ಊಜ್ is the fem. affix of compounds ending with the word ಬಾಹು, if they are appellative (IV. I. 67) e. g., ಚಂದ್ರಬಾಹೂ.

(3). To a comp. ending with the word ವುಚ್ಛ, the feminine affix is ಜೀಷ್ if the comp. denotes that which is an object compared with and ಜೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್ otherwise (Sid. I. 235). e. g., ಉಲೂಕಪುಚ್ಛೇ (compared with) but ಸುವುಚ್ಛಾ or ಸುವುಚ್ಛೈ.

(4). To a comp. ending with the word ವಪ್ಪ the feminine affix is ಜೀಷ್, if the compound denotes that which is an object compared with (Sid. I. 235). e. g., ಉಲೂಕವಪ್ಪೇ.

(B). When the ending word is a subordinate member.

(1). Words formed from words ending with words having indicatory ಷ like ನದಟ್, and ಥಟ್, and by secondary affixes having such indicatory letter, as well as words formed by the secondary affixes ಡಕ್, ಡಜ, ಡ್ರಕ್, ಅಣ್, ಧ್ವಯಸಚ್, ದಭ್ಚಚ್, ಮಾತ್ರಚ್, ತಯಸ್, ಲಕ್, ಲ್ಜಾ, ಕ್ಷಾ, ಣ in the sense of habit, and ಈಕಕ್, take ಟಾಪ್ instead of ಜೀಷ್, ಚಾಪ್, or ಜೀನ್, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any of the rules above. (IV. 1. 14, 15) e. g., ಬಹುಕುರುಚರಾ though ಕುರುಚರ simply is ಕುರುಚರೀ.

(2). Compound words ending with words expressive of colour though these words end in a gravely accented ಅ with penultimate ತ, take ಟಾಪ್ instead of ಜೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್ (IV. 1. 14, 39, Sid. I. 225). e. g., ಬಹುರೋಹಿತಾ.

(3). Comp. words ending with *svānga* words which end in ಅ when they do not have words denoting *quarters* as their antecedent members take ಜೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್ (IV. 1. 54) and when they have words denoting *quarters* as their antecedent members, ಜೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್ (IV. 1. 60) except in the following cases :—

(1). when the *svānga* word is one of the following :—

(1). ಕ್ರೋಡ, (2) ಖರ, (3) ಗಾಢಾ, (4) ಉಖಾ, (5) ಶಿಖಾ, (6) ಬಾಲ, (7) ಸೆಫ, (8) ಕುಕ, (9) ಭಗ, (10) ಗಲ, (11) ಘೋಷ, (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) (IV. 1. 56. Sid. I. 235 note 100).

(2). when the *svānga* words are ನು and ಮು and the comp. at the end of which they stand is an appellative. (IV. 1. 58).

(3). when the *svānga* words have conjunct consonants for their penultimate letters (IV. 1. 54).

(4). when the *svānga* words have more than one syllable (IV. 1. 56).

(5). when the antecedent words are ಸ the substitute for ಸಕ, or ನಚ, or ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನ (IV. 1. 57). e. g., ಅತಿಶೇಠೀ (ಬೀಷ್) or ಅತಿಶೇಕಾ ; ಚಂದ್ರಮುಖೀ (ಬೀಷ್) or ಚಂದ್ರ ಮುಖಾ ; ತಾಮ್ರನಖೀ (ಬೀಷ್) or ತಾಮ್ರನಖಾ ; ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾಪೀ (ಬೀಷ್) or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾಪಾ. But ಸುಶಿಖಾ (the latter word not being subordinate); ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೋತ್ತರಾ, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೋತ್ತರಾ ; ಗೌರಮುಖಾ, ಕೂರ್ಪಣಾ (appellative). ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞುಲ್ಘಾ, ಸುಗುಲ್ಘಾ (conjunct consonant) ಸುಜಘನಾ, ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಿಜಘನಾ (more syllables than one) ಸಕೇಶಾ, ಅಕೇಶಾ, ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನನಾಸಿಕಾ.

(C). For *bahuvrihi* compounds only.

(1). Compounds ending in a word ending in ವನ್ when the latter word, if simple, would take ಬೀಷ್ take ಬೀಷ್ or ತಾಪ್, or nil (IV. 1. 7 ; Sid. I. 209). e. g., ಬಹು ಧೀವನ್ or ಬಹುಯಜ್ವನ್=ಬಹು ಧೀವರೀ, ಬಹುಯಜ್ವರೀ ; ಬಹುಧೀವಾ, ಬಹುಯಜ್ವಾ ; ಬಹುಧೀವನ್, ಬಹುಯಜ್ವನ್.

(2). Compounds ending in a word ending in ಅನ್, when the latter word if simple would not take ಬೀಷ್, take ತಾಪ್ or nil (IV. 1. 12, 13). e. g., ಬಹುಯುಧ್ವನ್=ಬಹುಯುಧ್ವಾ or ಬಹುಯುಧ್ವನ್.

(3). Compounds ending in a word ending in ಮನ್, the expression ಮನ್ being preceded by a vowel, and compounds ending with a word ending in ಅನ್ without ending in ಮನ್ and without being ಪಟ್, if not appellative, take ಬೀಷ್ or ತಾಪ್ or nil. (IV. 1

12, 13, 28, 29). *e. g.*, ಬಹುನೀಮನ್=ಬಹುನೀಮ್ನೀ or ಬಹುನೀಮಾ or ಬಹುನೀಮನ್ ; ಬಹು+ರಾಜನ್=ಬಹುರಾಜ್ಞೀ, or ಬಹುರಾಜಾ, or ಬಹುರಾಜನ್ ; but ಸುರಾಜ್ಞೀ (appellative being the name of a city).

(4). compounds ending with a *shat.* word ending in ಅನ್ or with a word ending in ಮನ್ with a consonant preceding the ಮ of ಮನ್, take ಡಾಃ or nil. (IV. 1. 12, 13 Sid. I. 210 note 9) *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಿಯವಂಚನ್ and ಬಹುಶರ್ಮನ್=ಪ್ರಿಯವಂಚಾ or ಪ್ರಿಯವಂಚನ್ ; ಬಹುಶರ್ಮಾ or ಬಹುಶರ್ಮನ್.

(5). compounds ending with a word formed by the participle affix ಕ್ಷ and having an acute accent on the last syllable, and having as their antecedent members *jāti* words take ಜ್ಞಾಃ or ಟಾಃ, if the antecedent words are not *svānga* words, but ಜ್ಞೀಃ otherwise. (IV. 1. 52, 53; Sid. 1. 232) *e. g.*, ಸುರಾಪೀತೀ or ಸುರಾಪೀತಾ, but ಊರುಭೀನ್ನೀ (*svānga*), ಬಹುಕೃತಾ, ಅಕೃತಾ, ಸುಕೃತಾ, ಮಾಸಕೃತಾ, (time), ಸಂಪತ್ಸರಕೃತಾ (time), ಸುಖಜಾತಾ, ದುಃಖಜಾತಾ, (ಬಹು, ನಡಿಸು, ಸುಖ, ದುಃಖ and words denoting time are not *jāti* words).

Observe that in *bah.* compounds the rule regarding the optional change of ಅ into ಇ in a feminine word formed by feminine affix ಆ on account of the ಅ being followed by a ಕ of an affix provided the base is other than a *bhāshitapumska* word does not apply except when the ಕ is of the comp. ending ಕಃ ; or otherwise *bahuvrīhi* compounds will always be *bhāshitapumska* words. (Sid. I. 215) *e. g.*, ಅಖಟ್ಟಕ from ಅಖಟ್ಟ+secondary affix ಕ in the sense of " unknown," when it takes the feminine affix ಆ invariably becomes ಅಖಟ್ಟಿಕಾ, but ಅಖಟ್ಟಕ from ಅಖಟ್ಟ+the comp. ending ಕಃ after the optional shortening of the final ಅ of ಅಖಟ್ಟಾ on account of its being the ಆ of a feminine affix according to rules already mentioned is, when changed again into a feminine word by the feminine affix ಆ, ಅಖಟ್ಟಿಕಾ or ಅಖಟ್ಟಿಕಾ. (Sid. I. 215 note 31).

D. For dvigu compounds.

(1). compounds ending in ಅ provided they are aggregate compounds take ಋಃ. (IV. 1. 21). *e. g.*, ತ್ರಿಲೋಕ-ತ್ರಿಲೋಕೀ.

(2). compounds which have become *dvigu* after receiving secondary affixes, provided the secondary affixes are *lukated* affixes, take *టావ*. (IV. 1. 22). e. g., *పంజాభ్యా* (from *పంజ* + *అభ్యా* + a *lukated* secondary affix).

(3). But the aforesaid compounds if their ending words are words denoting measures take *భేద* (IV. 1. 22).

(a). absolutely, unless (1) these ending words are words *ద్రు*, *అచిత*, and *కమ్ప* which are all words denoting weights and (2) the word *కాండ*, which is a measure of length, provided the comp. word refers to a place (*క్షేత్ర*) (IV. 1. 23).

(b). optionally unless the ending word is “ *పురుష* in the sense of a measure. (IV. 1. 24). e. g., *ద్రావ్యకే*; *ద్వికాండి* (a rope is referred to); *ద్విపురుషి* or *ద్విపురుషా*; but *ద్విబిస్వా*; *ద్విబీతా*; *ద్వికేంబలా*; *ద్వికాంతా* (refers to land).

73. As to the number of compounds, the following are the rules :—

(a). an aggregate *dvigu* comp. is singular (II. 4. 1). e. g. *పంజావం*.

(b). a *dvandva* comp. of words signifying members of living beings and players or singers or dancers, and component parts of an army is singular (II. 4. 2). *పాణిసాదమ్*, *శిరోగ్రోవక్*, *మాదక*, *బ్లికపాణినకమ్*, *విశావాదకపరివాదకమ్*, *రథకాశ్వాశ్వికమ్*, *రథకపదాతమ్*

(c). The number of all other compounds is regulated by their signification.

74. Now, as regards the case affixes which should be used for the declension of comp. nouns, it is to be said generally that the rules of declension given for simple nouns apply here as elsewhere. The following however are the specialities to be noticed in this connection :—

(1). A comp. ending with a *sarvanāma* word is to be treated generally as a *sarvanāma* word, but it should not be so treated technically when it is

(a). a comp. in which the word ಪೂರ್ವ is compounded with a word in the instrumental case to form a *tatp.* comp. (I. 1. 30 ; Sid I. 101). *e. g.*, ಮಾಸಪೂರ್ವಾಯ, not ಮಾಸಪೂರ್ವಸೇಕ್ತೃ.

(b). a *dvandva* comp. optionally in the nominative and vocative plural, and absolutely, in other cases. (I. 1. 31, 32). *e. g.*, ಕತರಕತಮೆ or ಕತರಕತಮಾಃ ; ಕತರಕತಮಾನಾಂ.

(c). a *bahuvrihi* comp. (I. 129), but only optionally in the case of such a comp. formed by compounding the common names of quarters with other such names to express the interval between them. (I. 1. 28). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಿಯನಿಷ್ವಾಯ, ಪಿಯೋಭಯಾಯ, ದ್ವಿನ್ಯಾಯ, ತ್ರಿನ್ಯಾಯ ; but ಉತ್ತರಪೂರ್ವಾಯ್ವಿ or ಉತ್ತರಪೂರ್ವಸ್ಯೈ.

(d). all compounds, provided the *sarvanāma* word with which they end is only the subordinate member in a comp. (Sid. I. 101). *e. g.*, ಅತಿಸರ್ವಾಯ.

(2). A comp. word ending with a *nadī* word, though this latter is a subordinate member in the comp. should be treaded as a *nadī* word. (Sid. I. 116). *e. g.*, ಹೆಬ್ಬುನೈಯನಿ.

75. It now remains only to see whether by reason of any of the compounds becoming indeclinables, the case affixes are to be again elided. On this point, we find that the case affixes are to be elided in the case of the following compounds which are all indeclinables :—

(1). An *avyayibhāva* comp. (I. 1. 41). *e. g.*, ಉಸಾಗ್ನಿ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಗ್ನಿ

(2). An aggregate *dvigu* comp. formed by compounding a numeral with the names of rivers to express their junction (II. 1, 20, Sid. I. 332). *e. g.*, ಸತ್ತಸರೀಕ್ಷ, ದ್ವಿಯಮುನಮ್.

(3). A *bahuvrihi* comp. ending with the comp.-ending ಇಚ (II. 1. 17). *e. g.*, ಡಂಡಾಡಂಡಿ, ಮುಸಲಾಮುಸಲಿ.

(4). But in *avyayibhāva* comp. ending in ಅ (a) the ablative affix should not be elided (II. 4. 83), (b) the instrumental and locative affixes may either be left alone or in their place the affix ಅಃ may be substituted. (II. 4. 83), and (c) in place of affixes of

other cases than the instrumental, the ablative, and the locative, the expression ಅಮ್ should be substituted. (II. 4. 84). e. g., (1) ಉಪಕುಂಭಾದಾನಯ ; (2) ಉಪಕುಂಭಿನಕೃತಮ್, or ಉಪಕುಂಭಂಕೃತಂ, ಉಪಕುಂಭಿನಿ ಧೇ, or ಉಪಕುಂಭಂನಿಧೇ ; (3) ಉಪಕುಂಭಂತ್ರಿಪ್ಪತಿ.

CHAPTER II.

Irregular Nouns.

1. Here it must be premised that as we have already said we do not propose to treat of the irregularly formed primitive and secondary crude nouns. Of the other irregularly formed crude nouns, compounds which are irregular in their formation may be noticed first.

2. Certain compounds are in their formation irregular by reason of the changes which the simple words when they become parts of compounds undergo in their form in a manner not sanctioned by the rules already noticed. These are as follows :—

A. Compounds thus irregular only in some particular sense.

I. Appellative compounds, which are irregular chiefly by the lengthening of the final vowels of the antecedent members.

(1) ಕೊಬ್ಬರಾವಣಿಮ್, (2) ಮಿಶ್ರಕಾವಣಿಮ್, (3) ಸಿಂಹಕಾವಣಿಂ (4) ಪುರಗಾವಣಿಂ. (5) ಸಾರಿಕಾವಣಿಂ, (6) ಕಿಂಕುಲಕಾಗರಿ, (7) ಕಾವಗರಿ, (8) ನತಾಗರಿ, (9) ಅಂಜನಾಗರಿ, (10) ಭಂಜನಾಗರಿ, (11) ಪೂಜಿತಾಗರಿ, (12) ಕುಕ್ಕುಟಾಗರಿ, (VI. 3. 117; VIII. 4. 4). (13) ವಿಕಾವನರ, (VI. 3. 129). (14) ವಿಕಾವಮಿತ್ರ (the sage). (VI. 3. 130). (15) ಕಾವದತ, (16) ಕಾವಪಂಚ್ಚ, (17) ಕಾವಕರ್ಣ, (18) ಕಾವಕುಂಢ, (19) ಕಾವವರಾಹ (20) ಕಾವವುಚ್ಛ (21) ಕಾವವದ. (Sid. I. 481).

II. Others

(a) Irregular by the lengthening of the final vowels of the antecedent members.

(1) ಅಶ್ವಾಗವಂ. " A cart with eight oxen." (Sid. I, 389).

(2) ತುರಾಷಾಟ್. " Indra" (3) ಪೃತನಾಷಾಟ್ " Indra" (VIII. 3. 56 ; VI. 3. 137).

(4) ಅನ್ನಾಕಪಾಲ (masculine) " sacrificial food" (Sid. I. 388).

(b) Irregular chiefly by the insertion of ಸುಟ್ after the vowels of the antecedent members.

(1) ಕುಸ್ತುಂಬುರು. " coriander" (VI. I. 143).

(2) ಅಪರಸ್ಪರಾಃ " continually" in connection with an action (VI. 1. 144).

(3) ಗೋಷ್ಠದ " a place frequented by cattle" or " a measure equal to the foot of an ox." (VI. 1. 145. Sid, I. 484).

(4) ಅಗೋಷ್ಠದ " a place into which it is not possible for cattle to go" (VI. 1. 145).

(5) ಅಸ್ಥದ " a place of shelter or refuge" (VI. I. 146).

(6) ಅತ್ಯರ್ಥ " extraordinary, strange." (VI. 1. 147).

(7) ಅವಸ್ಕರ. " excrement" (VI. 1. 148).

(8) ಅಪಸ್ಕರ " any part of a carriage" (VI. 1. 149).

(9) ವಿಕ್ಷಿರ (optionally for ವಿಕಿರ) " a bird" (VI. 1. 150).

(10) ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಕ " a guide" or " leader." (VI. I. 152).

(11) ಪ್ರಸಂಗವಿ (Sage) (12) ಹರಿಶ್ಚಂದ್ರ (Sage). (VI. 1. 153).

(12) ಮಸ್ಕರ " bamboo" (VI. 1. 154).

(13) ಮಸಗಿ " Sanyasi" (VI. 1. 154)

(14) ಕಾಸ್ತಿರ a " city of that name" VI. 1. 155).

(15) ಅಜಸ್ತಂದ. " a city of that name" (VI. 1. 155).

(16) ಕಾರಸ್ಕರ " a tree." (VI. 1. 156).

(17) ಪರಸ್ಕರ "a city," "a country" (18) ಕಿಷ್ಕಿಂಧಾ "a cave of that name." (19) ತಸ್ಮರ "a thief" (20) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸ್ವತಿ "the planet of that name" (Jupiter) (21) ವನಸ್ವತಿ "a tree" (22) ಪ್ರಾಯಶ್ಚಿತ್ತಿ (fem) or ಪ್ರಾಯಶ್ಚಿತ್ತಿ(n) (Sid. I. 487). (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ).

(c). Irregular by not changing ನ್ನಾ into ಅನ್
ನಗ or ಅಗ "trees" or "mountains." (VI. 3. 77).

(d). • Irregular by reason of the comp. endings which they take or do not take.

(i). By taking ಆಚ್.

(1) ಪ್ರತ್ಯುರ "in the breast?" (2) ಅನುಗವ "along the cow" (3) ಸರಜಸ "fully" (Sid. I. 453 ; V. 4. 76).

(ii). By not taking ಅ.

(1) ಅಸೃಕ್ "the name of a "sàma" in the Vedas." (2) ಬಹ್ವೈಕ್ "a sùkta" (Sid. I. 451).

(iii). By not taking any comp. ending.

ತ್ರೈಕಕುಂದ "a mountain of that name." (V. 4. 147).

(e). Anomalous i. e., irregular in other ways than those already referred to.

(1) ದ್ವಿಸ್ತಾವಾ "Doubled sacrificial altar" (2) ತ್ರಿಸ್ತಾವಾ "Tripled sacrificial altar." (V. 4. 84). (3) ಅತ್ಮನಿಪದಂ (4) ಪರನೈಕಪದಂ (5) ಅತ್ಮನಿಭಾಷಾ (6) ಪರನೈಕಭಾಷಾ (VI. 3. 7. 8)., the last four being technical terms used in grammar.

(4) ಅಪಥ (neuter) "a bad road." (II. 4. 30).

(5) ಅಪಥ or ಅಪಥಿನ್ "having a bad road." (V. 4. 72).

(6) ಅನೂಪ "a country." (VI. 3. 98).

(7) ದೇವಾನಾಂಪ್ರಿಯ "ignorant or stupid" (Sid. I. 462).

(8) ಸ್ಥೂಲನಾಸಿಕ “a pig.” (V. 4. 118). (9) ವಿಸ್ರ “noseless”
 (10) ವಿಸ್ರಿ “noseless”. (Sid. 1. 417).

(11) ಅಸ್ವತಪಿತಾ “a play in which the expression eat and drink continually occurs” (12) ಪಚತಪ್ಯಪ್ಪತಾ (13) ಖಾದತ ಮಾಧಕಾ (14) ಖಾದತಾಚಮತಾ (15) ಆಹರನಿವಸಾ (16) ಆಮನಿಸ್ಕಿರಾ (17) ಉತ್ಪಚವಿವಚಾ, (18) ಛಿಸ್ಥಿಲವಣಾ, (19) ಕೃಸ್ಥಿವಿಚಕ್ಷಣಾ, (20) ಪಚಲವಣಾ (21) ಪಚವ್ರಕೂಟಾ (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಾ) (II. 1. 72 ; Sid. I. 367. notes 114 115), ; all these compounds from 11 to 21 denoting something such as a play where those expressions continually occur. (22) ಎ ಹೀಡೆವರ್ತತೆ, (23) ಎಹಿಯವೆವರ್ತತೆ, (24) ಎಹಿನಾಣಿಜಾ, (25) ಎಹ ಸ್ವಾಗತಾ, all the compounds from 22 to 25 denoting something wherein the above expressions only occasionally occur. (26) ಅಪಿಹಿಸ್ವಾಗತಾ, (27) ಎಹಿದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ, (28) ಅಪಿಹಿದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ, (29) ಪ್ರಿಹಿದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ, (30) ಎಹಿಕಟಾ, (31) ಅಪಿಹಿಕಟಾ, (32) ಪ್ರಿಹಿಕಟಾ, (33) ಆಹರಕರಭಾ, (34) ಪ್ರಿಹಿಕರಭಾ, (35) ವಿಧಮಾಚೂತಾ, (36) ಉ ದ್ಧರಚೂತಾ, (37) ಆಹರಚಲಾ, (38) ಆಹರವಸನಾ, (39) ಆಹರಗನಾ, (40) ಆಹರವಿತನಾ, (41) ಕೃನ್ತವಿಚಕ್ಷಣಾ, (42) ಉದ್ಧರೋತ್ಪ್ರಜಾ, (43) ಉದ್ಧ ರಾವಸ್ಕಜಾ, (44) ಉದ್ಧಮವಿಧಮಾ (45) ಉತ್ಪಚಿಸಿವತಾ, (46) ಉತ್ಪತಿಸಿದ ತಾ, (47) ಉಚ್ಚಾವಚಮ್, (48) ಉಚ್ಚ ಸೀಚಂ, (49) ಅಚೂಪಚಂ, (50) ಆಚಪರಾಚಂ, (51) ನುಪ್ರಚಂ, (52) ನಿಕ್ವಪ್ರಚಂ, (53) ಅಕಿಂಚನ, (54) ಸ್ನಾತ್ಪಾಕಾಲಕ, (55) ಹೀತ್ಪಾಸ್ಥಿರಕ, (56) ಭಾಕ್ತ್ಯಾಸುಕುತ, (57) ಶ್ರೋಷ್ಯಸಾಪೀಯಾನ್, (58) ಉತ್ಪತ್ಯಸಾಕಲಾ, (59) ನಿವತ್ಯೋರೋಹೀರಿ (60) ನಿವಣ್ಯಾಕ್ಯಾಮಾ (61) ಅಪಿಹಿಪ್ರಥಮಾ (62) ವಿಹಿವಿಘನಾ, (63) ಇಹವಯಮೀ, (64) ಇಹಸ್ವಿತೀಯಾ, (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಾ) (II. 1. 72 ; Sid. I. 367. note 115) (65) ಸುಕೃತ್, “friend” (66) ದುಕೃತ್, “enemy” (V. 4. 150).

(f). Irregular not only in one of the ways above mentioned but also in being incapable of being compounded with other words.

(1) ಪಾತ್ರಿಸಮಿತ, (2) ಪಾತ್ರಿಸಹುಳ, (3) ಉದುಂಬರಮೇಕಕ, (4) ಉ ದುಂಬರಕೈಮಿ, (5) ಕೂಪಕಚ್ಚಪ (6) ಅವಟಕಚ್ಚಪ, (7) ಕೂಪಮನೂಕ, (8) ಕೂಪನಣೂಕ (9) ಉದಸಾನಮಣೂಕ, (10) ನಗರಕಾಕ, (11) ನಗರನಾ

ಯಸ, (12) ಮಾತರಿವರುಪ, (13) ಪಿಣ್ಣೀಕೂರ, (14) ಪಿಲರಿಕೂರ, (15) ಗಿಜೆಕೂರ, (16) ಗಿಜೆನ್ಪುನ್ (17) ಗಿಜೆಕ್ಷೆಪ್ಪಡಿ, (18) ಗಿಜೆವಿಜಿತಿ, (19) ಗಿಜೆವ್ಯಾಡೆ, (20) ಗಿಜೆವಾಪುನ್, (21) ಗಿಜೆದೃಪ್ಪು, (22) ಗಿಜೆನೃಪ್ಪು, (23) ಗಿಜೆತ್ಯಪ್ಪು, (24) ಆಸ್ವನಿಕವಕ, (25) ಗೊಪ್ಪೆಕೂರ, (26) ಗೊಪ್ಪೆವಿಜಿತ, (27) ಗೊಪ್ಪೆಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಪಿಡೆ (28) ಗೊಪ್ಪೆಪಟು, (29) ಗೊಪ್ಪೆಪಂಡಿತ, (30) ಗೊಪ್ಪೆಪ್ರಗಲ್ಪು (31) ವರ್ಣೆಟಿರಿಟಿರಾ, (32) ವರ್ಣೆಚುರುಚುರಾ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಾ), all these words from 1 to 32 being words expressing contempt. (II. 1. 48 ; Sid. I. 354. note 66.) e. g., ವರವಾಣಿ ಸಾತ್ರಿಸಮಿತಾಃ, not ವರಮಸಾತ್ರಿಸಮಿತಾಃ.

B. Compounds which are irregular otherwise.

(a) Irregular by the shortening of the final vowels of the antecedent members.

ಇಪ್ಪಕಾ, ಇಪ್ಪೀಕಾ, and ಮಾಲಾ and words ending with ಇಪ್ಪಕಾ, ಇಪ್ಪೀಕಾ, and ಮಾಲಾ, when followed respectively by ಚಿತೆ, ತೂಲ, and ಭಾರೀ, (VI. 3. 65 ; Sid. I. 470). e. g., ಇಪ್ಪಕಚಿತೆ, ಇಪ್ಪೀಕತೂಲ, ಮಾಲಭಾರೀ, ಇಪ್ಪಕಚಿತೆ, ಮುಂಜೇಪ್ಪೀಕತೂಲ, ಉತ್ಪಲಮಾಲಭಾರೀ.

(b) Irregular by the insertion of ಮುಮ್ after the vowel of the antecedent members.

(1) ಸತ್ಯಂಕಾರ, (2) ಅಗದಂಕಾರ, (3) ಅಸ್ತಂಕಾರ, (4) ಧೆನುಂಭವ್ಯಾ, (5) ಲೋಕಂಪ್ಯಣ, (6) ಅನಭಾವ್ಯಸಮಿತೈ, (7) ಭ್ರಾಪ್ಪುಮಿನ್ದ, (8) ಅಗ್ನಿಮಿಂಧ, (9) ಉಪ್ಪಂಕರಣ, (10) ಭದ್ರಂಕರಣ, (VI. 3. 70 ; Sid. I. 470,471).

(c) Irregular by reason of the comp-endings which they take or do not take.

(1) By taking ಅಚ್.

(1) ಪ್ರತಿಸಾಮ (2) ಅನುಸಾಮ (3) ಅವಸಾಮ (4) ಪ್ರತಿಲೋಮ, (5) ಅನುಲೋಮ (6) ಅವಲೋಮ, (7) ಕೃಷ್ಣಭೂಮ, (8) ಪಾಣ್ಡುಭೂಮ, (9) ಉದನೂಮ, (10) ಪದ್ಮನಾಭ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಾ) (Sid. I. 452). (11) ಅವತಮಸ, (12) ಸಸ್ತಮಸ, (13) ಅಸ್ಥಿತಮಸ, (V. 4. 79). (14) ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಸೀಯ, (15) ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಿಯಸ (V. 4. 80). (16) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವರ್ಚಸ, (17) ವಸ್ತುವರ್ಚಸ, (18)

ಪಲ್ಯವರ್ತನ, (19) ರಾಜವರ್ತನ. (V. 4. 74. Sid. I. 453). (20) ಅನು
ರಹನ (21) ಅನರಹನ (22) ತಪ್ಪರಹನ, (V. 4. 81). (23) ಸರ್ವರಾತ್ರ, (24)
ಪುಣ್ಯರಾತ್ರ, (25) ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಾತ್ರ, (V. 4. 87).

(2) By not taking ಕೆಸ.

ಅನರ್ಥಕ (V. 4. 151 ; Sid. I. 425. note 77).

(3) By taking ಅಚ್.

(1) ಗವಾಹ್ಲ, (V. 4. 76). (2) ಅಜೋರಾತ್ರ. (V. 4. 87).

(1) By taking ಅವ್.

(1). ಅನ್ತರೋಮ, (2) ಬಹಿರೋಮ, (V. 4. 117).

(5) By taking ಅವ್ optionally.

(1) ಖರಣ್ or ಖರಣ, (2) ಮುರಣ್ or ಮುರಣ (Sid. I. 416).

(6) By taking ಟ್.

(1) ಗ್ರಾಮತಹ್ಲ, (2) ಕೌಟತಹ್ಲ, (V. 4. 95). (3) ಅತಿಶ್ಯ, (V. 4.
96). (4) ಉತ್ತರಸಕ್ಥ, (5) ಮೃಗಸಕ್ಥ, (6) ಪೂರ್ವಸಕ್ಥ. (V. 4. 98).

(7) By taking ಟ್, optionally.

ಕುಬ್ರಹ್ಲ or ಕುಬ್ರಹ್ಲನ್, (V. 4. 105).

(8) By not taking ಟ್.

(1) ಅತಿಸು, (Sid. I. 113).

(2) ಮದ್ರೂಚ್ಚೀ, (Sid. I. 382).

(d) Anomalous.

(1) ಪೈರೋದರ, (2) ಪೈರೋತ್ಥಾನ, (3) ಬಲಾಹಕ, (4) ಜೀಮೂತ, (5) ಕ್ಷ
ಕಾನ್, (6) ಉಲೂಖಲ (7) ಪಿಕಾಚ, (8) ವೈಪೀ, (9) ಮಯೂರ, (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣ).
(VI. 3. 100 Sid. I. 476 note 20). (10) ದೂತಾಕ, (11) ದೂಣಾಕ, (12) ದೂ
ಡ್ಲ, (13) ದೂಡ್ಲ. (Sid. I. 477). (14) ಸುಹತ, (15) ಸುಹಿತ, (16) ಸತತ್.

- (17) ಸಂತತ, (18) ಮಾಂಸದಚನ, (19) ವಜ್ರಂಸ್ಪೃಚನ, (20) ಮಾಂಸಕಾಕ, (21) ಮಾಂಸಸ್ಪಾಕ, (Sid. I. 477. note 31). (22) ನಿವ್ವವಾಣಿ. (V. 4. 160) (23) ತಿವ್ವದ್ಧು, (24) ವಹದ್ಧು, (25) ಆಯತೀಗವಂ, (26) ಬಲೆಯವಂ, (27) ಬಲೆಯುಸಂ, (28) ಲೂನಯವಂ, (29) ಲೂಯಮಾನಯವಂ, (30) ಸಂಹೃತಯವಂ, (31) ಸಂಹ್ರಿಯಮಾಣಯವಂ, (32) ಸಂಹೃತಬುಸಂ, (33) ಸಂಹ್ರಿಯಮಾಣಬುಸಂ, (34) ಸಮಭೂಮಿ, (35) ಸಮಭದಾತಿ, (36) ಸುಪಮಂ, (37) ವಿಪಮಂ (38) ದು ಸ್ಸಮಂ, (39) ನಿಪ್ಪಮಂ, (40) ಅಪಸಮಂ, (41) ಆಯತೀಗಮಂ, (42) ಪಾತ್ರೊಂ, (43) ಪಾದಸಮಂ, (44) ಪುಣ್ಯಸಮಂ, (45) ಪಾತ್ರೊಂ, (46) ಪ್ರರಥಂ, (47) ಪ್ರಮ್ಯುಗಂ, (48) ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣಂ, (49) ಅಪರದಕ್ಷಿಣಂ, (50) ಸಂಪ್ರತಿ, (51) ಅಸಂ ಪ್ರತಿ. (II. 1. 17. Sid. I. 331). (52) ಸುಮದ್ರಾ, (53) ಉನ್ನತ್ತಗಂಗಳ, (Sid. I. 323). (54) ಎಕವೀಲ. (Sid. I. 360). (55) ಉತ್ಸಾಕಾದ್, (56) ವಿಶಾಕಾದ್, (57) ಪೂರ್ಣಕಾಕಾದ್, or ಪೂರ್ಣಕಾಕಾದ. (V. 4. 148, 149). (58) ಮಯೂರವ್ಯಂಸಕ, (59) ಛಾತ್ರವ್ಯಂಸಕ, (60) ಕಂದೊಜಮುಂಡೆ, (61) ಹಸ್ತ ಗೃಹ್ಯ, (62) ಪಾದಗೃಹ್ಯ, (63) ಲಾಂಘೂಲಗೃಹ್ಯ, (64) ಪುನರ್ವಾಯ, (65) ಅಕಾ ತೊಭಯ, (66) ಕಾಂವೀಕ, (67) ಅಕೊವುರುಪಿಕಾ, (68) ಅಹಮಹಮಿಕಾ, (69) ಯದ್ಯುಚ್ಚಾ, (70) ದೃವ್ಯಾನ್ತರಂ, (71) ಅವ್ಯಕಾರ್ಯಂ, (71) ರಾಜಾನ್ತರಮ್, (72) ಚಿನ್ಮಾತ್ರಂ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣ). (II. 1. 72, Sid. I. 368. 367 note 113). (73) ಪುನಾನುಜ, (74) ಜನುಪಾಂಧ (Sid. I. 457). (75) ಗಮ್ಪಿರ, (VIII. 3. 95). (76) ಮಧ್ಯೆಸುರು, (77) ಅಸ್ತಿಸುರು. (VI. 3. 11, Sid. I. 460). (78) ಅರ್ಧನಾವ, (neuter) (79) ಅರ್ಧಬಾರ, (neuter) (80) ಅರ್ಧಬಾರಿ, (neuter). (V. 4. 100 101). (81) ಮಹಾಬ್ರಹ್ಮ (ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ) or ಮಹಾಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್. (VI. 3. 46, V. 4. 101). (82) ಮಾತರೂಪಿತರಾ or ಮಾತಾ ಪಿತರಾ. (VI. 3. 32). (83) ಕುಕ್ಕು. ಸಂ, (84) ಮೈಗಪದ, (85) ಮೈಗ ಪ್ರೀರಂ, (86) ಕಾಕಕಾವ (Sid. I. 407). (87) ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಭಂಜಿ. (Sid. I. 457). (88) ರಾಜದುತ, (89) ಅಗ್ನಿವಾಣಂ, (90) ಲಿಪ್ತವಾಸಿತಂ, (91) ನಸ್ತು ಮುಪಿತಮ್, (92) ಸಿಕ್ತಸಂವ್ಯುಪ್ಪಮ್, (93) ಮ್ಯುಪ್ಪಲುಂಚಿತಮ್, (94) ಅಪಕ್ವೆ ನ್ನಪಕ್ವಮ್, (95) ಅರ್ಪಿತೊಪ್ಪಮ್, (96) ಉಪ್ಪಗಾಢಮ್, (97) ಉಲೂಬಲಮು ಸಲಮ್, (98) ತಬ್ಬುಲಕಿಣ್ಣಮ್, (99) ದೃಪದುಪಲಮ್, (100) ಅರಗವ್ಯಯವ ಬನ್ಧ ಶಿ (101) ಚಿತ್ರರೂಪಾಕ್ಷುಕಮ್, (102) ಅನ್ವತ್ಯಕ್ತಕಮ್ (103) ಕೂಪ್ರಾಯ್ ಮ್, (104) ಸ್ನಾತಕರಾಜಾನಾ, (105) ವಿಪ್ಯುಕ್ತನಾ ಜ್ಞಾನಾ, (106) ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ರವ ಮ್, (107) ದಾರಗವಮ್, (108) ಕ್ಷಾಲ್ಪಾ, (109) ಧರ್ಮಾಧಾ, (110) ಕಾ

ಮಾರ್ಘಾ, (111) ಅರ್ಘಶಬ್ದಾ, (112) ಅರ್ಘಧಮಾರ್ಘ, (113) ಅರ್ಘಕಾ,ಮಾರ್ಘ
 (114) ವೈಕಾರಿಮತಂ, (115) ಗೋಜವಾಜಮ್, (116) ಗೋಪಾಲಧಾನೀ ಪೂಲಾ
 ಸಮ್, (117) ಪೂಲಾಸಕಾರಣ್ಯಮ್, (118) ಸ್ಥೂಲಪೂಲಾಸಮ್, (119) ಉಶೀ
 ರಬೀಜಿಮ್, (120) ಜಿಹ್ವಾಸ್ಥಿ, (121) ಸಂಚಾಕ್ಯತ್ಥಮ್, (122) ಚಿತ್ರಾಸ್ವಾತೀ,
 (123) ಭಾರ್ಯಾಪತೀ, (124) ರಂಪತೀ, (125) ಜಂಪತೀ, (126) ಜಾಯಾಪತೀ,
 (127) ಶ್ರುತ್ರಪತೀ, (128) ಪುತ್ರಪತೀ, (129) ಕೇಶಕೃತು, (130)
 ಶಿರೋಬೀಜಮ್, (131) ಶಿರೋಜಾನು, (132) ಸರ್ಪಿಮರ್ಘಧಾನೀ (133) ಮಧು
 ಸರ್ಪಿಮ್, (134) ಆದ್ಯನ್ತಾ, (135) ಅನ್ತಾದೀ, (136) ಗುಣವೃದ್ಧೀ,
 (137) ವೃದ್ಧಿಸುಣೌ, (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಾಃ). (II. 2. 31. Sid. I. 432). (138)
 ನಭ್ರಾಟ್, (139) ನಾಸಾತ್, (140) ನವದಸ, (141) ನಾಸತ್ಯ, (142) ನಮು.
 ಚಿ, (143) ನಕುಲು, (144) ನಖ, (145) ನಸ್ರಂಸಕ, (146) ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ, (147)
 ನಕ್ರ (148) ನಾತ. (VI. 3. 75. (150) ಅಚತುರ, (151) ವಿಚತುರ, (152)
 ಸುಚತುರ, (153) ಸ್ತೀಪುಂಸ, (154) ಧಿನ್ವನಡುಕ, (155) ಋಕ್ವಾಪ, (156)
 ವಾಜ್ಞನಕ, 157) ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ರುವ, (158) ದಾರಗವ, (159)
 ಉರ್ವಪ್ಪೀವ, (160) ಪದಪ್ಪೀವ, (161) ನಕ್ತೇದಿವ, (162) ರಾತ್ರಿಂ
 ದಿವ, (163) ಅರ್ಜುವ, (264) ಸರಜಸ, (165) ನಿಶ್ರೇಯಸ, (166)
 ಪುರುಷಾಯುಷ, (167) ದ್ವಾನ್ಯಯುಷ, (168) ತ್ಯಾನ್ಯಯುಷ, (169) ಋಗ್ನ್ಯ
 ಜುಷ, (170) ಜಾತೀಕ್ಷ, (171) ಮಖೀಕ್ಷ, (172) ವೈದೋಕ್ಷ, (173)
 ಉಪಕುನ, (174) ಗೋಪ್ಪಶ್ಯ (175) ತ್ರಿಚತುರ, (176) ಉಪಚತುರ,
 (V. 4. 77; Sid. I. 453). (177) ವಾಚೋಯುಕ್ತಿಃ, (178) ದಿಶೋದಡೇ, (179)
 ಪಶ್ಯತೋಹರೇ, (180) ಆಮುಷ್ಯಾಯಣ, (181) ಆಮುಷ್ಯಪ್ರತಿಕ್ತಾ, (182) ಆ
 ಮುಷ್ಯಕುಲಿಕಾ, ಕುನೀಕೇಫ, (184) ಕುನೀವೃಚ್ಛ, (185) ಕುನೀಲಾಂಗಮ್,
 (186) ದಿವೈದಾಸಾಃ, (Sid. I. 462). (187) ಕೃತ್ವೀಖ, ಲೇಖ being form-
 ed by the affix ಅಪ್, not ಘಜ (288) ಕೃಲ್ಯಾಸ, (Sid. I. 465 ;
 VI. 3. 50). (189) ಹೃಚ್ಛೋಕಾ or ಹೃದಯಶೋಕಾ, (190) ಹೃದೋಗ, or
 ಹೃದಯರೋಗಾ, (VI. 3. 52). (191) ಪದಾಜಿ, (192) ಪದಾತಿ, (193) ಪದಗ,
 (194) ಪದೊಪಕತ, (VI. 3. 51). (195) ಪದ್ಧಿಮಮ್, (196) ಪತ್ಯಾಪೀ
 VI. 3. 54). (197) ಪದ್ಧಿಪುಷಿ, or ಪಾದಪುಷಿ, (198) ಪನ್ನಿಕ್ರ or ಪಾದಮಿ
 ಕ್ರ, (199) ಪಚ್ಛಬ್ಧಿ, or ಪಾದಕೃಪ್ಪಿ, (200) ಪನ್ನಿಪುಷಿ, or ಪಾದನಿಪುಷಿ,
 (VI. 3. 56 ; Sid. I. 467). (201) ಉದಪಿಪ, (202) ಉದವಾಸ, (203)
 ಉದವಾಹನ, (204) ಉದಧಿ, (VI. 3. 58). (205) ಉದಮನ್ಥ or ಉದಕಮನ್ಥ,
 (206) ಉದೊದನ, or ಉದಕೋದನ, (207) ಉಧಸಕ್ತ, or ಉದಕಸಕ್ತ,

(208) ಉದವಿನ್ದ or ಉದಕವಿನ್ದ, (209) ಉದವಜ್ರ, or ಉದಕವಜ್ರ, (210) ಉದಭಾರ, or ಉದಕಭಾರ, (211) ಉದಕಾರ, or ಉದಕಹಾರ, (212) ಉದವೀವಧ, or ಉದಕವೀವಧ, (213) ಉದಗಾಹ or ಉದಕಗಾಹ, (VI. 3. 60). (214) ಭ್ರಕುಂಸ, or ಭ್ರಕುಂಸ, (215) ಭ್ರಕುಟಿ or ಭ್ರಕುಟಿ, (Sid. I. 468) (216) ಅಪ್ಸೆಯಾಸಿ, (Sid. I. 461). (217) ದ್ವಿಪಯಸೀ, (218) ಸರ್ಪಿರ್ಮಧುನೀ, (219) ಮಧುಸರ್ಪಿಣೀ, (220) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವೃಜಾಪತೀ, (201) ಶಿವವೈಶ್ವಣೌ, (222) ಸ್ಕಂದವಿಕಾಶಾ, (223) ಪರಿವಾತ್ರೈಶಿಕಾ, (224) ಪ್ರವಗ್ನೋಪಸದೌ, (225) ಕುಕ್ಲೈಶ್ಚಾ, (226) ಇಧ್ಮಾಬರ್ಹಿಣೀ, (227) ದೀಕ್ಷಾತಪಸೀ, (228) ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾತಪಸೀ (229) ಮೆಧಾತಪಸೀ, (230) ಅಧ್ಯಯನತಪಸೀ, (231) ಉಲೂಖಲಮುಸುತಿ, (232) ಆದ್ಯವಸಾನಿ, (233) ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾಮೆಧಿ, (234) ಖರ್ವಾಮೆ (235) ವಾಜ್ಞನಕಿ, (II. 4. 14; Sid. I. 439 note 18.) (236) ಸುಪ್ರಾತ, (237) ಸುಕ್ವ, (238) ಸುದಿವ, (239) ಕಾಲಿಕುಕ್ಷ, (240) ಚತುರಕ್ರ, (241) ಎಣಿವದ, (242) ಅಜವದ, (243) ಪೂರ್ವವದ, (V. 4. 120). (244) ಅಹಲ or ಅಹಲಿ, (245) ಅಸಕ್ಲ or ಅಸಕ್ಲಿ, (246) ಸುಹಲ, or ಸುಹಲಿ, (247) ಸುಸಕ್ಲ or ಸುಸಕ್ಲಿ, (248) ದುರ್ಹಲ or ದುರ್ಹಲಿ, (249) ದುಸ್ಸಕ್ಲ or ದುಸ್ಸಕ್ಲಿ, (250) ಅಶಕ್ತ or ಅಶಕ್ತಿ, (251) ಸುಶಕ್ತ or ಸುಶಕ್ತಿ, (252) ದುಶಕ್ತ or ದುಶಕ್ತಿ, (253) ಅಪ್ರಜ, (254) ದುಪ್ರಜ (255) ಸುಪ್ರಜ, (256) ಅಮೇಧ, (257) ದುಮೇಧ, (258) ಸುಮೇಧ, (V. 4. 121, 122). (259) ಸುಪವ್ಯಾ, (260) ಹರಿತಜವ್ಯಾ (261) ತೈಣಜವ್ಯಾ, (262) ಸೋಮಜವ್ಯಾ, (263) ದಕ್ಷಿಣೀವರ್ಹ, (V. 4. 125, 126.) (264) ದ್ವಿದನ್ವೈ, (265) ದ್ವಿಮುಸಲಿ, (266) ಉಭಾಂಜಲಿ, or ಉಭಯಾಂಜಲಿ, (268) ಉಭಾದಂತಿ or ಉಭಯಾದಂತಿ, (269) ಉಭಾಹಸ್ತ or ಉಭಯಾಹಸ್ತ, (270), ಉಭಾಕರ್ಣಿ or ಉಭಯಾಕರ್ಣಿ, (271) ಉಭಾಪಾಣಿ, or ಉಭಯಾಪಾಣಿ, (272) ಉಭಾಬಾಹು or ಉಭಯಾಬಾಹು, (273) ಎಕಪದಿ, (274) ಸ್ತೌಷ್ಯವದಿ, (275) ಆಡ್ಯವದಿ, (276) ಸವದಿ, (277) ನಿಕುಚ್ಯಕರ್ಣಿ, (278) ಸಾಹತವೃಚ್ಛ, (279) ಅಂತಿವಾಸಿ, (V. 4. 128). (280) ಅಗ್ನಾಹಿತ or ಅಹಿತಾಗ್ನಿ, (281) ವೃತ್ರಜಾತ or ಜಾತವೃತ್ರ, (282) ಜಾತದನ್ತ or ದನ್ತಜಾತ, (283) ಕೃಕುಜಾತ or ಜಾತಕೃಕು, (284) ತೈಲಪೀತ or ಪೀತತೈಲ, (285) ಸ್ತೌತಪೀತ or ಪೀತಸ್ತೌತ, (286) ಮದ್ಯಪೀತ, or ಪೀತಮದ್ಯ, (287) ಭಾರ್ಯೋಠ or ಊಡೆಭಾರ್ಯ, (288) ಅರ್ಥಗತ, or ಗತಾರ್ಥ, (289) ಅಸ್ಯುದ್ಯತ or ಉದ್ಯತಾಸಿ, (II. 237; Sid. I. 429. note 96). 290) ಗಡುತಂತ or ಕಂತಗಡು, (291) ದಂಡಪಾಣಿ or ಪಾಣಿದಂಡ, (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣ) (II. 2. 36. Sid. I. 429).

(3.) The nouns which are irregular as to feminine affixes are as follows :—

A. Words which take feminine affixes in a particular sense only.

(a) *Absolutely.*

Bases ending in ಅ.

(1). ಎಷಣಿ (ಬೀಷ್) “an iron or steel probe or a goldsmith’s balance” (Sid. I. 227 ; note 76).

(2). ಕಟೀ (ಬೀಷ್) “the hip or the hip together with the loins” (Id).

(3). ಕೇವತೀ (ಬೀಷ್) “asterism.” (Id).

Bases ending in ಉ.

(1). ಕದ್ರೂ (2) ಕಮಂಡಲೂ (appellative) (ಊಷ್).
(IV. 1. 72. Sid. I. 241. note 120).

(b) *Optionally.*

Bases ending in ಇ.

ಕೆತ್ತೀ or ಕೆತ್ತಿ “weapon” (ಬೀಷ್ or nil)
(Sid. I. 230 ; IV. 1. 45).

B. Words which take different feminine affixes.

(a). Those which take different affixes according as their senses are different.

(1). Basis ending in ಅ

ಕೂದ್ರಾ (ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಿ) “a woman of the Súdra caste.” (Sid. I. 208).

ಕೂದ್ರೀ (ಬೀಷ್) “wife of a Súdra.” (Id).

ನೌಕಾಕೂದ್ರೀ (ಬೀಷ್). “a great woman of the Súdra caste.” (Id).

- ಮಾಮಿಕಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "appellative." (Sid. I. 229).
- ಮಾಮಕೀ (ಬೀಪ್) otherwise. (IV. 1. 30).
- ಜಾನಪದೀ (ಬೀಪ್) "an occupation of a citizen." (IV. 1. 42)
- ಜಾನಪದೀ (ಬೀಪ್) otherwise. (Sid. I. 228).
- ಕುಂಡೀ (ಬೀಪ್) "a vessel." (Id).
- ಕುಂತಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "otherwise. (Id).
- ಕೂಲೀ (ಬೀಪ್) "a vessel or a vessel for keeping grain."
(Id).
- ಕೂಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) otherwise. (Id).
- ಕೂಲೀ (ಬೀಪ್) "a place not prepared by artificial im-
provements, such as drainage &c." (Id).
- ಕೂಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "otherwise." (Id).
- ಕೂಲೀ (ಬೀಪ್) "cooked." (Id).
- ಕೂಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "otherwise." (Id).
- ಕೂಲೀ (ಬೀಪ್) "stout." (Id).
- ಕೂಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "otherwise." (Id).
- ಕೂಲೀ (ಬೀಪ್) "black coloured." (Sid. I. 229 note 79).
- ಕೂಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "cruel" (Sid. I. 229 note 80).
- ಕೂಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "blue coloured cloth" (Sid. I. 229).
- ಕೂಲೀ (ಬೀಪ್) "blue coloured animal" or "indigo." (Id).
- ಕೂಲೀ (ಬೀಪ್) or ಕೂಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) (appellative) (Id).
- ಕೂಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "otherwise. (Id).
- ಕೂಲೀ (ಬೀಪ್) "a ploughshare. (Id).

ಕುಕಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "otherwise. (Id).

ಕಾಮುಕೀ (ಬೀಷ್) "a woman desirous of sexual inter-
course." (Id).

ಕಾಮುಕಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "otherwise. (Id).

ಕಬರೀ (ಬೀಷ್) "a fellet or braid of hair." (Id).

ಕಬರಾ (ಟಾಪ್) otherwise. (Id).

ಕೇವಲೀ

ಭಾಗದೆಯೀ

ಪಾಪೀ

ಅಪರೀ

ಸಮಾನೀ

ಆರ್ಯಕೃತೀ

ಭವಜೀ

(ಬೀಷ್) (appellative) (IV.
1. 30).

ಕೇವಲಾ

ಭಾಗದೆಯಾ

ಪಾಪಾ

ಅಪರಾ

ಸಮಾನಾ

ಆರ್ಯಕೃತಾ

ಭವಜಾ

(ಟಾಪ್) (otherwise) (Id).

ಸಮಂಗಲೀ (ಬೀಷ್) or ಸುಮಂಗಲೀ (ಬೀಷ್) (appellative) (I. 30.
41; Sid. I. 227 note 76)

ಸುಮಂಗಲಾ (otherwise) (Id).

ಚಂದ್ರಭಾಗಾ or ಚಂದ್ರಭಾಗೀ "river" (ಟಾಪ್) or (ಬೀಷ್) (IV. 1.
45, Sid. IV. 230).

ಚಂದ್ರಭಾಗಾ (ಟಾಪ್) otherwise. (Id).

ಸೂರ್ಯಾ (ಟಾಪ್) “ the wife of the sun if she is the goddess”
(Sid. I. 231).

ಸೂರಿ “ the wife of the sun if she is not the goddess”.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಾ or ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಿ (ಟಾಪ್ or ಬೀಷ್) (Sid. I. 232).
a female teacher”

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಾ (ಬೀಷ್) or ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಾನೀ (ಬೀಷ್) (anomalous)
otherwise. *Id.*

ಆಚಾರ್ಯಣೀ “ the wife of a teacher. (*Id.*)

ಆಚಾರ್ಯಾ “ a female teacher” (*Id.*)

ಅರ್ಯಾ (ಬೀಷ್). “ the wife of an Arya i. e., “ Vysya” or a
master. (*Id.*)

ಅರ್ಯಣೀ (anomalous) or ಅರ್ಯಾ (ಬೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್) otherwise
(*Id.*)

ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಾ (ಬೀಷ್). “ the wife of a Kshatriya.” (*Id.*)

ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಾಣೀ (anomalous) or ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಾ (ಬೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್) otherwise (*Id.*)

ಪಾಣಿಗೃಹೀತೀ (ಬೀಷ್). “ wife” (Sid. I. 233). ಪಾಣಿಗೃಹೀತಾ
(ಟಾಪ್) otherwise (*Id.*)

ಶಾರ್ಙ್ಗರವೀ, ಕಾಪಬವೀ, ಗೌಗ್ಗಲವೀ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ, ವೈದೀ, ಗೌತಮೀ, ಕಾ
ಮಂಡಲಿಯೀ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ, ಕೃತೆಯಾ, ಅನಿಧಿಯೀ ಆಶೋಕೇಯೀ, ವಾಕ್ಯಾಯ
ನೀ, ವಸಾಂಜಾಯನೀ, ಕೈಕನೀ, ಕಾವ್ಯೀ, ಶೈವ್ಯೀ, ಆಶ್ವರಥ್ಯೀ, ಔದಸಾನೀ, ಅರಾಲೀ, ಚಂ
ಡಾಲೀ, ವತಂಡೀ (IV. 1. 73. Sid. I. 241) (all ಬೀಷ್) if words called
jāti; ಶಾರ್ಙ್ಗರವೀ &c., as above (all ಬೀಷ್) if expressive of the matri-
monial union. (Sid. I. 241).

Bases ending in ಇ.

ಪದ್ಧತೀ, ಅಂಕತೀ, ಅಂಚತೀ, ಅಂಹತೀ, ರಾತ್ರೀ, ರಾಧೀ, ಕಾಧೀ, or ಪದ್ಧತಿ,
ಅಂಕತಿ, ಅಂಚತಿ, ಅಂಹತಿ, ರಾತ್ರಿ, ರಾಧಿ, ಕಾಧಿ, (ಬೀಷ್ or nil). (IV. 1. 45.
Sid. I. 230 ; note 85).

Bases ending in

ಬಹ್ವೇ or ಬಹು (ಬೇಷ್ or nil). (IV. 1. 45 ; Sid. I. 230 ; note 85).

Bases ending in ತ್.

ಭೋಗವತೀ (ಬೇನ್) appellative. (IV. 1. 73 ; Sid. I. 241, note 121).

ಗೌರಿಮತೀ (ಬೇನ್) appellative (Id).

Bases ending in ದ್.

Comp. words ending in ಸಾ,ದ್ if the word means a Vedic metre (ಋಕ್,) takes ಟಾಪ್ after changing ಸಾದ್ into ಪನ್ (IV. 1. 8, 9 ; VI. 4. 130). e. g., ದ್ವಿಸದಾ, ಎಕಪವಾ ; but they otherwise take ಬೇಪ್ or nil (IV. 1. 8), e. g., ದ್ವಿಸದೀ, ದ್ವಿಸದ್.

(b). Those which take difoerent affixes without diffoerence in sense.

Bases ending in ಅ.

ಪಿಶಂಗಾ (ಟಾಪ್) or ಪಿಶಂಗೀ (ಬೇಪ್).

ತಲಾನೀ (ಬೇಷ್ or ಬೇಪ್). (Sid. I. 216 ; IV. 1. 41.)

ತರುಣೀ (ಬೇಷ್ or ಬೇಪ್). (Id).

ಸೋಣೀ or ಸೋಣಾ.

ಭಗೀ or ಭಗಾ.

ಗಲೀ or ಗಲಾ

ರಾಗೀ or ರಾಗಾ

ಚಂಡೀ or ಚಂಡಾ

ಅರಾಣೀ or ಅರಾಲಾ

ಕೃಪಣೀ or ಕೃಪಣಾ

ಕಮಲೀ or ಕಮಲಾ

ವಿಕಟೀ or ವಿಕಟಾ

(ಬೇಷ್ or ಟಪ್) IV. 1. 43.
45, Sid. I. 230.

వికారి or వికాలా
 విశంకటి or విశంకటా
 భరుజి or భరుజా
 ధ్వజి or ధ్వజా
 కల్యాణి or కల్యాణా
 లుదారి or లుదారా
 పురాణి or పురాణా
 క్రొడి (or క్రొడా
 నది or నది
 మిరి or మిరా
 శిజి or శిజా
 బాలి or బాలా
 శఫి or శఫా
 గుది or గుదా

(దీప్ or టాప్) (Id).

మొతులని (దీప్) anomalous or మొతులి (దీప్) (Sid. I. 231).

కవరపుట్టి (దీప్) మణిపుట్టి (దీప్) విషపుట్టి (దీప్) కరపుట్టి (దీప్) (Sid. I. 235).

Bases ending in న.

అమ్మి or అకన్ (దీప్ or nil). (IV. I. 45 ; Sid. I. 230 note 85).

(C). Others.

(1). Bases ending in ఆ.

(a) టాప్.

(1) అజా, ఎడకా, అశ్వా, బటకా, మూపికా, బాలా, వత్సా, జీతా, మందా, విలాతా, క్రూపా, జ్యేష్ఠా, కనిష్ఠా, కేరిలా, మధ్యమా, లుష్ఠి, దేవవికా, కన్యా, అసితా పలితా అవదాతా, (Sid. I. 219, 226 ; IV. I. 4); సంపలా, భస్మఫలా, అజినఫలా, కణఫలా, పిండఫలా, సత్పుష్పాకాండపుష్పా

ಪ್ರಾಂತವುಷ್ಪಾ, ಕತವುಷ್ಪಾ, ಎಕವುಷ್ಪಾ, (Sid. I. 208). ಅಮೂಲಾ, (Id.) ತ್ರಿ
ಫಲಾ, ತ್ರ್ಯನೀಕಾ, (Sid. I. 220) ದಂಷ್ಪಾ, (Sid. I. 228). ಧನಕ್ರೀತಾ (Sid.
I. 232).

(2). Compounds ending in the word ಪಾಲಕ even when
matrimonial union is meant (Sid. I. 251). e. g., ಸೋಪಾಲ=ಸೋಪಾಲಿ
ಕಾ; ಅಶ್ವಪಾಲಾ=ಅಶ್ವಪಾಲಿಕಾ, (no ಬೇಷ).

Comp. words beginning with nouns ending with the primitive
word ಅಪ್ from ಅಂಚು by coming before this ಅಪ್ as an upapada
and ending with the word ಪುಷ್ಪ. e. g., ಪುಷ್ಪಾಪುಷ್ಪಾ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ರಾಪುಷ್ಪಾ,
ದವ್ಯಕ್ಪುಷ್ಪಾ, (Sid. I. 208).

(b) ಚಾಪ್

ಅವಚ್ಯಾ, (IV. 1. 75).

(c) ಬೇಷ್.

(1) ಗೌರೀ, ಮತ್ಸ್ಯೀ, ಮನುಷ್ಯೀ, ಕೃಂಗೀ, ಪಿಂಗಲೀ, ಕಮೀ, ಗವ
ಯೀ, ಮುಕಯಾ, ಋಷ್ಯೀ, ಪಟೀ, ತೋಣೀ, ದ್ರೋಣೀ, ದ್ರೋಣೀ, ಕುರಿಣೀ, ಕಾಕ
ಣೀ, ಪಟೀ, ಉಣಕೀ, ಆಮಲಕೀ, ಕುವಲೀ, ಬಿಂಬೀ, ಬದರೀ, ಕರ್ಪರೀ, ತರ್ಕಾರೀ,
ಕರ್ಕಾರೀ ಪುಷ್ಕರೀ, ಶಿಖಂಡೀ, ಸಲದೀ, ಕಪ್ಪಂಡೀ, ಸನಂದೀ, ಸುಪವೀ, ಸುಪವೀ, ಅ
ಲಿನ್ವೀ, ಗಡುಲೀ, ಪಾಂಡುಲೀ, ಆಡಕೀ, ಅನಂದೀ, ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥೀ, ಸ್ವಪಾಟೀ, ಅಪಚ್ಚೀ, ಕೀ,
ಕಮ್ಬೀ, ಸೂರ್ವೀ, ಕೂರ್ಪೀ, ಸೂರ್ಜೀ, ಯೂಷ್ಠೀ, ಯೂಷ್ಠೀ, ಸೂರ್ಪೀ, ಮುಷ್ಠೀ,
ವಲ್ಲಕೀ, ಧಾತಕೀ, ಸಲ್ಲಕೀ, ಮೂಲಕೀ, ಮೂಲತೀ, ಸಾಲಕೀ, ವೆತನೀ, ವೃಷೀ, ಅ
ತನೀ, ಉಭಯೀ, ಭೃಂಗೀ, ಮಹೀ, ಮಠೀ, ಫೇಷೀ, ಪೆಶೀ, ಪಂದೀ, ಶ್ವನೀ, ತಕ್ಷೀಣೀ
ಅನತುಹೀ, ಅನತ್ಪಾಹೀ, ದೇಹೀ, ದೇವಲೀ, ಕಾಕಾದನೀ, ಗವಾದನೀ, ತೆಜನೀ, ರಜನೀ, ಲ
ವಣೀ, ಔದ್ರಾಹವಾನೀ, ಸೋತಮೀ, ಪಾರಕೀ, ಅಯಸೂರ್ಣೀ, ಯಾನೀ, ಮುಢೀ,
ಕೇವಾಲೀ, ಅಪಕೀ, ಆರಟೀ, ದಟೀ, ಟೂಟೀ, ನೂಟೀ, ಮೂಲಾಟೀ, ಕಾತನೀ, ನಿತಾ
ನೀ, ಪಾತನೀ, ಪಾನಪೀ, ಆಸ್ತರಣೀ, ಅಧಿಕರಣೀ, ಅಧಿಕಾರೀ, ಅಗ್ರಜಾಯಣೀ, ಸಚ
ನೀ, ಅಂಡರೀ, ಸುಂದರೀ, ಮಂಡಲೀ, ಮನ್ಥರೀ, ಮಂಗಲೀ, ಪಟೀ, ಪಿಂಡೀ, ಪುಂ
ಡೀ, ಉರ್ವೀ, ಗುರ್ವೀ, ಕಮೀ, ಸೂಟೀ, ಅರ್ವೀ, ಹೃದೀ, ಪಾಂಡೀ, ಭಾಂಡೀ, ಲೊ
ಹಾಡೀ, ಕದರೀ, ಕನ್ದರೀ, ಕದಲೀ, ಕಲ್ಮಾಪೀ, ಬೃಹತೀ, ಮಹತೀ, ಸೋಮಾ, ಸೌ
ಧರ್ವೀ, ವಿಕಲೀ, ನಿಷ್ಕಲೀ, ಪುಷ್ಕಲೀ, ಪಿಪ್ಪಲೀ, ಪರಿತಕೀ, ಕೊಕಾತಕೀ, ಕಮೀ,
ವರೀ, ಶರೀ, ಪೃಷ್ಠೀ, ವಾತಾಮುಷೀ, ಪಿತಾಮುಷೀ. (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣ) (IV. 1 41. Sid.
I. 227. note 76).

(2). Compounds ending with the word ಕ್ರೀಡೆ, which is preceded by a word in the instrumental case (IV. 1. 50). e. g., ಅಶ್ವಕ್ರೀಡೆ.

(3). Comp. words ending with ಮಾಕ, ಕರ್ಣ, ಪರ್ಣ, ಪುಷ್ಪ, ಫಲ, ಮೂಲ, and ಬಾಲ, though they have, as their antecedent members *jāti* words which are invariably feminine (IV. 1. 64). e. g., ಓದನಮಾಕೆ, ಸಂಕುಕರ್ಣೆ, ಕಾಲಪರ್ಣೆ, ಕುಷುಪುಷ್ಪೆ, ದಾಸೀಫಲೆ, ದರ್ಭಮೂಲೆ, ಗೋಬಾಲೆ.

(d). ಬೀಷ್.

ಸ್ತ್ರೈಶೀ, ಪೌಂಶೀ (Kás on IV. 1. 15).

Bases ending in ಇ.

ಬೀಷ್.

ಭಾರಿಕೆ, ಭಾಲಿಕೆ, ಭಾಲಿಂಗ್. (IV. 1. 41 ; Sid. I. 227).

ಬೀನ್.

ಎಹೀ, ಪರ್ಯೆಹೀ, (IV. 1. 73 ; Sid. I. 241).

Bases ending in ಉ.

(a). nil.

ಬರು (Sid. 1. 230).

(b). ಊಜ್.

ಸಂಹಿತೂರೂ, ಸಹಿತೂರೂ, ಸಹೀರೂ, ಕಶ್ಚೀರೂ, ಲಕ್ಷಣೀರೂ, ವಾವೇರೂ, (IV. 1. 70 ; Sid. I. 241).

(c) ಬೀಷ್.

ಅಶಿಶ್ವೀ, (IV. 1. 62).

Bases ending in ಏ.

nil.

ಸ್ವಸ್ಯ, ನನಾಂದ್ಯ, ದುಹಿತೃ, ಮಾತೃ, ಯಾತೃ, ತಿಸ್ಯ, ಚತಸ್ಯ. (IV. 1. 10).

Bases ending in ಚ್.

ಬೀಪ್.

Primitive words from the verbal root ಅಂಚು. (Sid. I. 208)

i. e., ಪ್ರಾಚೀ.

Bases ending in ತ್.

ಬೀಪ್.

ಪ್ರಕತೀ, ಮುಕತೀ (Sid. I. 182).

ತಾವತೀ, ಎತಾವತೀ, ಯಾವತೀ, ಇಯತೀ, ಕಿಯತೀ.

Bases ending in ನ್.

(a) *nil.*

ಪಂಚನ್, ನವನ್, ಸಪ್ತನ್, ಅಷ್ಟನ್, ದಶನ್. (IV. 1. 10)

(b) *ಬೀಪ್.*

Bah compounds ending in the word ದಾಮನ್ preceded by *sankhyá* words, (IV. 1. 27). *c. g.*, ದ್ವಿದಾಮ್ನೀ.

Bases ending in ಪ್.

ni.

ಷಪ್. (IV. 1. 10).

D. Anomalous words.

(1) ಸಪತ್ನೀ from ಸಮಾನಪತಿ (co-wife) (ಬೀಪ್) (IV. 1. 35). ಪತ್ನೀ from ಪತಿ, (wife) (ಬೀಪ್) (IV. 1. 33). ಪತ್ನೀ from ಪತಿ (ಬೀಪ್) even when it is at the end of comp. if the antecedent words are ಎಕ, ನೀರ, ಪಿಣ್ಣ, ಕೈ, ಭ್ರಾತೃ, ಭದ್ರ, ಪುತ್ರ. (IV. 1. 35). *e. g.*, ಎಕಪತ್ನೀ, ನೀರಪತ್ನೀ, ಪಿಣ್ಣಪತ್ನೀ &c.,

(2). ತ್ರಿಹಾಯಾಣೀ (ಬೇಪ್) "a three year old girl" (IV. 1. 27; Sid. I. 222). ಚತುರ್ಹಾ ಯಣೀ (ಬೇಪ್) "four year old girl" (Id).

ಅನ್ತವತ್ಸ್ನೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) "a pregnant female." ಪತಿವತ್ಸ್ನೀ (ಬೇಪ್) "a female having her husband living." (IV. 1. 32).

ಪೂತಕೈತಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) "wife of a sacrificer" (IV. 1. 36).

ವೈಪಾಕಪಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) "wife of a ವೈಪಾಕಪೀ (Id).

ಅಗ್ನಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) "wife of fire (the god)." (Id).

ಕುಸಿತಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) "wife of a ಕುಸಿತ" (IV. 1. 37).

ಕುಸಿದಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) "wife of a ಕುಸಿದ" (Id).

ಮನಾವೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) or ಮನಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) or ಮನು (nil) "wife of a Manu." (IV. 1. 38).

ಕ್ರೋಸ್ತ್ರೀ from ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಯ, (ಬೇಪ್) "female jackal." (IV. 1. 41; Sid. I. 228 note 79). ವೂನುಪೀ (ಬೇಪ್) (IV. 1. 41. Sid. I. 231. Id. 228. note 76).

ಮತ್ಸೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) from ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ (IV. 1. 41; Sid. I. 227 note 76. VI. 4. 149).

ಅಗಸ್ತೀ from ಅಗಸ್ತ್ಯ "wife of ಅಗಸ್ತ್ಯ." (VI. 4. 149; Sid. I. 228).

ಸೂರೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) from ಸೂರ್ಯ, "the wife of the sun, provided she is not the goddess" (ಕುಂತೀ, for instance), (VI. 4. 149; Sid. I. 131).

ಇಂದ್ರಾಣೀ, ವರುಣಾಣೀ, ಭವಾಣೀ, ಕರ್ವಾಣೀ, ದುರ್ವಾಣೀ, ಮೃತಾಣೀ, ಹಿ ಮಾಣೀ, "a mass of snow." ಅರಣ್ಯಾಣೀ, "a large forest," ಯವಾಣೀ "bad barley," ಯವನಾಣೀ "the written language of the Yavanas (the Greeks)." (IV. 1. 49).

ಕೃಷ್ಣ (ಊಜ್) from ಕೃಷ್ಣಕರ (Sid. I. 240). ನಾರೀ from ನರ and from ನೈ (ಬೇಪ್) (IV. 1. 78; Sid. I. 241 note 121; Id. 242).

ಅನಡುಹೀ, (ಬೇಷ್) or ಅನಡ್ವಾಹೀ (ಬೇಷ್). (IV. 1. 41; Sid. I. 227. note 76. Id 228).

ಸುಜೀ (ಬೇಷ್) ಅಶಿಶ್ವೀ (ಬೇಷ್). (IV. 1. 62).

ಕುನೀ from ಕ್ಯನ್. (ಬೇಷ್) (VI. 4. 133 ; IV. 1. 41 ; Sid. I. 227 note 76).

ಮುಖೋನೀ (ಬೇಷ್) or ಮುಖಾವತೀ, (ಬೇಷ್). (VI. 4. 133 ; 128).

(3). ಕುಂಭಪದೀ, ಏಕಪದೀ, ಜಾಲಪದೀ, ಕೂಲಪದೀ, ಮುನಿಪದೀ, ಗುಣಪದೀ, ಕತಪದೀ, ಸೂತ್ರಪದೀ, ಸೋಧಾಪದೀ, ಕಲಶೀಪದೀ, ವಿಪದೀ, ತ್ಯುಣಪದೀ, ದ್ವಿಪದೀ, ತ್ರಿಪದೀ, ಪಟ್ಟಪದೀ, ದಾಸೀಪದೀ, ಶಿತಪದೀ, ವಿಮ್ಲಪದೀ, ಸಪದೀ, ನಿಷ್ಪದೀ, ಆದ್ರ್ವಪದೀ, ಕುಣಿಪದೀ, ಕೃಷ್ಣಪದೀ, ಕುಚಿಪದೀ, ದ್ರೋಣಪದೀ, ದ್ರೂಪದೀ, ಕೂಕರಪದೀ, ಕಕೃತ್ವಪದೀ, ಅನ್ಯಾಪದೀ, ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಪದೀ, ಅಪದೀ, ಸೂಚೀಪದೀ, (ಬೇಷ್) (V. 4. 139 ; Sid. II. 423, note 75).

(4). ಕ್ಷಿಪಕಾ, ಧ್ರುವಕಾ, ಚರಕಾ, ಸೇವಕಾ, ಕರಕಾ, ಚಟಕಾ, ಅವಕಾ, ಲಕ್ಷಕಾ, ಅಲಕಾ, ಕನ್ಯಕಾ, ಧ್ರುವಕಾ, ಎಡಕಾ, (ಆತ್ಯತಿಗಣಾಃ). (no change of the ಅ preceding ಕ into ಇ). (Sid. I. 212 note 15).

(5). ವೃತ್ತಕಾ or ಪುತ್ರಕಾ, ಸೂತಕಾ or ಸೂತಿಕಾ, ಬ್ರೂದಾರಕಾ or ಬ್ರೂದಾರಿಕಾ (Sid. I. 212).

ಅಜಕಾ or ಅಜಿಕಾ, ಜ್ಞಕಾ or ಜ್ಞಿಕಾ, (VII. 3. 47. Sid. I. 214).

(6). ತಾರಕಾ, " a star," ವರ್ಣಕಾ " a thing made of thread" ವರ್ತಕಾ or ವರ್ತಿಕಾ " a bird" ಅಮೃಕಾ " a ceremony performed in honor of the gods or Pitris," though in other senses than those above indicated ತಾರಿಕಾ, ವರ್ಣಕಾ, ವರ್ತಿಕಾ, ಅಮೃಕಾ, (Sid. I. 212).

(7). ಎಷಕಾ or ಎಷಿಕಾ when not at the end of a comp. (VII. 3. 47. Sid. I. 214); but ಎಷಕಾ, at the end of a comp. e. g., ಅನೇಷಕಾ, ಪರಮೇಷಕಾ.

ದ್ಯಕೆ at the end of a comp. (Id.). e. g., ಅದ್ಯಕೆ, ಪರಮದ್ಯಕೆ.

ಸ್ಯಕಾ or ಸ್ಯಿಕಾ, when appellative and also when the word is a

subordinate member at the end of a comp. (*Id.* e. g., ನಿಜಸ್ವಕಾ or ನಿಜಸ್ವಿಕಾ.

ಭಸ್ತ್ರಕಾ or ಭಸ್ತ್ರಿಸಾ, even when the word is a subordinate member at the end of a comp. (*Id.* e. g., ನಿರ್ಭಸ್ತ್ರಕಾ or ನಿರ್ಭಸ್ತ್ರಿಸಾ.

(8). In *bah.* compounds ending with the word ಊಧವ್, the ending word becomes ಊಧ್ವೀ, (ಅನಜ+ಜೀವ್), unless the antecedent word is a *sankhya* word or an indeclinable or a word beginning with such words ; for in this case it is ಅನಜ+ಜೀವ್ (IV. 1. 25, 26). e. g., ಘಟೋಧ್ವೀ (ಜೀವ್) ದ್ವಿದ್ವ್ಯೋಧ್ವೀ, ಅತ್ಯೋಧ್ವೀ, ದ್ವಿವಿಧೋಧ್ವೀ (ಜೀವ್).

(9). Comp. words ending with ವಾಕ್ (which is from the C root of ವಹ್+ ಕ್ವಿಪ್,) change ವಾಕ್ into ಊವ್ (ಜೀವ್), the ಊ here being considered as ಊತ್, (VI. 4. 132 IV. 1. 61). e. g., ದಿತ್ಯೋವ್, ಪ್ರಪ್ತೋವ್.

4. The nouns which are irregular as to gender are as follows :—

A. Words which are thus irregular in a particular sense.

ಅಪಥ, “ a bad road” (*neuter*). (II. 4. ೪0 ; Sid I. 392)

ವಿಪಥ, (*neuter or masculine*), “ a crooked or ugly road.” (Sid. I. 395. note 221).

ಕಾವಥ (*masculine*). “ a bad road.” (*Id.*) ಮಧು (“ the month of Chitra”). (*masculine*) ; ಮಧು “ honey” “ nectar” “ sugar” and so on in other senses (*masculine or neuter*) (Sid. I. 392. note 213).

B. Words which are irregular otherwise.

(1). ಆಕೃಬಡಬ (*masculine*) (II. 4. 27).

(2) ಪುಣ್ಯಾಹ, (*neuter*), ಸುದಿನಾಹ (*neuter*), (Sid I. 395).

(3) ಅರ್ಧರ್ಚ, ಗೊಮಯ, ಕಮಾಯ, ಕಾರ್ಷಾಪಣ, ಕೌತಪ, ಕುಣಪ, ಕರಾಹ, ಕಂಕ, ಗೂಢ, ಯುಾಧ, ಧ್ವಜ, ಕುಂಧ, ಪದ್ಮ, ಗೃಹ, ಸರಕ, ಕಂಸ, ದಿವಸ, ಯೂ

ಪೆ, ಅಂಧಕಾರ, ದುಡೆ, ಕಮಂಡಲು, ಮಂಡೆ, ಭೂತ, ದ್ವೀಪ, ದ್ವ್ಯೂತ, ಚಕ್ರ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಕರ್ಮನ, ಮೋದಕ, ಕತವಾನ, ಯಾನ, ನಖ, ನಖರ, ಚರಣ, ಪುಚ್ಚ, ದಾಡಿಮ, ಹಿ ಮ, ರಜತ, ಸಕ್ತ, ಪಿಧಾನ, ಸಾರ, ಪಾತ್ರ, ಘೃತ, ಸ್ಯಂಧವ, ಔಷಧ, ಅಧಕ, ಚಪಕ, ದ್ರೋಣ, ಖಲೀನ, ಪಾತ್ರೀನ, ಪಾತ್ರೀರ, ಪುಷ್ಪಿಕ, ವಾರವಾಣ, ಪ್ರೀಥ, ಕಪಿತ್ಥ, ಕುಪ್ಪು, ಕಾಲ, ಶೀಲ, ಕುಲ್ಪ, ಶೀಘ, ಕವಚ, ರೇಣು, ಋಣ, ಕಪಟ, ಶೀಕರ, ಮೂಸಲ, ಸರ್ವಣ, ವರ್ಣ, ಪೂರ್ವ, ಚಮಸ, ಕ್ಷೀರ, ಕರ್ಮ, ಆಕಾಕ, ಅಪ್ಪಾಪದ, ಮಂಗಲ, ನಿಧ ವ, ನಿಯೂಸ, ಜ್ಯಂಭ, ವೃತ್ತ, ಪುಸ್ತ, ಬುಸ್ತ, ಕ್ಷೈಡಿತ, ಕೃಂಗ, ನಿಗಡೆ, ಖಲ, ಮೂಲ, ಮೂಲಕ, ಸೂಲ, ಕರಾವ, ನಾಲ, ವಪ್ರ, ವಿಮಾನ, ಮುಖ, ಪ್ರಗ್ರೀವ, ಕೂಲ, ವಪ್ರ, ಕಟಕ, ಕಂಟಕ, ಕರ್ಪಟ, ಶಿಖರ, ಕಲ್ಕ, ನಾಟ, ಮಸ್ತಕ, ವಲಯ, ಕುಸುಮ, ತೈಣ, ಪಂಕ, ಕುಂಡಲ, ಕಿರೀಟ, ಕುಮುದ, ಅರ್ಬುಡ, ಅಂಕುಕ, ತಿಮಿರ, ಆಕ್ರಮ, ಭೂಮಣ, ಇಪ್ಪಾಸ, ಮುಕುಲ, ಪಸಂತ, ತತಾಗ, ಪಿಟಕ, ವಿಟುಕ, ವಿಡಂಕ, ಪಿಣ್ಯಾ ಕ, ವೂಪ, ಕೋಕ, ಫಲಕ, ದಿನ, ದೈವತ ಪಿನಾಕ, ಸಮರ, ಸಾಘ್ಣು, ಅನೀಕ, ಉ ಪವಾಸ, ಶಾಕ, ಕರ್ಪಾಸ, ವಿಶಾಲ, ಚಪಾಲ, ಖಂಡೆ, ದರ, ವಿಟಪ, ರಣ, ಖಲ, ಮ ಕ, ಮೃಣಾಲು, ಹಸ್ತ, ಆರ್ಧ, ಹಲ, ಸುತ್ತ, ತಾಂಡವ, ಗಾಂಡೀವ, ಮಂಡಪ, ರಜ ಹ, ಸಾಧ, ಯೋಧ, ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವ, ಕರೀರ, ಫಲ, ಚಲ, ಪುರ, ರಾಪ್ಪ, ಬಿಂಬ, ಅಂಬರ, ಕುಟ್ಟಿವ, ಕುಕ್ಕುಟ, ಕುಡವ, ಕಕುದ, ಖಂಡಲ, ತೋಮರ, ತೋರಣ, ಮಂಚಕ, ಪುಚಕ, ಪುಖ, ಮಧ್ಯ, ಜಾಲ, ಲಾಲ, ವಲ್ಮೀಕ, ವರ್ಷ, ವಸ್ತ್ರ, ವಸು, ದೇಹ, ಉ ದ್ಯಾನ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ಸ್ನೇಹ, ಸ್ತೇನ, ಸ್ತನ, ಸ್ವರ, ಸಂಗಮ, ಸಿಕ್ಕು, ಕ್ಷೇಮ, ಕೂ ಕ, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಪವಿತ್ರ, ಯವ್ವನ, ಕಲಹ, ಪಾಲಕ, ಮೂಷಿಕ, ಮಂಡಲ, ವಲ್ಕಲ, ಕುಂಜ, ವಿಹಾರ, ಲೋಕತ, ವಿಷಾಣ, ಭವನ, ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಪುಲಿನ, ದೃಢ, ಆಸನ, ಐರಾ ವತ, ಕೂರ್ಪ, ತೀರ್ಥ, ಲೋಮಕ, ತಮಾಲ, ಲೋಹ, ದಂಡಕ, ಕಪಥ, ಪ್ರತಿಸರ, ದಾರು, ಧನುಷ, ವಾನ, ವರ್ಚಸ್ಕ, ಕೂರ್ಚ, ತಂಡಕ, ಮಠ, ಸಹಸ್ರ, ಹಿಡನ, ಪ್ರವಾಲ, ಕ ಕಟ, ಅಪರಾಹ್ನ, ನೀಡ, ಕಕಲ, ತಂತುಲ, (all these are masculine or neuter). (Sid. I. 392 Note. 213).

5. The nouns which are irregular as to number are as follows :—

ತಿಪ್ಪೆಪಾನವರ್ಸೂ. " asterisms" (dual), (I. 2. 63).

ಫಲ್ಲುನೀ (dual or plural), " asterism," ಫೊಪ್ಪದಾ (feminine), (dual or plural). (I. 2. 60.).

6. Adverting now to words which are irregular as to declension we may first advert to the comp. word ಏಕೂರ್ಜ, in

which the word 'ಉಚ್ಛ' is a subordinate member and which, contrary to the general rules relating to the preliminary augmentation of nominal bases, either does not take ಸುಮ್ before *sarvanāmāsthānā* affixes or takes the augment immediately before the last consonant in the neuter gender. (Sid. I. 194). e. g.,

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಬಹೂರ್ಕಃ	ಬಹೂರ್ಬೀ	ಬಹೂರ್ಬೀಃ OR ಬಹೂರ್ನಿಃ,

7. The following primitive words formed by the affix ಕತ್ವ are also irregular as regards the preliminary augmentation of nominal bases; for the roots from which they are formed are specially to be considered as reduplicated bases and the nominal bases are therefore not to take ಸುಮ್ :—viz. ಜಹತ್, ಜಾಗತ್, ದರಿದ್ರತ್, ಕಾಸತ್, ಚಕಾಸತ್, ದೀಧ್ವತ್, and ವೇವ್ಯತ್ (VI. I. 6). e. g., nom. ಜಹತ್, ಜಹತ್, ಜಹತ್ &c.,

8. We have next to advert to those nouns which are irregular by reason of their taking special case affixes instead of those which they should take under the rules already given, in some of the cases and numbers. To this description of nouns belong the *Sarvanāmu* words ಕತರ, ಕತಮ, ತತರ, ತತಮ, ಯತರ, ಯತಮ, ನಿಕತಮ, ಅನ್ಯ, and ಅನ್ಯತರ, which, though declined like ಸರ್ವ generally, take in the neuter gender in the nominative, vocative, and accusative singular, the affix ಅದ್ಠ as their case affix (VII. 1. 25 : Sid. I. 140). as follows :—

Nom, Voc, and Acc, Sing,

ಕತರ+ಅದ್ಠ=ಕತರ &c.+ಅದ್ಠ=ಕತರತ್,

ಕತಮತ್, ತತರತ್, ತತಮತ್, ಯತರತ್, ಯತಮತ್, ಎಕತರತ್, ಅನ್ಯತ್, ಅನ್ಯತರತ್.

9. Another word of the aforesaid description is the word ನೀ which takes ಆಙ in the locative singular. (VII. 3. 116 ; Sid. I. 119). e. g., ನೀ=ನೀ+ಇಯ್+ಆಮ್=ನಿಯಾಙ, not ನಿಯು. And words ending in ನೀ likewise take ಆಮ್, in the locative singular e. g.,

ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ=ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ+ಆಮ್=ಗ್ರಾಮಣಾ ಯಿ.

10. Next we refer to words which are irregular by the bases undergoing changes otherwise than in accordance with the rules already given. This the word ಸುಧೀ does not change its final vowel before vowel case affixes into ಯಣ್ but into ಇಯಜ್ and is therefore declined like ಧೀ throughout. (VI. 4. 85). e. g., ಸುಧೀ+ಔ, ಅನ್, ಅಮ್, ಆ, ಏ, ಓನ್, ಆಮ್, and ಇ=ಸುಧಿಯೌ, ಸುಧಿಯುಃ, ಸುಧಿಯುಃ, ಸುಧಿಯಾ, ಸುಧಿಯಿ, ಸುಧಿಯೇಃ, ಸುಧಿಯಾಂ, (or of course optionally ಸುಧೀನಾಂ) and ಸುಧಿಯಿ.

11. The word ಭೂ likewise though formed by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and preceded by *gati* or *kāraka* word does not change its final vowel into ಯಣ್ but into ಉವಜ್ except in the case of the following words. viz:—1. ವರ್ಷಾಭೂ, 2. ಪುನರ್ಭೂ, 3. ದೃನಾಭೂ, 4. ಕರಭೂ, 5. ಕಾರಭೂ, (VI. 4. 85 ; 84 ; Sid. I. 124): e. g., ಸ್ವಯಂಭೂ, ದೃಣಾಭೂ (not ದೃನಾಭೂ) ಕರಾಭೂ ಓಃ+ಔ, ಅನ್,=ಓಃ, ಸ್ವಯಂಭೂ ಓಃ+ಉಮ್+ಔ ಓಃ=ಸ್ವಯಂಭುವೌ ಸ್ವಯಂಭುವಃ, ಓಃ,

12. Observe that the word ದೃನಾಭೂ where the “ಭೂ” is formed by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ is different from “ದೃಮ್ಭೂ” which is not a word formed by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and so this will be by following the general rules of *sandhi* change the final vowel into ಮ್. (Sid. I. 124).

13. The words ನಪ್ತೃ, ಸ್ವಪ್ತೃ, ನೆಪ್ತೃ, ತ್ವಪ್ತೃ, ಹೃತ್ಪೃ, ಹೊತ್ಪೃ, ಪೊತ್ಪೃ, ಪ್ರಕಾಸ್ತೃ, and ಉದ್ಕಾತ್ಪೃ, are declined like ಧಾತ್ಪೃ, though they are not held to have been formed by ತ್ವನ್ or ತ್ವಬ್ like ಪಿತ್ಪೃ, (VI. 4. 11 ; Sid. I. 122).

14. The word ನೈ optionally (instead of absolutely) lengthens its final vowel before ನಾಃ of the genitive plural (VI. 4. 6). e. g., ನೈ+ನಾಮ್=ನೈನಾಃ or ನೈನಾಮ್.

15 ಪೂಷನ್ and ಆ ಯಮನ್ do not lengthen their penultimate except in the nominative singular. (VI. 4. 13). e. g.,

Singular

Nom : ಪೂವಾ, ಅರ್ಯಮಾ, Voc : ಪೂವನ್, ಅರ್ಯಮನ್ Ac : ಪೂವಣಂ,
ಅರ್ಯಮಣಂ Loc : ಪೂವಣಿ or ಪೂವಣ್ಣಿ, ಅರ್ಯಮನಿ or ಅರ್ಯ
ಮ್ನಿ.

Dual

Nom : }
Voc : } ಪೂವಣಾ, ಅರ್ಯಮಣಾ
Acc : }

Plural

Nom : }
Voc : } ಪೂವಣಿಃ, ಅರ್ಯಮನಃ
Acc : ಪೂವಣ್ಣಿಃ, ಅರ್ಯಮ್ನಿಃ

16. Comounds like ಬಹುಪೂವನ್ and ಬಹ್ವರ್ಯಮನ್ ending with ಪೂವನ್ and ಅರ್ಯಮನ್ as subordinate members are declined as above in the masculine, but in the neuter they are declined as follows : (VI. 4. 12).

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nom : }	ಬಹುಪೂವಃ,	ಬಹುಪೂವಣ್ಯಿ,	ಬಹುಪೂವಾಣಿಃ,
Voc : }			
Acc : }	ಬಹ್ವರ್ಯಮಃ,	ಬಹ್ವರ್ಯಮಣ್ಯಿ,	ಬಹ್ವರ್ಯಮಾಣಿಃ.

17. ಹನ್ also does not lengthen its penultimate vowel except as abovesaid, and it, besides, change its ಹ into ಘ whenever ಹ (close) comes to be followed immediately by ನ (VI. 4. 12, 13, 134; VII. 3. 54.) e. g.,

Mas. Sing.

Nom : ಹಾ, ವೃತ್ತಹಾ, Voc : ಹನ್, ವೃತ್ತಹನ್, Ac : ಹನಃ, ವೃತ್ತಹನಃ, Ins :
ಘಾ, ವೃತ್ತಘಾ
Loc : ಹನಿ or ಘ್ನಿ, ವೃತ್ತಹನಿ, or ವೃತ್ತಘ್ನಿ,

Mas. Dual.

Nom : Voc : Ac : ಹೆನೌ, ವೃತ್ತಕನೌ.

M.as. Plural.

Nom : Voc : ಹನಃ, ವೃತ್ತಕನಃ Ac : ಏಷ್ಠಿಃ ವೃತ್ತಕಃ.

Neuter

Sing. Dual. Pl.

Nom : Voc : Ac. ಹ ಏಷ್ಠಿಃ ಹಾಣೀ.

ವೃತ್ತಕ ಹೃತ್ತಕಃ ವೃತ್ತಕಾಣೀ

18. Another kind of irregular words consists of those in which both the irregularities abovementioned are found. The word ಪತಿ is a word of this description. Though it ends in ರ್ಯ it is excluded from the category of *ghī* except when it is in a comp. (I. 4. 8.), and it takes also specially the affix ಉನ್ in the ablative and genitive singular. (VI. 1. 112). So though it is declined like ಹರಿ when in compounds throughout, it is when not in a comp declined like that except in the instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, and locative singular where it is declined thus :—

Ins : ಪತಿ+ಃ, (not ನೌ)=ಪತ್ಯಾ, Dat : ಪತಿ+ಃ=ಪತ್ಯೈ

Ac : Gen : ಪತಿ+ಃ=ಪತ್ಯೈ; Loc : ಪತಿ+ಃ=ಪತ್ಯೈ

19. The word ಸ್ತ್ರೀ likewise in the accusative singular and plural changes its final vowel optionally into ಇಯಜ್ taking when it so changes its vowel the affixes ಅಃ and ಃ instead of ಃ and ನೌ respectively (VI. 4. 80). And it also absolutely takes ಇಯಜ್ before other vowel affixes. (VI. 4. 79). Further, notwithstanding its taking ಇಯಜ್ as aforesaid, it is exceptionally held to be *nadī* (I. 4. 4.) and this absolutely even in the genitive plural (I. 4. 5.) The declension of the word is therefore as follows :—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀ,	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾ,	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಃ
<i>Vocative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀ,	do	do
<i>Accusative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಂ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಂ	do	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಃ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಃ
<i>Instrumental</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾ,	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಭ್ಯಾಂ,	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಭಃ
<i>Dative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯೈ	do	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಭ್ಯಃ
<i>Ablative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾಃ	do	do
<i>Genitive</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾಃ	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯೋಃ	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಣಾಂ
<i>Locative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾಂ	do	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಷು

20. Compounds like ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ ending with ಸ್ತ್ರೀ and having it as a subordinate member, being in consequence declinable in all genders, are declined as follows:—

(a) the masculine ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ is declined like ಕವಿ except in the dual number of the nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, and locative, for in this number it takes ಇಯಜ್ before the affixes; and except in the accusative singular and plural, for in these numbers it optionally takes ಇಯಜ್ being therefore declined like ಕವಿ when it does not take ಇಯಜ್, and with the affixes ಅಃ and ಷಃ instead of ಃ and ಸ್, when it takes ಇಯಜ್ (Sid. I. 134).

(b) the neuter ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ is declined like ಕುಚಿ in the nominative, vocative, and accusative, and like the masculine ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ in other cases, the optional forms allowed in the case of ಕುಚಿ in the dative, ablative, genitive, and locative singular being also employed optionally. (*Id*).

(c) the feminine ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ is declined like the masculine in the nominative, vocative, accusative, and instrumental, except in

the accusative plural and instrumental singular ; like స్మృ in the accusative plural and instrumental singular ; and like the masculine అతిస్మృ or స్మృ at option in all the other cases. (*Id.*) e. g.,

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
	<i>Singular.</i>		
Nom.	అతిస్మృః	అతిస్మృః	అతిస్మృ
Voc.	అతిస్మృః	అతిస్మృః	అతిస్మృః
Acc.	అతిస్మృం or అతి స్మృయం	అతిస్మృం or అ తిస్మృయం	అతిస్మృ
Ins.	అతిస్మృణా	అతిస్మృయా	అతిస్మృణా
Dat.	అతిస్మృయే	అతిస్మృయే or అతిస్మృయ్య	అతిస్మృయే or అతి స్మృణే
Abl : Gen :	అతిస్మృణః	అతిస్మృణః or అతిస్మృయాః	అతిస్మృణః or అతిస్మృణాః
Loc.	అతిస్మృయే	అతిస్మృయే or అతిస్మృయం	అతిస్మృయే or అతి స్మృణే

Dual

Nom : Voc : Acc :	అతిస్మృయౌ	అతిస్మృయౌ	అతిస్మృణీ
Ins : Dat :	అతిస్మృభ్యం	అతిస్మృభ్యం	అతిస్మృభ్యం
Gen : Loc :	అతిస్మృయోః	అతిస్మృయోః	అతిస్మృయోః or అతిస్మృణోః

Plural

Nom : Voc :	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರಯಃ	ಅತಿಸ್ರಯಃ	ಅತಿಸ್ರೀಣಿ
Acc.	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀನಃ or	ಅತಿಸ್ರೀಃ or	ಅತಿಸ್ರೀಣಿ
			
Ins.		ಅತಿಸ್ರೀಭಿಃ	
Dat : Abl :		ಅತಿಸ್ರೀಭ್ಯಃ	
Gen :		ಅತಿಸ್ರೀಣಾಂ	
Loc.		ಅತಿಸ್ರೀಷು	

21. The metaplasts, *i. e.*, those words which, for taking case affixes, present more bases than one, are another kind of irregular words. And these in many cases are found to be affected also by the irregularities of the other kinds already noticed.

22. Words which are solely metaplasts, having two forms of bases and taking in both forms the case affixes except those of the nominative and vocative singular, dual, and plural, and the accusative singular and dual, (VI. 1. 63; Sid. I. 131). before which it can come only in one of the two forms, are as follows:—

Form only for other case affixes than those of the nominative singular, dual, and plural, and the accusative singular and dual, *i. e.*, defective form.

Form for all case affixes *i. e.*, the perfect form.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ಅಸನ್, (<i>neuter</i>) "blood" | ಅಸೃಜ್, (<i>neuter</i>) |
| 2. ಅಸನ್, (<i>do</i>) "face" | ಅಸ್ರ್ಯ, (<i>do</i>) |
| 3. ಉದನ್, (<i>do</i>) "water" | ಉದಕ, (<i>do</i>) |

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 4. ದತ್, (<i>masculine</i>) "tooth" | ದಂತೆ, (<i>masculine</i>) |
| 5. ದೊಪನ್, (<i>masculine, neuter</i>) "arm" | ದೊಪ, (<i>masculine, neuter</i>) |
| 6. ನನ್, (<i>feminine</i>) "nose" | ನಾಸಿಕಾ, (<i>feminine</i>) |
| 7. (do) "night" | ನಿಶಾ (<i>feminine</i>) |
| 8. ಪದ್, (<i>masculine</i>) "foot" | ಪಾದ, (<i>masculine</i>) |
| 9. ಪೃತ್, (<i>feminine</i>) "army" | ಪೃತನಾ, (<i>feminine</i>) |
| 10. ಮಾಂಸ್, (<i>neuter</i>) "meat" | ಮಾಂಸ, (<i>neuter</i>) |
| 11 ಮಾಸ್, (<i>masculine</i>) "month" | ಮಾಸ, (<i>masculine</i>) |
| 12. ಯಕನ್, (<i>neuter</i>) "liver" | ಯಕೃತ್, (<i>neuter</i>) |
| 13. ಯೂಪನ್, (<i>masculine</i>) "pea-soup" | ಯೂಪ, (<i>masculine</i>) |
| 14. ಕೌನ್, (<i>neuter</i>) "ordure" | ಕೃತ್, (<i>neuter</i>) |
| 15. ಸ್ನು, (<i>neuter</i>) "ridge" | ಸಾನು, (<i>neuter</i>) |
| 16. ಹೃದ್, (<i>neuter, masculine</i>) "heart" | ಹೃದಯ, (<i>masculine, neuter</i>) |

23. Of course, the models already given will apply to these words. Only the models should be selected properly with reference to their gender and their final letters.

24. It has been said that the optional employment of two bases in the case of the above words may take place even before some other case affixes and also some other noun affixes. Thus the word ದೊಪನ್ is found for the nominative, vocative, and accusative dual of ದೊಪ; the words ಪದ್ and ಹೃದ್ for nominative and vocative singular of ಪಾದ and ಹೃದಯ respect-

ively ; and the word ಅಸನ್ಯ, as the sum of ಅಸನ್ + ಯಕ್, a non-secondary affix. But this seems to be a license of authors of distinction, which can be followed only so far as is sanctioned by their authority. (Sid. I. 107. 141).

25. The word ಜರಾ (feminine) is likewise a metaplast, having the two forms ಜರಾ and ಜರಸ, and in both forms taking all case affixes beginning with vowels. (VII. 2. 101 ; Sid. I. 129).

26. Compound words formed from the word ಜರಾ like ನಿರ್ಜರ or ಅಜರ, which then may qualify words in the three genders and so be employed in all the genders, may also before case affixes beginning with vowels have the word ಜರಸ substituted optionally for ಜರ. But in the nominative singular neuter, no such substitution can take place though the case affix is ಅನ್ (one beginning with a vowel). (Sid. I. 103. 129. 141) *e. g.*

Singular.

	M.	N.	F.	M.	N.	F.
N.	ನಿರ್ಜರಃ	ನಿರ್ಜರಂ	ನಿರ್ಜರಾ	...	...	...
V.	ನಿರ್ಜರ	ನಿರ್ಜರ	ನಿರ್ಜರೆ	...	...	...
A.	ನಿರ್ಜರಂ	ನಿರ್ಜರಂ	ನಿರ್ಜರಾಂ or	ನಿರ್ಜರಂ	...	ನಿರ್ಜರಂ
I.	ನಿರ್ಜರೇಣ		ನಿರ್ಜರಯಾ or		ನಿರ್ಜರನಾ	
D.	ನಿರ್ಜರಾಯ		ನಿರ್ಜರಾಯೈ or		ನಿರ್ಜರಃ	
Abl.	ನಿರ್ಜರಾತ್		ನಿರ್ಜರಾಯಾಃ or		ನಿರ್ಜರಃ	
G.	ನಿರ್ಜರೈಃ		ನಿರ್ಜರಾಯಾಃ or		ನಿರ್ಜರಃ	
L.	ನಿರ್ಜರೆ		ನಿರ್ಜರಾಣಾಂ or		ನಿರ್ಜರಸಿ,	

Dual.

N. A. V.

ನಿರ್ಜರಾ ನಿರ್ಜರೆ

ನಿರ್ಜರೆ

ನಿರ್ಜರನಾ

ನಿರ್ಜರನಿ

ನಿರ್ಜರನಾ

G. D. Abl.

ನಿರ್ಜರಾಭ್ಯಾಂ

... }
... }
... }

G. L.

ನಿರ್ಜರಯೋಃ or

ನಿರ್ಜರಯೋಃ

Plural.

N. V.

ನಿರ್ಜರಾಃ ನಿರ್ಜರಾಣಿ

ನಿರ್ಜರಾಃ

ನಿರ್ಜರಸಃ

ನಿರ್ಜರಾಂಸಿ

ನಿರ್ಜರಸಃ

A.

ನಿರ್ಜರಾನಾಂ ನಿರ್ಜರಾಣಿ

ನಿರ್ಜರಾಃ

ನಿರ್ಜರಸಃ

ನಿರ್ಜರಾಂಸಿ

ನಿರ್ಜರಸಃ

I.

ನಿರ್ಜರೈಃ

ನಿರ್ಜರಾಭಿಃ

...

...

...

D. Abl.

ನಿರ್ಜರೇಭ್ಯಃ

... }
... }
... }

G.

ನಿರ್ಜರಾಣಾಂ or

ನಿರ್ಜರನಾಂ

L.

ನಿರ್ಜರೇಷು

ನಿರ್ಜರಾಸು.

...

...

27. The word ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು (mas). is also a metaplast having two forms viz., ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು and ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು and presenting these forms before the case affixes as follows :—

(a). ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು before all *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes except *sambuddhi*. (VII. 1. 95).

(b). ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು before other case affixes beginning with consonants (VII. 1. 97). including the ನಾಮ್ of the genitive plural. (Sid I. 123).

(c). ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು before case affixes not being *sarvanāmasthāna* and beginning with vowels. (VII. 1. 97).

The word is therefore thus declined :—

Singular.

Nom. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, V. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, A. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, I. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುನಾ, or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ. D. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು ವೇ, or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, Abl. G. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, L. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, I. D. Abl. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, G. L. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ.

Plural.

N. V. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, A. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, I. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, D. Abl. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, G. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, L. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ.

28. Comp. words like ಪ್ರಿಯಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು having the word as a subordinate member are declined in the masculine like ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು, but in the neuter though they are declined as in the masculine from the instrumental case upwards are declined in the nominative and accusative from the base ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು, not ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ. (Sid I. 144). e. g., Singular ಪ್ರಿಯಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು ; Dual ಪ್ರಿಯಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ ; Plural ಪ್ರಿಯಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ.

29. The word ಸಖ "friend" (mas :) has three bases viz :— ಸಖನ್ before the affix of the nom : sing : (VII. 1. 93); ಸಖಾಯ before other *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes ; (VII. 2. 115 ; VII. 1. 92). and ಸಖ in other cases ; and for this reason and because it, though ending in ಾ, has been expressly excluded from the category of *ghī* (1. 4. 7). and takes in the ablative and genitive singular the affix ಉಸ್ instead of ಅಸ್ (VI. 1. 112 ; B. 203). is declined as follows :—

Singular.

N. ಸಖನ್ = ಸಖಾ	D. ಸಖೈ
V. ಸಖೇ	Abl. G. ಸಖ + ಉಸ್ = ಸಖ್ಯುಃ
A. ಸಖಾಯಂ	L. ಸಖ್ಯೌಃ
I. ಸಖ + ಆ, (not ನಾ) = ಸಖ್ಯಾ	

Dual.

N. V. A. ಸಖಾಯೌ	I. D. Abl. ಸಖಭ್ಯಾಂ G. L. ಸಖ್ಯೋಃ
----------------	---------------------------------

Plural.

N. V. ಸಖಾಯಃ	I. ಸಖಭಿಃ	G. ಸಖೇನಾಂ
A. ಸಖೀನ್	D. Abl. ಸಖಿಭ್ಯಃ	L. ಸಖಿಷುಃ

30. A comp. ending with ಸಖ such as ಸುಸಖ has likewise three bases but it is held to be *ghī* (Sid. I. 112). It is therefore declined as far as the accusative dual like ಸಖ and after that like ಹರಿ.

31. But a comp. word though ending with the word ಸಖ should be declined like ಹರಿ if masculine and like ವಾರಿ if neuter provided the word ಸಖ stands in the place of the feminine ಸಖಿ as in the comp. word ಅತಿಸಖ whose analysis is " ಸಖೀಂ ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತೆ ;" for here the final ಈ of ಸಖೇ has been shortened only in pursuance of a rule relating to such comp. words ending with words having feminine affixes, and so is ಸಖ only in appearance (Sid. I. 113).

32. Of course ಸಜೀ (fem): should be declined regularly like ಸಾರೀ; for the irregularities affecting ಸಜಿ (mas) as to declension do not extend to the feminine form of it. (Sid. I. 133).

33. The neuter words ಅಕ್ಷಿ, ಅಸ್ಥಿ, ದಧಿ, and ಸಕ್ಕಿ have two bases viz., ಅಕ್ಷನ್, ಅಸ್ಥನ್, ದಧನ್, and ಸಕ್ಕನ್ before the *bha* affixes of the instrumental and other higher cases, and ಅಕ್ಷಿ, ಅಸ್ಥಿ, ದಧಿ, and ಸಕ್ಕಿ in other cases (VII. 1. 75). *e. g.*, I. Sing. ಅಕ್ಷಣ್ಣ D. Sing. ಅಕ್ಷಣ್ಣೇ &c., but I. Dual ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.,

34. Compounds like ಅತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿ &c., ending with the above words as subordinate members have also two bases as aforesaid (Sid. I. 144). *e. g.*, ಅತ್ಯಕ್ಷಣ್ಣ, ಅತ್ಯಕ್ಷಣ್ಣೇ, ಅತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.

35. ರೈ has two bases viz., ರಾ for consonantal affixes and ರೈ for others. (VII. 2. 85). *e. g.*,

Sing.

N. V. ರಾಃ, A. ರಾಸುಂ, I. ರಾಯಾ,

D. ರಾಘಾಃ, Abl. ರಾಯಃ, L. ರಾಯು.

Dual.

N. V. A. ರಾಯೌ, I. D. Abl. ರಾಭ್ಯಾಂ, G. L. ರಾಪೋಃ

Plural.

N. V. A. ರಾಯಃ, I. ರಾಘಃ, D. Abl. ರಾಭ್ಯಃ,

G. ರಾಯಾಂ, L. ರಾಘು.

36. The primitive word ಅಚ್ formed by ಕ್ವಿ from ಅಂಚು in the sense of "to go" and which is used always along with an indeclinable or any other substantive as an *upapadu* has three bases, when this *upapadu* is not ಉದ್, ಸಮ ಸಹ, ತಿರಸ್, ವಿಷ್ವಕ್, ದೇವ, or a *sarvanāma* (VI. 3. 92; VI. 4. 138; 138; 139; VII. 1. 70). viz., ಅಂಚ್ for *sarvanāmasthūna* affixes; ಚ್ for *bha* affixes, and ಅಚ್ for other affixes. And the final vowel of the preced-

ing *upapada* when ಅಚ್ comes as ಚ್ is lengthened. Thus ಅಚ್ (masculine) after ಪ್ರ, ಪ್ರತಿ, ನಿ, ಅನು, ವಿಮು, ದಭ, ಮಧು &c., is declined as follows :—

Sing.

N. V. ಅಚ್, A. ಅಂಚಂ, I. ಚಾ, D. ಚೇ, Abl. G. ಚಃ, L. ಚಿ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಅಂಚೌ, I. D. Abl. ಅಗ್ಚ್ಯೌ, G. L. ಚೋಃ.

Plural.

N. V. ಅಂಚಃ, A. ಚಃ, I. ಅಗ್ಚಿಃ, D. Abl. ಅಗ್ಚ್ಯಃ, G. ಚಾಂ, L. ಅಚ್ಛಾಂ,

Neuter.

Sing.

Dual.

Plural.

N. V. A. ಅಚ್,

ಚೇ

ಅಂಚಿ.

37. When the aforesaid *upapadāḥ* are prefixed to the word formed as above, the result would be as follows :—

Singular.

N. V.	A.	I.	D.
ಪ್ರಾಚ್	ಪ್ರಾಂಚಂ	=ಪ್ರಾಚಾ &c.	ಪ್ರಾಚೇ
ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಚ್	ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಂಚಂ	ಪ್ರತೀಚಾ	ಪ್ರತೀಚೇ
ನ್ಯಾಚ್	ನ್ಯಾಂಚಂ	ನೀಚಾ	ನೀಚೇ
ಅನ್ವಾಚ್	ಅನ್ವಾಂಚಂ	ಅನೂಚಾ	ಅನೂಚೇ
ವಿಷ್ವಾಚ್	ವಿಷ್ವಾಂಚಂ	ವಿಷೂಚಾ	ವಿಷೂಚೇ
ದಧ್ಯಾಚ್	ದಧ್ಯಾಂಚಂ	ದಧೀಚಾ	ದಧೀಚೇ

ಮಧ್ಯಜಃ

ಮಧ್ಯಂಚಂ

ಮಧೂಚಾ

ಮಧೂಚೇ

Singular.

Abl. G.	L.
=ಪ್ರಾಚಃ	ಪ್ರ=ಪ್ರಾಚಿ.
ಪ್ರತೀಚಃ	ಪ್ರತೀಚಿ
ನೀಚಃ	ನೀಚಿ
ಅನೂಚಃ	ಅನೂಚಿ.
ವಿಮೂಚಃ	ವಿಮೂಚಿ
ದಧೀಚಃ	ದಧೀಚಿ
ಮಧೂಚಃ	ಮಧೂಚಿ

Dual.

N. V. A.	I. D. Abl.	G. L.
ಪ್ರಾಂಚೌ	ಪ್ರಾಗ್ಚಾಭ್ಯಂ	ಪ್ರಾಚೋಃ
ಪ್ರತ್ಯೆಂಚೌ	ಪ್ರತ್ಯೆಗ್ಚಾಭ್ಯಂ	ಪ್ರತೀಚೋಃ
ನ್ಯೆಂಚೌ	ನ್ಯೆಗ್ಚಾಭ್ಯಂ	ನೀಚೋಃ
ಅನ್ವಂಚೌ	ಅನ್ವಗ್ಚಾಭ್ಯಂ	ಅನೂಚೋಃ
ವಿಮ್ವಂಚೌ	ವಿಮ್ವಗ್ಚಾಭ್ಯಂ	ವಿಮೂಚೋಃ
ದಧ್ಯಂಚೌ	ದಧ್ಯಗ್ಚಾಭ್ಯಂ	ದಧೀಚೋಃ
ಮಧ್ವಂಚೌ	ಮಧ್ವಗ್ಚಾಭ್ಯಂ	ಮಧೂಚೋಃ

Plural.

N. V.	A.	I.	D. Abl.	G	L.
ಸ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಸ್ರಾಜಃ	ಸಾಗ್ಭಿಃ	ಪ್ರಾಸ್ಥಿಃ	ಪ್ರಾಜಾಂ	ಪ್ರಾಜಾಂ
ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರತೀಜಃ	ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಭಿಃ	ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಗ್ಭಿಃ	ಪ್ರತೀಜಾಂ	ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಜಾಂ
ಸ್ಯಾಂಜಃ	ನೀಜಃ	ಸ್ಯಾಭಿಃ	ಸ್ಯಾಗ್ಭಿಃ	ನೀಜಾಂ	ಸ್ಯಾಜಾಂ
ಅನ್ಯಾಂಜಃ	ಅನೂಜಃ	ಅನ್ಯಾಭಿಃ	ಅನ್ಯಾಗ್ಭಿಃ	ಅನೂಜಾಂ	ಅನ್ಯಾಜಾಂ
ವಿಷ್ವಾಂಜಃ	ವಿಷೂಜಃ	ವಿಷ್ವಾಗ್ಭಿಃ	ವಿಷ್ವಾಗ್ಭಿಃ	ವಿಷೂಜಾಂ	ವಿಷ್ವಾಜಾಂ
ದಧ್ಯಾಂಜಃ	ದಧೀಜಃ	ದಧ್ಯಾಭಿಃ	ದಧ್ಯಾಗ್ಭಿಃ	ದಧೀಜಾಂ	ದಧ್ಯಾಜಾಂ
ಮಧ್ವಾಂಜಃ	ಮಧೂಜಃ	ಮಧ್ವಾಗ್ಭಿಃ	ಮಧ್ವಾಗ್ಭಿಃ	ಮಧೂಜಾಂ	ಮಧ್ವಾಜಾಂ

Neuter.

N. V. A. S.	Dual.	Plural.
ಪ್ರಾಸ್ಥ್	ಪ್ರಾಸ್ಥೀಂ	ಪ್ರಾಸ್ಥೀ

38. Of course the *sandhi* between the final letters of the *upapada* and the initial letters of the different bases of ಅಚ್ may sometimes give more forms than one. This as being due to *sandhi* only should not be confounded with the difference of the bases. Thus, if the *upapada* is ಸೋ the actual forms the word with the proper bases of ಅಚ್ takes will be as follows :—

Masculine.

Singular.

N. V. ಸವಾಚ್ or ಸೋ ಅಚ್ or ಸೋಚ್ A. ಸವಾಂಚಂ or ಸೋ ಅಂಚಂ or ಸೋಂಚಂ I ಸೋಚಾ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಸವಾಂಚೌ or ಸೋ ಅಂಚೌ or ಸೋಂಚೌ I. ಸವಾಗಾ ಭ್ಯೌ or ಸೋ ಅಗಾ ಭ್ಯೌ or ಸೋಗಾ ಭ್ಯೌ.

Plural.

N. V. ಸವಾಂಚಃ or ಸೋಅಂಚಃ or ಸೋಂಚಃ. A. ಸೋಚಃ I. ಸವಾ ಗ್ಭಿಃ or ಸೋಅಗ್ಭಿಃ or ಸೋಗ್ಭಿಃ.

Neuter.

Singular. N. V. A. ಸವಾಕ್ or ಸೋಅಕ್ or ಸೋಕ್ ; Dual. ಸೋಚೇ ; Plural. ಸವಾಂಚಿ or ಸೋಅಂಚಿ or ಸೋಂಚಿ.

39. When the *upapada* is ಉದ್, the bases are the same for all other affixes besides *bha* for which the base is ಈಚ್, not ಚ್ (VI. 4. 139). Bearing this in mind the word ಉದಚ್ may be declined in the same manner. e. g., N. V. ಉದಚ್, A, ಉದಂಚಂ, I. ಉದೀಚಾ, D. ಉದೀಚೈ Abl. G. ಉದೀಚಃ L. ಉದೀಚಿ.

40. When the *upapada* is ಸಮ or ಸಹ or ತಿರಸ್ or ವಿಷ್ವಕ್ or ದೇವ, the bases are the same as when the *upapada* is ಪ್ರ &c., but ಸಮ should be changed into ಸಮಿ ; ಸಹ, into ಸಧ್ರ ; ತಿರಸ್ into ತಿರಿ ; ವಿಷ್ವಕ್ into ವಿಷ್ವದ್ರಿ ; and ದೇವ into ದೇವದ್ರಿ. (VI. 3. 93, 95, 94, 92).

e. g., Sing. N. V. ಸಮ್ಯಜ್, ಸದ್ಯಜ್, ತಿದ್ಯಜ್, ವಿಷ್ವದ್ಯಜ್, ದೇವದ್ಯಜ್,
Dual. N. V. A. ಸಮ್ಯಂಚೌ, ಸದ್ಯಂಚೌ, ತಿದ್ಯಂಚೌ, ವಿಷ್ವದ್ಯಂಚೌ, ದೇವದ್ಯಂ
ಚೌ Dual. A. ಸಮ್ಯಚಃ, ಸದ್ಯಚಃ, ತಿದ್ಯಚಃ, ವಿಷ್ವದ್ಯಚಃ, ದೇವದ್ಯಚಃ,
Dual. I. D. Abl. ಸಮ್ಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ, ಸದ್ಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ, ತಿದ್ಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ, ವಿಷ್ವ
ದ್ಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ, ದೇವದ್ಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ.

41. When the *upapada* is ಅದನ್. the bases are as in the case of ಉದ್. And ಅದನ್ becomes ಅಮುಮು or ಅದಮು or ಅದದ್ರಿ for the base ಈಚ್, the ಈ further not connecting itself by *sandhi* with the ಉ of ಅಮುಮು, and ಅದಮು; and ಅಮುಮುಕ್ or ಅದಮುಕ್ or ಅದದ್ರಿ for other bases. (Sid. I. 130). e. g.,

Singular.

N. V. ಅಮುಮುಯಜ್, ಅದಮುಯಜ್, ಅದದ್ರ್ಯಜ್. A. ಅಮುಮುಯಂಚಂ,
ಅದಮುಯಂಚಂ, ಅದದ್ರ್ಯಂಚಂ. I. ಅಮುಮುಈಚಾ, ಅದಮುಈಚಾ, ಅದದ್ರ್ಯಚಾ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಅಮುಮುಯಂಚೌ, ಅದಮುಯಂಚೌ, ಅದದ್ರ್ಯಂಚೌ. I.
ಅಮುಮುಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ, ಅದಮುಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ, ಅದದ್ರ್ಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ.

Plural.

N. V. ಅಮುಮುಯಂಚಃ, ಅದಮುಯಂಚಃ, ಅದದ್ರ್ಯಂಚಃ, A. ಅಮು
ಮುಈಚಃ, ಅದಮುಈಚಃ, ಅದದ್ರ್ಯಚಃ.

42. When the *upapada* is any other *sarvanāma* word such as ತದ್ &c., the bases are the same as in the case of ಪ್ರ &c., but the expression ಅದ್ರಿ should be attached to the *upapada* as a substitute for its ತಿ. e. g., ತದ್ರ್ಯಜ್, ಯದ್ರ್ಯಜ್ &c.,

43. There is another word derived by ಕ್ವಿ from ಅಂಚು "to worship or respect" in which the primitive word stands as ಅಚ್ (instead of ಅಚ್) without having the penultimate nasal *lopatēd*, it being irregular in this respect. (VI. 4. 30). This which is declined regularly should not be confounded with the other word ಅಚ್. Thus, when the word ಸೀಠ is added to it as an *upapada* (for

it also is always used along with an *upapadaḥ* only) it is declined as follows :—

Masculine.

Singular.

N. V. ಸವಾಜ್ or ಸೋಅಜ್ or ಸೋಜ್ A. ಸವಾಂಚಃ or ಸೋ
ಅಂಚಃ or ಸೋಂಚಃ I. ಸವಾಂಚಾ or ಸೋಅಂಚಾ or ಸೋಂಚಾ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಸವಾಂಚೌ or ಸೋಅಂಚೌ or ಸೋಂಚೌ I. ಸವಾ
ಜ್ಞೌ or ಸೋಅಜ್ಞೌ or ಸೋಜ್ಞೌ.

Plural.

N. V. A. ಸವಾಂಚಃ or ಸೋಅಂಚಃ or ಸೋಂಚಃ I. ಸವಾ
ಜ್ಞಃ or ಸೋಅಜ್ಞಃ or ಸೋಜ್ಞಃ.

Neuter.

Singular. N. V. ಸವಾಜ್ or ಸೋಅಜ್ or ಸೋಜ್ ; Dual.
ಸವಾಂಚೇ or ಸೋಅಂಚೇ or ಸೋಂಚೇ Plural. ಸವಾಂಚಿ or ಸೋಅಂಚಿ
or ಸೋಂಚಿ.

44. ಯುಜ್ from the verbal root VII ಯುಜ್ (ಯುಜಿರ್) has two
bases viz., ಯುಂಜ್ for *sarvanāmasthūna* affixes and ಯಾಜ್ for other
affixes. (VII. 1. 71) and is declined as follows :—

Singular.

N. V. ಯುಜ್ A. ಯೂಂಜಃ I. ಯಾಜಾ.

Dual.

Plural.

N. V. A. ಯುಂಜೌ

N. V. ಯೂಂಜಃ A. ಯಾಜಃ

45. But ಯುಜ್ from ಯುಜ್ not being VII ಯುಜ್ as well as a
comp. ending with ಯುಂಜ್ from ಯುಜಿರ್ itself is declined regularly
(Sid. I. 165; VII. I. 71).

46. The words ಪೃಷತ್ (m. n.), ಬೃಹತ್ (m. n.), and ಜಗತ್ (n.) have two bases, viz, ಪೃಷಂತ್, ಬೃಹಂತ್ and ಜಗಂತ್ before *sarvanāmāsthāna* affixes, and ಪೃಷತ್, ಜಗತ್, and ಬೃಹತ್ before other affixes (Sid. I. 182). They are therefore declined thus :

	Mas.	Neut.
Singular.		
N. V.	ಬೃಹನ್, ಪೃಷನ್. ಓಃ,	ಬೃಹತ್, ಪೃಷತ್, ಜಗತ್.
A.	ಬೃಹಂತಂ, ಪೃಷಂತಂ. ಓಃ,	ಬೃಹತ್, ಪೃಷತ್, ಜಗತ್.
Dual.		
N. V. A.	ಬೃಹನ್ತೌ, ಪೃಷನ್ತೌ. ಓಃ,	ಬೃಹತೀ, ಪೃಷತೀ, ಜಗತೀ.
Plural.		
N. V.	ಬೃಹಂತಃ, ಪೃಷಂತಃ. ಓಃ,	ಬೃಹಂತಿ, ಪೃಷಂತಿ, ಜಗಂತಿ.
A.	ಬೃಹತಃ, ಪೃಷತಃ ಓಃ,	ಬೃಹಂತಿ, ಪೃಷಂತಿ, ಜಗಂತಿ.

47. ಮಹತ್ (m. n.) also has three bases, viz ಮಹಂತ್ for "sambudhi," ಮಹಾನ್ for other *sarvanāmāsthāna* affixes. and ಮಹತ್ in other cases (VI. 4. 10. Sid. I. 182). and is consequently declined thus :—

	Mas.	Neut.
Singular.		
N.	ಮಹಾನ್	ಮಹತ್
V.	ಮಹನ್	ಮಹತ್
A.	ಮಹಾನ್ತಂ	ಮಹತ್
Dual.		
N. V. A.	ಮಹಾನ್ತೌ	ಮಹತೀ

Plural.

N. V,	ಮಹಾಂತಃ	ಮಹಾಂತಿ
A:	ಮಹತಃ	ಮಹಾಂತಿ'

48. Comp. words like ಸುಸಾದ್ ending in ಸಾದ್ have two bases, viz, one ending in ಪದ್ for *bha* affixes and one ending in ಸಾದ್ for other affixes. (VI. 4. 130). *e. g.*,

Singular.

N. V. ಸುಸಾದ್ A: ಸುಸಾದಂ G. ಸುಸದಾ

Dual.

N. V. A. ಸುಸಾದೌ

Plural.

N. V. ಸುಸಾದಃ A. ಸುಸದಃ

49. ಅಕನ್ (m.) has three bases, ಅಹರ್ for the affix of the nominative and vocative singular, ಅಹಸ್ for the *pada* affixes, and ಅಹನ್ for all the other affixes (VIII. 2. 68. 69). *e. g.*,

Singular.

N. V. A. ಅಹಃ I. ಅಹ್ನಾ D. ಅಹ್ನೇ Abl. G. ಅಹ್ಯಃ L. ಅಹ್ನು or ಅಹನಿ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಅಹ್ನೇ I. D. Abl. ಅಹೋಭ್ಯಾಂ G. L. ಅಹೋಃ

Plural.

N. V. A. ಅಹಾನಿ I. ಅಹೋಭಿಃ D. Abl. ಅಹೋಭ್ಯಃ G. ಅಹ್ನಾಂ
L. ಅಹಸ್ಯ

50. Compounds like ದೀರ್ಘಾಹನ್ ending with the word ಅಹನ್ as a subordinate member when declined in the neuter are declined like ಅಹನ್. But in the masculine they have three bases

viz., one ending in ಅಹಸ್ for the nominative singular, one ending in ಅಹಸ್ for the vocative singular, and the *pada* affixes, and one ending in ಅಕನ್ for the other affixes. (Sid. I. 193. 194). e. g.,

Singular.

N. ದೀರ್ಘಹಾಃ V. ದೀರ್ಘಹಃ A. ದೀರ್ಘಹಾಣಃ I. ದೀರ್ಘಹಾಃ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ದೀರ್ಘಹಾಣೌ I. V. Abl. ದೀರ್ಘಹೋಭ್ಯಾಂ

Plural.

N. V. ದೀರ್ಘಹಾಃ A. ದೀರ್ಘಹೈಃ I. ದೀರ್ಘಹೋಃಃ

51. But the comp. words ವೈಕ್ಯ and ಸಾಯಾಹ್ಯ as well as comp. words with the word ಅಹ್ಯ at the end and any *sankhya* word before it, have two bases, viz, one ending with ಅಹ್ಯ for all affixes except that of the locative singular, and one ending with ಅಕನ್ or with ಅಹ್ಯ for the locative singular. (VI. 3. 170). e. g., nom. sing : ದ್ವೈಹ್ಯೈಃ, ಸಾಯಾಹ್ಯೈಃ, ವೈಹ್ಯೈಃ ; but locative singular is

ದ್ವೈಹ್ಯೈಃ or ದ್ವೈಹ್ಯೈಃ or ದ್ವೈಹ್ಯೈಃ.

ಸಾಯಾಹ್ಯೈಃ or ಸಾಯಾಹ್ಯೈಃ or ಸಾಯಾಹ್ಯೈಃ.

ವೈಹ್ಯೈಃ or ವೈಹ್ಯೈಃ or ವೈಹ್ಯೈಃ.

52 ಮಘವನ್ has two bases for declension throughout (VI. 4. 128, 133) viz (1) ಮಘವನ್ and (2) ಮಘವತ್ಯ (in which the final vowel is indicatory,) and is therefore declined like ರಾಜನ್ as well as ಶಾಂತವತ್ And when it is declined like ರಾಜನ್ it has two bases viz ಮಘೋನ್ for *bha* affixes and ಮಘವನ್ in other cases (VI. 4. 133). e. g.

Singular.

N. ಮಘವಾ or ಮಘವಾನ್ V. ಮಘವನ್ A. ಮಘವಾಸಂ or ಮಘವಂತಂ

I. ಮಘೋನಾ or ಮಘವತಾ L. ಮಘೋನಿ or ಮಘವತಿ

ಮಘ್, and ಮುಭುಕ್ತ for *bha* affixes, and ಪಠಿನ್, ಮಠಿನ್ and ಯುಭುಕ್ತೇನ್ for other affixes. (VII 1. 85, 86, 87, 88). *e. g.*,

Singular.		Dual.
N. V. ಪಂಥಾಃ	A. ಪಂಥಾನಂ	N. V. A. ಪಂಥಾನೌ
ಮಂಥಾಃ	ಮಂಥಾನಂ	ಮಂಥಾನೌ
ಯುಭುಕ್ತಾಃ	ಯುಭುಕ್ತಾನಂ	ಯುಭುಕ್ತಾನೌ

I. D. Abl. ಪಠಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.,

Plural.

N. V. ಪಂಥಾನಃ, ಮಂಥಾನಃ, ಯುಭುಕ್ತಾನಃ, A. ಪಥಃ, ಮಥಃ, ಯುಭುಕ್ತಃ,

56. ಅಪ್ಪನ್ has two bases for declension throughout viz (1) ಅಪ್ಪಾ and (2) ಅಪ್ಪನ್, and when it appears as ಅಪ್ಪಾ it takes ಔಕ್ as the affix for the nom. voc. and acc. plural (VII. 2. 84, VII. 1. 21) .It is declined thus :—

Plural.

N. V. A. ಅಪ್ಪಾ, ಅಪ್ಪ I. ಅಪ್ಪಾಭಿಃ, ಅಪ್ಪಜಿಃ D. Abl. ಅಪ್ಪಾಭ್ಯಃ, ಅಪ್ಪಾಭ್ಯಃ G. ಅಪ್ಪಾನಾಮ್ L. ಅಪ್ಪಾಸು, ಅಪ್ಪಸು

57. Compounds like ಪರಮಾಪ್ಪನ್ ending with ಅಪ್ಪನ್ as the principal member are also declined as above, but if the word is only subordinate in them as in ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪನ್ the declension is like that of ರಾಜನ್ throughout, though when the affixes are consonantal it may be like that of ಹಾಕಾ also (Sid. I. 164). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಭ್ಯಾಂ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಭ್ಯಾಂ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಭಿಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಭಿಃ; ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಭ್ಯಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಭ್ಯಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಸು, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಸು.

58. The word ಅಪ್ (fem) which is always plural has three bases viz, ಅಪ್ before *sarvanūmāsthāna* affixes except *sambuddhi* (VI. 4. 11), ಅಪ್ before *pada* affixes beginning with the letter ಭ. (VII. 4. 48), and ಅಪ್ in other cases. *e. g.*, N. V. Plural ಅಪಃ V. Plu. ಅಪಃ A. Plu. ಅಪಃ I. Plu. ಅಪ್ಪಿಃ L. Plu. ಅಪ್ಪುಃ

59. A comp. word like ಸ್ವಪ್ನ in which the word ಅಪ್ is a subordinate member and which is therefore declinable in all genders is declined as follows :—

Mas. and Fem.

Singular.

N. V. ಸ್ವಪ್ನ, A. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಂ I. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಾ D. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೇ Abl. G. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಃ L. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಿ

Dual.

N. V. A. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೌ I. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೌ G. L. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೇಃ

Plural.

N. V. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಃ A. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಃ I. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಿಃ D. Abl. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೈಃ G. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಾಂ L. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೈಃ

Neuter.

Sing.

Dual.

Plu.

N. V. A. ಸ್ವಪ್ನ

ಸ್ವಪ್ನೇ

ಸ್ವಪ್ನಿ or ಸ್ವಪ್ನಿಂ
(Sid. I. 197)

60. ದಿವ್ (fem) has three bases, viz ದಿವ್ಯ for the nominative singular, ದ್ಯ for *pada* affixes, and ದಿವ್ in other cases (VII. 1. 84 VI. 1. 131). It is therefore declined as follows :—

Singular.

N. ದಿವ್ಯಃ, A. ದಿವಂ, I. ದಿವಾ, Abl. G. ದಿವಃ L. ದಿವಿ

Dual.

N. V. A. ದಿವೌ, I. D. Abl. ದ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ, G. L. ದಿವೇಃ,

Plural.

N. V. A. ದಿವಃ, I. ದ್ಯಭಿಃ, D. Abl. ದ್ಯಭ್ಯಃ, G. ದಿವಾಂ L. ದ್ಯಭಿಃ.

61. Compounds like ವಸುಧೇಶ್ವರಿ ending with the word ದಿವ್ are declined like ದಿವ್ in the masculine and feminine. And in the neuter

while it is declined as in the masculine from the instrumental case upwards, it is declined in the other cases as follows : (Sid. I. 193).

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. V. A. విమలద్యు	విమలదివి	విమలదివి

62. ఫున్ has two bases, ఫుమన్ for *sarvanamasthana* affixe and ఫున్ for others. (VII. 1. 89). *e. g.*,

Sing.	Dual.
N. ఫువొంక V. ఫుమన్ A. ఫువొంకం.	N. V. A. ఫువొంకం

Plural.

N. V. ఫువొంక	A. ఫుంక
--------------	---------

63. A comp. like *సుఫున్* ending with *ఫున్* as a subordinate member is declined in all genders with two bases as above. *e. g.*, *సుఫున్* (neuter) is,

Sing.	Dual.	Plural
N. V. A. సుఫుం	సుఫుంసి	సుఫువొంకం.

64. The words *పురుదంకన్* (mas) and *అసోకన్* (m) have two bases as follows : viz. *పురుదంకన్* and *అసోకన్* in the nominative singular, and *పురుదంకన్* and *అసోకన్* in other cases, and so they are declined like any other base ending in *న్*, except in the nom : sing : where their forms become *పురుదంకం* and *అసోకం*. (VII. 1. 94).

65. The word *లుకనన్* (mas) has also two bases, viz *లుకనన్* in the nominative, *లుకనన్* or *లుకనన్* in the vocative singular, and *లుకనన్* in the other cases, and it is affected by another irregularity in that in the vocative singular the final *న్* of *లుకనన్* may optionally be *lopatd*. (VII. 1. 94 ; Sid. I. 188). *e. g.*, Nom : Sing. *లుకనం*. Vocative Sing. *లుకనన్*, or *లుకన* or *లుకనం*.

66. ಅನಡುಹ್ (mas) has five bases viz ಅನಡ್ಯಾನ್ before the affix of the nominative singular, ಅನಡ್ಯನ್ before the affix of the vocative singular, ಅನಡ್ಯಾಹ್ for other *sarvanāmasthīna* affixes, ಅನಡುಹ್ for *bha* affixes, and ಅನಡುಹ್ for *padu* affixes (VII. 1. 98, 99, 82 ; VIII. 2. 72). It is therefore declined as follows :—

Singular.

N. ಅನಡ್ಯಾನ್ V. ಅನಡ್ಯನ್ A. ಅನಡ್ಯಾಹಂ I. ಅನಡುಹಾ D. ಅನಡುಹೇ
Abl. G. ಅನಡುಹಃ L. ಅನಡುಹಿ.

Dual.

N. A. V. ಅನಡ್ಯಾಹೌ I. D. Abl. ಅನಡುಹ್ಯಾಃ G. L. ಅನಡುಹೋಃ

Plural.

N. V. ಅನಡ್ಯಾಹಃ A. ಅನಡುಹಃ I. ಅನಡುಹ್ಯಃ D. Abl. ಅನಡುಹ್ಯಃ
G. ಅನಡುಹಾಂ L. ಅನಡುಹುಃ.

67. Compounds like ಸ್ವನಡುಹ್ having ಅನಡುಹ್ at the end as a subordinate member, are declined like ಅನಡುಹ್ in the masculine and feminine, and in the neuter they are declined as in the masculine from the instrumental case onwards. But in the other cases of the neuter they are declined as follows :—(Sid. I. 193).

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. V. Acc.	ಸ್ವನಡುಹ್ or ಸ್ವನಡುಹತ್	ಸ್ವನಡುಹಿಃ	ಸ್ವನಡುಹಿಃ

68. ವಾಹ್ has two bases viz ಊಹ್ (in which the ಊ is derived from ಊತ್) for all *bha* affixes, and ವಾಹ್ for other affixes (VI. 4. 132) thus :—

	Sing.	Dual.	Plu.
N. V.	ವಾಹ್	ವಾಹೌ	ವಾಹಃ
A.	ವಾಹಂ	ವಾಹೌ	ಊಹಃ

I.	ಊಹಾ	ವಾಡ್ಭಾಶಿಂ	ವಾಡ್ಭಿಃ
D.	ಊಹೇ	ವಾಡ್ಭಾಶ್ಯಂ	ವಾಡ್ಭ್ಯಃ
Abl.	ಊಹಃ	ವಾಡ್ಭಾಶ್ಯಂ	ವಾಡ್ಭ್ಯಃ
G.	ಊಹಃ	ಊಹೋಃ	ಊಹಾಂ
L.	ಊಹಿ	ಊಹೋಃ	ವಾಟ್ಸು

69. Because the ಊ of ಊಹ is from ಊತ್ when a comp ends with this word, if the word preceding it ends in ಅ or ಆ, the ಊ together with these letters will by *sandhi* become ಔ according to rules already mentioned e. g., ಪ್ರಷ್ಠವಾಹ್ in the acc plural = ಪ್ರಷ್ಠೌಹಃ

70. ಓವಿ "two," which is a *sarvanúma* as well as a numeral substituting ದ್ವಿ for the purposes of declension is declined like ಸರ್ವ and of course in the dual only (Sid. I. 133).

71. The declension of "ತ್ರಿ" and "ಚತುರ" which are not only metaplats but also take some special case-affixes and have some other peculiarities (VI.4. 4; VII. 1. 55.) is as follows:—

"Three;" "Four."

Plural.

N. V.	ತ್ರಯಃ ಚತ್ವಾರಃ	} m.	ತ್ರೀಣಿ ಚತ್ವಾರಿ	} n.	ತ್ರೈಕಃ ಚತಸ್ರಃ	} f.
A.	ತ್ರೀನಃ ಚತುರಃ	} m.	do		do	

I.	ತ್ರಜಃ ಚತುರ್ಥಃ	} m. n.	ತಿಸೃಭಃ ಚತಸೃಭಃ	} f.
D. Abl.	ತ್ರಜ್ಯಃ ಚತುರ್ಥ್ಯಃ	} do	ತಿಸೃಭ್ಯಃ ಚತಸೃಭ್ಯಃ	} do
G. Pl.	ತ್ರಯಾಣಾಂ ಚತುರ್ಣಾಂ	} do	ತಿಸೃಣಾಂ (not ತಿಸೃಣಾಣಾಂ) ಚತಸೃಣಾಂ (not ಚತಸೃಣಾಣಾಂ)	} f.
L. Pl.	ತ್ರಮು ಚತುರ್ಮು	} do	ತಿಸೃಮು ಚತಸೃಮು	} do

72. Comp. words ending with the words ದ್ವಿ, ತ್ರಿ, and ಚತುರ್ as principal members in them are declined like the simple words themselves. (Sid. I. 115, 132. 151). But when the words are only subordinate, the compounds which of course may be in all numbers are declined as follows :—

(a) Comp. in ದ್ವಿ like any other word ending in ಇ (Sid. I. 115).
e. g., ಪಿರುದ್ವಿಃ, ಪಿರುದ್ವಿಃ, ಪಿರುದ್ವಿಯಃ,

(b) Comp. in ತ್ರಿ like any other word ending in ಇ the base ತ್ರಯ however being substituted for ತ್ರಿ in the 'genitive plural. (Sid. I. 115. 132). though some whose authority is doubtful say that even this substitution is not necessary. (Sid. I. 115). e. g., ಪಿರುತ್ರಿಃ, ಪಿರುತ್ರಿಃ, 'ಪಿರುತ್ರಯಃ, ಪಿರುತ್ರಯಾಣಾಂ,' (or ಪಿರುತ್ರಿಣಾಂ doubtful).

(c) Comp. in ಚತುರ್ like ಚತುರ್ except in the genitive plural where only the affix ಆಙ instead of ಣಾಙ should be used

(Sid. I. 151). e. g., ಪ್ರಿಯಚತ್ವಾಃ ; ಹೇಪ್ರಿಯಚತ್ವೇಃ ; ಪ್ರಿಯಚತ್ವಾರಾಃ ; ಪ್ರಿಯಚತ್ವಾರಃ ; ಪ್ರಿಯಚತುರಾಂ.

(d) Com. in ತಿಸ್ಯ and ಚತಸ್ಯ such as ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯ and ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ are declined as follows :—

	Mas.		Fem.
	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N.	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸಾ	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸೌ	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸಃ
	ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸಾ	ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸೌ	ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸಃ
V.	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸಃ } ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸಃ }	do	do
A.	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ರಂ } ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ರಂ }	do	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ರಾನ್ (m.) ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ರಾನ್ (do-) ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ರಃ (f.) ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ರಃ (do)

and further on like ordinary words ending in ಮ

	Neuter.		
	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. V.	ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ರ or ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯ	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯಣೀ	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯಾಣಿ
	ಯತಿಸ್ಯ.		
	ಪ್ರಿಯಚತುರ್ or ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯ	ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯಣೀ	ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯಾಣಿ
	ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯ.		

and the rest as in the case of the masculine. (Sid. I. 135).

73. Observe that words like ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ರಿ differ from words like ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯ in that the ತ್ರಿ alludes to non-feminine persons or things and so makes the compounds mean those who or which have such non-feminine persons or things, while the ತಿಸ್ಯ alludes to persons or things feminine, making the compounds mean consequently those who or which have such feminine persons or things.

74. The *sarvanāma* words corresponding to the pronouns which are also metaplasts have to be taken in one form for some cases and in another for others, and in the case of the pronouns of the first and second person, not only many of the case affixes themselves are peculiar but also there are some expressions arbitrarily to be substituted optionally as the equivalents to the words formed by the union of the bases and the affixes in all the even cases.

75. The declension of the personal pronoun of the third person is as follows :—

Base ಸ or ಸ್ಯ for nominative singular masculine and feminine, ತದ್ or ತ್ಯದ್ for nominative and accusative singular neuter, and ತೆ or ತ್ಯೆ for other cases.

Singular.

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	ಸಃ or ಸ್ಯಃ	ಸಾ or ಸ್ಯಾ	ತದ್ or ತ್ಯದ್
A.	ತಂ or ತ್ಯಂ	ತಾಂ or ತ್ಯಾಂ	ತದ್ or ತ್ಯದ್

	Dual,		Plural,	
	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
N.	ತೌ or	ತೇ or	ತೇ or	ತಾಃ or
	ತೌಃ	ತೈಃ	ತೈಃ	ತಾಃಃ
			ತೇ or	ತಾನಿ or
			ತೈಃ	ತಾಃಃ
A.	ತೌ or	ತೇ or	ತೇ or	ತಾನಿ or
	ತೌಃ	ತೈಃ	ತೈಃ	ತಾಃಃ
			ತೇ or	ತಾನಿ or
			ತೈಃ	ತಾಃಃ

The rest are to be formed from the words ತ or ತೈ like those from ಸರ್ವ, the feminine affix ಅ being of course added to ತ or ತೈ in the feminine gender before declension.

76. The personal pronouns of the first and the second person which as we have seen have no distinction of gender are declined as follows :—(VII. I. 27 to 33 ; VII. 2. 86 to 90 ; VIII. I. 20 to 26).

Singular.

“ I ”	“ Thou ”
N. ಅಹ+ಅಮ್=ಅಹಮ್	ತ್ವ+ಅಮ್=ತ್ವಂ
A. ವಾ+ಅಮ್=ವಾಮ್ or ವಾ	ತ್ವಾ+ಅಮ್=ತ್ವಾಮ್ or ತ್ವಾ
I. ಮಯ್+ಅ=ಮಯಾ	ತ್ವಯ್+ಅ=ತ್ವಯಾ
D. ಮಹ್ಯ+ಅಮ್=ಮಹ್ಯಂ or ಮೇ	ತುಭ್ಯ+ಅಮ್=ತುಭ್ಯಂ or ತೇ
Abl. ಮ+ಅತ್=ಮತ್	ತ್ವ+ಅತ್=ತ್ವತ್
G. ಮಮ+ಅಕ್=ಮಮ or ಮೇ	ತವ+ಅಕ್=ತವ or ತೇ
L. ಮಯ್+ಜಿ=ಮಯಿ	ತ್ವಯ್+ಜಿ=ತ್ವಯಿ.

Dual.

N. ಆವಾ+ಅಮ್=ಆವಾಂ	ಯುವಾ+ಅಮ್=ಯುವಾಂ
A. ಆವಾ+ಅಮ್=ಆವಾಂ or ನೌ	ಯುವಾ+ಅಮ್=ಯುವಾಂ or ವಾಂ
I. ಆವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಆವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಯುವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಯುವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ
D. ಆವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಆವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ or ನೌ	ಯುವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಯುವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ or ವಾಂ
Abl. ಆವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಆವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಯುವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಯುವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ
G. ಆವಯ್+ಓನ್=ಆವಯೋಃ or ನೌ	ಯುವಯ್+ಓನ್=ಯುವಯೋಃ or ವಾಂ
L. ಆವಯ್+ಓನ್=ಆವಯೋಃ	ಯುವಯ್+ಓನ್=ಯುವಯೋಃ

Plural.

N.	ವಯ್+ಅಮ್=ವಯಂ	ಯೂಯ್+ಅಮ್=ಯೂಯಂ
A.	ಅಸ್ಮಾ+ನ್=ಅಸ್ಮಾನ್ or ನಃ	ಯುಷ್ಮಾ+ನ್=ಯುಷ್ಮಾನ್ or ವಃ
I.	ಅಸ್ಮಾ+ಭಿಃ=ಅಸ್ಮಾಭಿಃ	ಯುಷ್ಮಾ+ಭಿಃ=ಯುಷ್ಮಾಭಿಃ
D.	ಅಸ್ಮೈ+ಅಭ್ಯಂ=ಅಸ್ಮಾಭ್ಯಂ or ನಃ	ಯುಷ್ಮೈ+ಅಭ್ಯಂ=ಯುಷ್ಮಾಭ್ಯಂ or ವಃ
AbI.	ಅಸ್ಮೈ+ಅತ್=ಅಸ್ಮೈತ್	ಯುಷ್ಮೈ+ಅತ್=ಯುಷ್ಮೈತ್
G.	ಅಸ್ಮೈ+ಅಕಮ್=ಅಸ್ಮಾಕಂ or ನಃ	ಯುಷ್ಮೈ+ಅಕಮ್=ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕಂ or ವಃ
L.	ಅಸ್ಮಾ+ಸು=ಅಸ್ಮಾಸು.	ಯುಷ್ಮಾ+ಸು=ಯುಷ್ಮಾಸು.

77. The short substitutes in the even cases above alluded to viz, ಮಾ, ಮೇ, ನೌ, ನಃ, ತ್ವಾ, ತೇ, ವಾಂ, ವಃ, must always be used in a sentence instead of the long equivalents when there is a repetition of the pronouns in the even cases with reference to a preceding sentence in which they have occurred, though not necessarily in the same grammatical case (ಅನ್ವಾದೇಶಃ *anvādeśah*) except in certain cases in which the short substitutes may be used optionally as well as their long equivalents. *e. g.*, ಮಯ್ಯಾಚಾರ್ಯಕರಣಮಧೀತಂ ಸಮಾಭಂದೋಧ್ಯಾಪಯತಿ. "I have studied grammar and he teaches me prosody." ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕಂಕುಲಂವಿತ್ರಮಿತಿಸರ್ವತ್ರಾಪ್ತಜಯಂತಿ. "Your family is respectable and so all honor you." (Sid. I. 176).

78. The short substitutes may be used optionally as well as their long equivalents even in *anvādeśa* if the pronouns in the second sentence are preceded by a word in the nominative case which is itself preceded by another word (VIII. 1. 26 ; Sid. I. 177). *e. g.*, ಭಕ್ತಸ್ವಂತೆನಹರಿಸತ್ಯಾನ್ತ್ರಾ)ಯತೇ or ತೇನಹರಿಸತ್ಯಾತ್ರಾಯತೇ. "You are a devotee and so Hari will save you" ಗ್ರಾಮೇಭಿತ್ತಿಮಹಂದೀಯತೇ ತೇನಪರವೋಪಕಾರಮಮಸಂಭೃತ್ or ಗ್ರಾಮೇಭಿತ್ತಿಮಹಂದೀಯತೇತೇನಪರವೋಪಕಾರಮೇನಸಂಭೃತ್. "A berth is given me in the village and thereby a great benefit will accrue to me."

79. Even when there is no *anvādeśa* the short substitutes may be optionally employed. *e. g.*, ಧಾತಾತೇಭಕೋಸ್ತಿ or ಧಾತಾತವಭ

ಶ್ರೋತೃಃ "Brahma is your worshipper." (Sid. I. 176). But they should not be so employed

(a). at the beginning of a sentence ; a word in the vocative case being for the purpose of this rule taken as non-existent though actually present unless it is followed by a qualifying adjective. (VIII. 1. 20, 72, 73). *e. g.*, ತ್ವಂಪಾತು ಮಾಪಾತು, (not ತ್ವಾಪಾತು ಮಾಪಾತು) "let him preserve you, let him preserve me" ಓದನಂಪಚತವಜವಿಷ್ಯತಿ, (not ತ್ವಚವಿಷ್ಯತಿ), "cook rice, it will be yours)." And ಅಗ್ನೀತಪೇದಂ, (not ಅಗ್ನೀತಯಿದಂ). "O Fire, this is to you." ದೇವ್ತಾ ಸ್ಮಾನ್ಪಾಹಿ, (not ದೇವಾನ್ಮಾಃ ಪಾಹಿ). "O God, save us". But ಹರೇದಯಾ ಲೋನಪಾಹಿ or ಹರೇದಯಾಲೋ ಅಸ್ಮಾನ್ಪಾಹಿ. "O Hari, the merciful, save us."

(b) at the beginning of a line in poetry. (Sid. I. 175). *e. g.*, ವದೈರಾಶೈಃ ಸಂವೇದ್ಯ ಅಸ್ಮಾನ್ಕೃಪಾಣಿ ಕರ್ವದಾವತು, (not ನಾಕೃಪಾಣಿ). "Let Krishna who is made known by all Vedas save us always."

(c) when the case affixes of their equivalents when used instead of them are to be elided, as, for instance, in the case of words put before another word to form a comp. with the latter according to the rules on the subject (Sid. I. 175). *e. g.*, ಇತಿಯು ಪ್ಪತ್ತುತ್ತೋಬ್ರವೀತಿ, (not ಇತಿವೇಫುತ್ರೇಃ &c.); ಇತಿ ಅಸ್ತುತ್ವೋಬ್ರವೀತಿ, (not ಇತಿನೇಫುತ್ರೇಃ &c.) "your son says so, my son says so."

(d) before the particles ಚ. ವಾ. ಅಥ. ಹ and ಎವ if their sense is immediately connected with the pronouns (VIII. 1. 46 ; Sid. I. 177). *e. g.*, ಹರಿಸ್ತಾವ್ನಿಂಚಮಾಚರಕ್ಷತು, (not ಹರಿಸ್ತಾವ್ನಿಚಮಾಚರಕ್ಷತು) "Let Hari protect you and me." ತಸ್ಸಮಮವಾಗ್ಯಹಂ, (not ಮೇವಾ) "To my house or to his." ಇದುಪ್ಪಸ್ತುಕಂಮಮ್ಯವ, (not ಮಯೈವ) "this book is to me only." But ರಾಮೋಕ್ಯುಷ್ಣೇ ಮೇಘ್ವಾವಿಾ. "Both Rama and Krishna are my lords," (for here the sense of ಚ is connected immediately with ಕೃಪಣ್ಣ).

(e). when the pronouns are connected with words derived from verbal roots denoting knowledge except by sight (VIII. 1.

25). e. g., జీతనాత్వంవిశ్లేషే (not త్వా) "He sees you with his mind" భక్తస్తవరూపంధ్యాయతి, (not తీరం). "The devotee contemplates your form." But భక్తస్త్వాప్రకృతిచక్షుషా or త్వాప్రకృతి, "the devotee sees you with his eyes."

80. The third personal pronoun may also be used demonstratively in the sense of "that who or which has been mentioned." e. g., రామః సర్వగుణసంపన్నః తథాపిసవనమవసత్. "Rama is (a prince) possessed of all good qualities. Still he dwelt in the forest."

81. The proximate demonstrative pronoun which for the purpose of declension is represented by the words ఏష, ఏతే, ఏన and ఏనత్ is declined like నమ్ thus :—(VII. 2. 102. 106).

Singular.

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	ఏషః	ఏషా	ఏతత్
A.	ఏతం or ఏనం	ఏతాం or ఏనాం	ఏతత్ or ఏనత్
I.	ఏషేన or ఏనేన	ఏతయా or ఏనయా	ఏషేన or ఏనేన
D.	ఏతస్మై	ఏతస్యై	ఏతస్యే
Ab.	ఏతస్మాత్	ఏతస్యాః	ఏతస్మాత్
G.	ఏతస్య	ఏతస్యాః	ఏతస్య
L.	ఏతస్మిన్	ఏతస్యాం	ఏతస్మిన్

	Dual.		Plural.	
	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	పతా	పతే	పతాః	పతాని
A.	పతౌ OR	పతే OR	పతాః OR	పతాని OR
I	పనౌ	పనే	పనాః	పనాని
D.	పతాభ్యాం	పతాభ్యః	పతాభిః	పత్యైః
Abi.	పతాభ్యాం	పతాభ్యః	పతాభ్యః	పతేభ్యః
G.	పతేయః	పతేభాం	పతాసాం	పతేభాం
L.	పతేయః	పతేయః	పతాసు	పతేయః
		OR పనయోః		
		OR పనయోః		

82. The declension of the indefinite demonstrative pronoun from the bases ఇదమ్, అయమ్, ఇయం, ఇమ, అన, ఆ, ఎన, and ఎనత్ is like that of *non-sarvanāma* words ending in మ్ in the case of the three first bases ; like that of సవ్ in the case of the four following ; and like that of a base ending in త్ in the case of the last ; and only in the instrumental plural when the base అ is used, భిన్ is the affix to be used instead of ఐన్ (VII. 1. 11).

Singular.

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neu.</i>
N.	అయం	ఇయం.	ఇదం
A.	ఇమం	ఇమాం	ఇదం
	or వనం	or వనాం.	or వనత్
I.	అనేన	అనయా	అనేన
	or వనోన	or వనయా.	or వనోన.
D.	అనే త్త.	అన్యే	అన్యే
Abl.	అస్మాత్.	అస్మాః	అస్మాత్
G.	అస్య	అస్మాః	అస్య
L.	అస్మిన్	అస్మాం.	అస్మిన్

	Dual.		Plural.	
	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
N.	ఇమ్మో	ఇమ్మ	ఇమ్మ	ఇమ్మ
A.	ఇమ్మో OR పనో	ఇమ్మ OR పనో	ఇమ్మ OR పనాన్	ఇమ్మ OR పనాని
I.	[అభ్యాం]		అభి	అభి
D.			అభ్య	అభ్య
Abl.	[అనమో OR పనమో]		అభ్య	అభ్య
G.			అనాం	అనాం
I.	[అనమో OR పనమో]		అనాం	అనాం
			అనాం	అనాం

83. The words from the base *ವಿ* in the accusative case as well as in the instrumental singular and in the genitive and locative dual in connection with the proximate and indefinite demonstrative pronouns should invariably be used in *anvadeṣa* as in the case of the short forms of the first and second personal pronouns. (II. 4. 34).

84. The remote demonstrative pronoun which gives the bases *ಅಸೌ* and *ಅದ* for the purposes of declension has this peculiarity, viz, that not only in the instrumental singular and plural in which the base is *ಅದ*, there should be the affixes *ನಾ* and *ಭಿಸ್* (VIII. 2. 3 ; VII. 1. 11 ; Sid. I. 190) instead of *ಇನ* and *ಐಸ್* which should come to it as to the word *ಸಮ್* to which it is similar, but also in all the cases in which *ಅದ* is the base, the words formed should have the *ದ* changed into *ಮ*, and the vowel following the *ದ* itself changed in the plural into *ಈ* when it is *ವಿ* and into *ಉ* and *ಊ* respectively when the vowel being other than *ವಿ* of the plural is any short or long vowel (VIII. 2. 80, 81). The declension of the word is therefore as follows :—

Singular.

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	ಅಸೌ + ೪ ಸು =ಅಸೌ	ಅಸೌ + ೪ ಸು = ಅಸೌ.	ಅದಸ್ =ಅದಃ
A.	ಅದ + ಅಮ್ = ಅದಮ್ = ಅಮುಮ್.	ಅದಾ + ಅಮ್ = ಅದಾಂ = ಅಮೂಂ.	ಅದಃ
I.	ಅದ + ನಾ = ಅದನಾ = ಅಸುನಾ.	ಅದಯಃ = ಅಮುಯಃ.	ಅಮುನಾ
D.	ಅದಸ್ಯೈ = ಅಮುಸ್ಯೈ.	ಅದಸ್ಯೈ = ಅಮುಸ್ಯೈ ಅಮುಸ್ಯೈ	

Ab.	ಅದಸ್ಯಾತ್=	ಅದಸ್ಯಾಃ=	ಅಮುಷ್ಯಾತ್
	ಅಮುಷ್ಯಾತ್	ಅಮುಷ್ಯಾಃ	
G.	ಅದಸ್ಯ=	ಅಮುಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಮುಷ್ಯ
	ಅಮುಷ್ಯ		
L.	ಅದಸ್ಮಿನ್=	ಅದಸ್ಯಾಂ=	ಅಮುಷ್ಮಿನ್.
	ಅಮುಷ್ಮಿನ್	ಅಮುಷ್ಯಾಂ	

Dual.

N. A.	<i>Mas.</i> ಅದೌ=ಅಮೂ	<i>Mas. Fem. Neut.</i>	<i>Mas. Fem. Neut.</i>
	and <i>Fem. Neut.</i>	<i>I. D. Abl.</i> ಅದಾ	<i>G. L.</i> ಅದಯೋಃ
	ಅದೌ=ಅಮೂ	ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಅಮೂಭ್ಯಾಂ	=ಅಮುಯೋಃ

Plural.

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	ಅದೇ=ಅವಿಾ	ಅದಾಃ=ಅಮೂಃ	ಅದಾನಿ=ಅಮೂನಿ.
A.	ಅದಾನ್=ಅಮೂನ್	ಅಮೂಃ	ಅಮೂನಿ
I.	ಅದ+ಭಿಃ=ಅದೇಭಿಃ =ಅವಿಾಭಿಃ	ಅದಾಭಿಃ=	ಅವಿಾಭಿಃ
		ಅಮೂಭಿಃ	ಅವಿಾಭಿಃ
D. Ab.	ಅದೇಭ್ಯಃ=ಅವಿಾಭ್ಯಃ	ಅದಾಭ್ಯಃ=	ಅವಿಾಭ್ಯಃ
		ಅಮೂಭ್ಯಃ	

೯.	ಅದೇಶಾಂ=	ಅದಾಸಾಂ=	ಅವಿಶಾಂ
	ಅವಿಶಾಂ.	ಅನುಶಾಂ.	
೧೦.	ಅದೇಶು=	ಅನುಶು	ಅವಿಶು.
	ಅವಿಶು.		

85. The relative and interrogative pronouns are represented respectively by ಯ and ಕೆ except in the nominative and accusative singular neuter, when they are represented by ಯದ್ and ಕಿಞ್ and so they are declined like ಸರ್ವ when the bases ಯ and ಕೆ are used, and like similar *nonsarvanāma* words when the bases ಯದ್ and ಕಿಞ್ are used. Their declension is as follows :—

Relative pronoun.

Interrogative pronoun.

Singular

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	ಯಸ	ಯಾ	ಯತ್	ಕಸಿ	ಕಾ	ಕಿಂ
A.	ಯಃ	ಯಾಂ	ಯತ್	ಕಂ	ಕಾಂ	ಕಿಂ

Dual.

N. A.	ಯೌ	ಯೌ	ಯೌ	ಕೌ	ಕೌ	ಕೌ
-------	----	----	----	----	----	----

Plural.

N.	ಯಃ	ಯಾಃ	ಯಾಃ	ಕಾಃ	ಕಾಃ	ಕಾಃ
A.	ಯಾನ್	ಯಾಃ	ಯಾಃ	ಕಾನ್	ಕಾಃ	ಕಾಃ

85. The pronouns which as we have seen, can take ಅಕೃಚ್ and thus make their several forms appear with a ಕ inserted before their last vowel can of course be declined in the forms having this ಕ as their forms without the ಕ. e. g., ಕಕಿಂ, ಕಕೇ, ಕಕೋನಿ, ಅಯ ಕಮ್, ಇಮಕಾಂ, ಇಮಕೇ, ಇಮಕಮ್, ಇಮಕಾ, ಇಮಕಾನ್, ಇಮಕೇನ, ಇಮಕಾಭ್ಯಾಂ ಇಮಕೈಃ ಹಿಂ, (Sid. I. 154). But for the remote demonstrative pronoun in the nominative singular, ಅನುಕೃಚ್ may optionally be used as well as ಅನಕೃಚ್ (Sid. I. 189).

CHAPTER. III.

NOUN-ROOTS

I. The noun-root affixes i. e. the affixes by which nouns are converted into roots, and which, be it noted, are of the class called *árdhadhátuka* are as given in the following list.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Bases to which they are to be attached.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>
Affix used to denote that the word to which it is attached is the object of desire as being food or drink.	Crude nouns.	ನುಕ್+ಕೈಚ್ or ಅನುಕ್+ಕೈಚ್ (Sid. II. 222).
Aff. used to denote that the word to which it is attached is the object of a wish as connected with the wisher's own self, not somebody else; or	Substantives not formed from	

to denote likeness of the treatment of some person or thing with that of the person or thing denoted by the word to which it is attached or the likeness of the act of some person or thing with an act that would take place if the agent were in that which is denoted by the word to which it is attached.

bases ending in ಮ and not being indeclinables. (Sid. II. 221)

ಕೃಚ್ (III. 1. 8, 10).

Aff. used to denote that the word to which it is attached is the object of a wish as connected with the wisher's own-self, not somebody else.

Substantives

ಕಾಮ್ಯಚ್ (III. 1. 9).

Aff. used to denote the likeness of the act of an agent with that of another agent.

Substantives.

ಕೃಜ್ (III. 1. 11).

Do

Crude nouns

ಕೃಪ್ (Sid. II. 224).

Aff. used after words to denote that

Secondary words formed by

ಕೃದ್

what is meant by the words takes place.

ಛೇದ, but without the use along with them of words derived from the roots ಕೃ, ಜೂ, and ಅನ್ (Sid: II. 228).

(III. 1. 13; I. 3. 90).

Aff. used to denote that what are denoted by the words to which it is attached are the objects of sensation or feeling.

ಸುಖ and similar words. (Sid. II. 228).

ಕೃಜ್ಞ (III. 1. 13).

Aff. used in the sense of "to do" or "to say" what is meant by the word to which it is attached.

Crude nouns

ಕೃಜ್ಞ (Sid. II. 185 232).

Aff. used simply to turn the word to which it is attached into a verb.

The crude noun ಕೃಜ್ಞ.

ಕೃಜ್ಞ (Sid. II. 177)

2. The employment of these affixes is, it should be remembered, only optional as in the case of other verbal derivation affixes (III. 1. 8).

3. The case affixes of the words to which the affixes are attached should, where there are such affixes, carefully be *lukated* first, and the words made to appear in the form in which they were before they received the case affixes in question. (II. 4. 71). And before certain noun-root affixes, the words if feminine should be made to take their masculine form. We, in referring to a base in connection with noun-root affixes, mean therefore only bases as they are without the case affixes and in the case of

retain noun-root affixes, even as the bases are in their masculine form.

4. The feminine words which should be reduced to masculine form are *bhāshitapumska* words formed by the feminine affixes ് and ്. And they should be so reduced firstly before the affix ്. (VI. 3. 36). e. g., ಹೆಣ್ಣು (from ಹೆಣ್ಣು)+ಯ=ಹೆಣ್ಣುತಾಯಿ ; ಸವತ್ನಿ (from ಸವತ್ನು)+ಯ=ಸವತ್ನಿಯು, and ಸವತ್ನಿ (from ಸವತ್ನು)+ಯ=ಸವತ್ನಿಯು. But ಸವತ್ನಿ when it means *co-wife*+ಯ=ಸವತ್ನಿಯು only, for there is no reduction to masculine form as the word is always feminine i. e., is not *bhāshitapumska*.

5. In the following cases, however, there is no reduction to masculine form though the feminine words are *bhāshitapumska*:—

(a) when the words are *jāti* words (VI. 3. 41). e. g., ಕೆಲಸು+ಯ=ಕೆಲಸುತಾಯಿ.

(b) when the words are *svānga* words (VI. 3. 40). e. g., ದೀರ್ಘಕೇಶಿಣ್ಣು+ಯ=ದೀರ್ಘಕೇಶಿಯು.

(c) when the words have been formed by secondary affixes which *vriddhiate* their bases, they being not in the sense of “produced of,” or “colored by,” or have been formed by the secondary affix ് (VI. 3. 39, 37). e. g., ಸೌಖ್ಯಿಣ್ಣು+ಯ=ಸೌಖ್ಯಿಯು ; ಪಾಚಿಕಾ+ಯ=ಪಾಚಿಕಾಯು.

(d) when the words are ordinal numbers or are appellative (VI. 3. 38). e. g., ಪಂಚಮೀ+ಯ=ಪಂಚಮಿಯು ; ದತ್ತಾ (appellative)+ಯ=ದತ್ತಾಯು.

6. The *bhāshitapumska* words formed by the feminine affixes ് and ് should be reduced to masculine form also before the affix ് (Sid. I. 223). e. g., ವನಿ (from ವನಿ)+ಣಿಚ್=ವನಿಚ್+ಇ=ವನಿಚ್.

7. It should however be noted that by reason of the case affixes being *lukated* the bases themselves do not generally lose their character of substantives when they as such receive the noun-root affixes. This is very a important matter to be remembered and the *sandhi* consequently between the bases and the

affixes is therefore the *sandhi* provided for *pada*. But to this general rule there are exceptions in the case of the noun-root affixes ಕ್ಯೆಚ್, ಕ್ಯೆಜ್, and ಕಾಮ್ಯೆಚ್. For when the two former follow bases ending in other letters than ನ, the bases should be taken as having lost their character of substantives (L. 4. 15), e. g., ಗವ್ or ನಾವ್+ಯಾ (affix) = ಗವ್ಯಾ or ನಾವ್ಯಾ, the ವ being retained before ಯ because the rule requiring the *lopation* of ವ or ಯ preceded by ಅ or ಆ and followed by ಅಕ್ does not apply as the ವ by the exception under consideration is to be held not as at the end of a *pada*. So ವಾಚ್ (from ವಾಚ್)+ಯ=ವಾಚ್ಯಾ, not ವಾಕ್ಯಾ. And when ಕಾಮ್ಯೆಚ್ follows bases ending in ರ derived from ಸ the ರ is changed into ಸ when the bases have any letter not being ಇಣ್ as their penultimate and into ಷ when they have ಇಣ್ as their penultimate, provided the bases are not indeclinables, and if indeclinables are only *avyayibhāva* compounds. (VIII. 3. 38. 39; Sid. 1. 73). e. g., ಪಯರ್, ಸರ್ಪರ್ and ಯಜುರ್+ಕಾಮ್ಯೆಚ್=ಪಯಸ್ಯಾ ಮ್ಯಾ, ಸರ್ಪಮ್ಯಾ ಮ್ಯಾ, and ಯಜುಷ್ಯಾ ಮ್ಯಾ; ಉಪಯರ್, ಉಪಸರ್ಪರ್, and ಉಪಯಜುರ್+ಕಾಮ್ಯೆಚ್=ಉಪಪಯಸ್ಯಾ ಮ್ಯಾ &c. But ಗೀರ್+ಕಾಮ್ಯೆಚ್=ಗೀಕಾಮ್ಯಾ or ಗೀ × ಕಾಮ್ಯಾ (ರ not derived from ಸ).

8. Of course, what has been already said regarding the nature of the words at the time they receive the noun-root affixes should be carefully borne in mind in the application of the afore-said rule regarding the *sandhi* between these affixes and the words in question. For if they are crude nouns only not substantives the *sandhi* should be not that of *pada*. (Sid. II. 224). Thus, between the bases which take ಕ್ವಿವ್ and the verbal affixes that may come to be attached afterwards to them, the *sandhi* is not that of *pada*, as the bases that take ಕ್ವಿವ್ have been stated to be crude nouns, not substantives. e. g., ತ್ವಚ್+ಕ್ವಿವ್+ಕವ್+ತಿವ್=ತ್ವಚತಿ, not ತ್ವಜತಿ.

9. But it should not be lost sight of that as has been already said crude nouns include their feminine forms also. Thus ಮಾಲಾ though it is a feminine word formed by the feminine affix ಆ may take ಕ್ವಿವ್ (Sid. II. 225).

10. When the nouns to which it is intended to attach noun-root affixes are comp. words, there is a rule requiring their disintegration in certain cases before the affixes are attached, i. e., that when the compounds have an antecedent member similar in form to an *upasarga*, the antecedent member should be kept apart, and after a complete word, whether a verb or a primitive word, is formed first by attaching the intended noun-root affixes and the tense affixes and the personal or the primitive affixes as the case may be, the part set apart should be prefixed to the word so formed. (Sid. II. 227). e. g., సుమన (from సుమనస్) + క్యజ్ = సు మనాయ and this in the 3rd person singular of లజ్ in the *ātmanepadi* = సు అమనాయతే = స్వమనాయతే ; లున్మన (from లున్మనస్) = బాదమనాయతే. But when the antecedent member in the compound which is similar to an *upasarga* is wholly *heard* in the compound instead of being transformed into another letter by substitution, then only the above rule holds good. (Id.) e. g., ఆ + లుధా as a compound = ఓధా and with క్యజ్ = ఓధాయ. Suppose we have to find the gerund of this noun-root. If we break the word into ఆ and లుధాయ, we will have to consider ఆ not as an insignificant part of the expression ఓధాయ, but as an indeclinable entering into composition with the remaining part and so as requiring ల్యప్ as the gerundial affix, not త్యా. But if we do not break the word, we will have to use త్యా instead of ల్యప్. The latter process is correct, because ఆ has been transformed into ఓ and is not heard in the expression ఓధాయ, as సు in సమనాయ is.

11. The noun-root affixes generally require the bases to undergo the same alterations as other verbal affixes do as we have already seen, but the following are the exceptions to be noticed :—

(1). Bases ending in ఆ or ఆ change their final vowel into ఈ before క్యజ్. (VII. 4. 33). and bases ending in అ change their final vowel into ఆ before other noun-root affixes beginning with య (VII. 4. 25). e. g., వుత్ర + క్యజ్ = వుత్రియ ; మాలా + క్యజ్ = మాలీయ ; సువి + క్యజ్ = సువియ.

(2). Bases ending in *ಋ* change their final vowel into *ಠೀಱ* before all noun-root affixes beginning with *ಯ*. (VII. 4. 27). e.g., *ಮಾತೃ+ಯ=ಮಾತ್ರೀಯ*.

(3). Bases ending in *ಓ* and *ಔ* change their final vowels respectively into *ಅವ್* and *ಆವ್*, when noun-root affix *ಕೃಚ್*, *ಕೃಜ್*, or *ಕ್ವಿಫ್* follows, (VI. 1. 79), the *ವ್* afterwards not being dropped before the *ಯ* of these affixes. (Sid. II. 220). *ಗೋ* or *ನೌ+ಯ=ಗವ್ಯೆ* or *ನಾವ್ಯೆ*.

(4). Bases formed by the patronymic affix *ಯ*, if before this *ಯ* they have a consonant, drop the *ಯ* before *ಕೃಚ್*. (VI. 4. 152). e. g., *ಗಾನ್ಯ+ಕೃಚ್=ಗಾನ್ಯ+ಯ=ಗಾನ್+ಯ=ಗಾನ್ಯ*.

(5). Bases ending in *ಢ* *lupate* their final letter before *ಕೃಜ್*.

(a) always if they are the words *ಓಜನ್* and *ಅಪ್ಸರನ್*.

(b) optionally if they are other words (Sid. II. 223). e. g. *ಓಜನ್+ಯ=ಓಜ+ಯ=ಓಜಾಯ*; *ಅಪ್ಸರನ್+ಯ=ಅಪ್ಸರಾಯ*; *ಯಶನ್+ಯ=ಯಶನ್* or *ಯಶೆ+ಯ=ಯಶಸ್ಯೆ* or *ಯಶಾಯ*.

(6). The penultimate short vowels of bases ending in nasals are lengthened before the noun-root affix *ಕ್ವಿಫ್* as before the primitive affix *ಕ್ವಿಫ್* (VI. 4. 15). e. g., *ಇದಹ್+ಕ್ವಿಫ್=ಇದಾಹ್*; *ರಾಜನ್+ಕ್ವಿಫ್=ರಾಜಾನ್*.

(7). Before the noun-root affix *ಕ್ವಿಫ್* as before the primitive affix *ಕ್ವಿಫ್*, the final letter of bases ending in *ವ* should be changed into *ಊಠ್* (VI. 4. 19). e. g., *ದಿವ್+ಕ್ವಿಫ್=ದಿವ್ಯುಠ್*.

(8). Before the noun-root affix *ಠೀಱ್*, bases should be treated generally in the same way as before the secondary affix *ಇವ್ಯಂಠ್*, that is to say,

(a) the affix *ಠೀಱ್* itself should be treated as if it were a *bhā* affix, and the *ಫಿ* of the bases excluding those formed by *ಮತುಫ್-ವತುಫ್* and *ವಿನ್* should be *lopated* before *ಠೀಱ್* when they are indeclinables, and in other cases also unless they are monosyllabic (Sid.

II. 185, 232). e. g., ಮೂತ್ಯ=ಮೂತ್+ಇ ; ಭ್ಯಕ್=ಭ್ಯಕ್+ಇ ; ಯುಷ್ಮದ್=ಯುಷ್ಮ+ಇ ; ಅಸ್ಮದ್=ಅಸ್ಮ+ಇ ; ಸ್ಯ (indeclinable)=ಸ್ಯ+ಇ ; but ಭೂ=ಭೂ+ಇ ; ಶ್ರೀ=ಶ್ರೀ+ಇ ; ಗೋ=ಗೋ+ಇ ; ರೈ+ರೈ+ಇ ; ನೌ=ನೌ+ಇ.

(b) bases formed by ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ and ವಿನ್ should be reduced to the form of bases formed by the affixes ಿ ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ and ಿ ವಿನ್, but left without further *lopatation* of ಿ (Sid. II. 236), unless they are indeclinables. e. g., ಸ್ವಾನ್=ಸ್ವ+ಇ ; ಪಯಸ್ವಿನ್=ಪಯಸ್+ಇ, but ಸ್ಯ ಮತ್ (from ಸ್ಯ indeclinable)=ಸ್ಯ+ಇ.

12. Observe that when the ಿ of monosyllabic bases is not *lopatated* as aforesaid, the ಣಿಚ್ will cause *vriddhiation* of the final vowel by reason of its being a verbal affix having indicative ಣ, causing also the base when it is one ending in ಅ to take the augment ಪ್ರಕ್ after the ಅ is *vriddhiated* into ಆ. (Sid. II. 233). e. g., ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ವಾಪಿ ; ಶ್ರೀ=ಶ್ರಾಮಿ ; ಭೂ=ಭಾವಿ ; ಗೋ=ಗಾವಿ ; ನೌ=ನಾವಿ.

13. And as regards the *lopatation* of ಿ before ಣಿಚ್ as aforesaid when the bases end in any ಅಕ್ except ಅ ಿ. e., in the letter ಇ, ಉ, ಂ, ಮ, it may be considered that these letters have been *lopatated* either as they are or after having been *vriddhiated* (Sid. II. 233). The object of this rule is to provide that in the aorist, either ಚಜ-ಸನ್ or ಚಜ only may be used. e. g., ಲಭು=ಅಲಿಲಭುತ್ or ಅಲಭುತ್.

14. But the following are exceptions to the above rules:—

(a) Monosyllabic bases which not being indeclinables end in ನ್ either may be left alone as aforesaid or have their ಿ *lopatated* (Sid. II. 234). e. g., ಕುನ್ (from ಕ್ವನ್)=ಕುನ್-ಿ+ಣಿಚ್=ಕೌ+ಇ=ಕಾವಿ or ಕುನ್+ಣಿಚ್=ಕುನಿ.

(b) Bases formed by ವಪು may be *samprasaranated* or not before the ಿ is *lopatated*, and when *samprasaranated* before the ಿ is *lopatated*, the letter ಉ of the letters ಉ. ಅ. ಸ್ into which ವಪ್ is to be resolved for the purpose of *samprasaranation* may or may not be *vriddhiated*, and made to unite by *sandhi* with the following.

ಅನ್ before the *fi* is *lopated*. (Sid. II. 234). e. g., ವಿದ್ಯಸಂ=ವಿದ್ಯಿ or ವಿದಾವಿ or ವಿದಿ .

(c) Bases ending in ಇಕ್ when they are appellative should not be *vriddhiated* before ಣಿಚ್. (Sid. II. 236). e. g., ಶಿಕ್=ಶಿಕ್ಣಿ (not ಶ್ರಾಯಿ).

(d) Bases which have originally been formed from roots ending in ಕ by the use of affixes beginning with ರೂಲ್ and which consequently have had the ಕ changed into ಢ may after the *lopation* of the *fi* be for the purpose of reduplication taken as ending in either ಕ or ಢ (Sid. II. 233). e. g., ಊಢಿ which was originally ಊಹ್+ತಿ+ಣಿಚ್+ಚಜ್=ಊಢಿ-*fi*+ಇ+ಚಜ್=ಊಢ್ or ಊಹ್+ಇ+ಚಜ್=ಊಢಿ or ಊಹಿ+ಚಜ್=ಔಜಿಢತ್ or ಔಡಿಢತ್. So ಊಢ (from ಊಹ್+ತ)=ಔಜಿಢತ್ or ಔಡಿಢತ್.

15. The noun roots, as regards their mode of conjugation, generally follow the ordinary rules, but the roots formed by ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ may be conjugated in the *átmanepadi* as well as in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 90). e. g., ಪಟಪಟಾಯತಿ or ಪಟಪಟಾಯತಿ.

16. As regards the tense and personal affixes which the noun roots take, it may be said as a general rule that they are the same as those which other roots take. The exceptions are as follows :—

(a) Bases ending in short ಅ after being formed by ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ in the 3rd and 1st person singular of the perfect take ಣಲ್ or ಔ (Sid. II. 226). e. g., ಕ್+ಕ್ಯಾಪ್=ಚಕೆ or ಚಕಾ ; ಸ್ವ+ಕ್ಯಾಪ್=ಸಸ್ವ or ಸಸ್ವಾ.

(b) Bases formed by ಣಿಚ್ in the reflective voice do not take ಯಕ್ but ಕಪ್ in the present, imperative, imperfect, and optative, and they do not take ಬಿಣ್ but ಚಜ್ only in the aorist in the 3rd person singular. (Sid. II. 278). e. g., ಉತ್ಪುಚ್ಚಯತೇಗಾಃ Aor. ಉದಪುಚ್ಚತ.

17. Though the alterations which the noun-roots undergo

before the affixes they take after their formation are regulated generally by the same rules as those applicable to other ordinary roots, there are some peculiarities as follows:—

(a) The ಯ of ಕ್ಯಚ್ and ಕ್ಯಜ್ should be *lopatad* optionally before *árdhadhátuka* affixes when they come after bases ending in consonants, and they after getting so *lopatad* do not allow the light penultimate ಇಕ್ of their bases to be *gunated* (Sid. II. 221). e. g. ಸಮಿಧ್+ಕ್ಯಚ್+ಇತಾ=ಸಮಿಧಿತಾ or ಸಮಿಧ್ಯತಾ.

(b) Bases ending in ಇಕ್ after having taken the noun-root affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ may before ಸಿಚ್ *gunate* or *vridddhiate* their final vowels at option. (Sid. II. 225). e. g., ಕವಿ+ಕ್ವಿಪ್ in the aorist may give ಅಕವಯಿತ್ or ಅಕವಾಯಿತ್.

18. The following are irregular noun-roots :—

A. Roots which are irregular in certain specified senses.

Irregular-Roots. Mode of conjugation. The senses in which the roots are irregular.

ಅಹನಾಯ	(ಕ್ಯಚ್) P	"to be hungry"	(VII. 4. 34).
ಉದನ್ಯ	(Id)	P "to be thirsty."	(Id).
ಧನಾಯ	(Id)	P "to be avaricious."	(Id).
ಅಕ್ಷಸ್ಯ	(Id)	P "to desire covering by a horse."	(VII. 1. 51)
ವ್ಯವಸ್ಯ	(Id)	P "to desire covering by a bull."	(Id).
ಕ್ಷೀರಸ್ಯ	(Id)	P "to desire to drink milk."	(Id).
ಲವಣಸ್ಯ	(Id)	P "to desire to eat salt."	(Id).
ಕಷ್ಠಾಯ	(ಕ್ಯಜ್) A	"to desire to do an evil."	(III. 1. 14).
ಸತ್ತಾಯ			
ಕಷಾಯ	(Id)	A "to desire to do an evil."	(Sid. II. 229).
ಕೃತ್ಯಾಯ			
ಗಹನಾಯ			
ರೋಮನ್ಥಾಯ	(ಕ್ಯಜ್) A	"to ruminate."	(III. 1. 15).
ನಮಸ್ಯ	(ಕ್ಯಚ್) P	"to worship"	(III. 1. 19 ; Sid. II. 203).

ವರಿವಸ್ಥೆ	(Id) P "to serve"	(Id)
ಚಿತ್ರಿಯೆ	(Id) P "to astonish"	(Id)
ವಿವೃಚ್ಛಾಯೆ ಉತ್ಪಚ್ಛಾಯೆ ಪರಿವೃಚ್ಛಾಯೆ	(ಣಿಜ್) A "to wag the tail in a crooked way"	(III. 1. 20).
ಭಾಂಡಾಯೆ	(ಣಿಜ್) A "to collect pots" (Sid. II. 231).	
ಬೀವರಾಯೆ	(ಣಿಜಿ) A "to glean rags" or "to wear rags" (Id).	
ಮಂಡೆಯೆ	(ಣಿಜ್) P "to shave" (III. L 21).	
ಮಿಶ್ರಯೆ	(Id) P "to mix"	(Id).
ಲವಣಯೆ	(Id) P "to salt"	(Id).
ಕ್ಲಕ್ಷೆಯೆ	(Id) P "to alleviate"	(Id).
ಹಲಯೆ	(Id) P "to carry on agriculture"	(Id).
ಕಲಯೆ	(Id) P "to fight" (Id).	
ಕೃತಯೆ	(Id) P "to appreciate kindness" (III. 1. 21; Sid. I. 232).	
ವಿತೂಸ್ತಯೆ	(Id) P "to disentangle" or "to deliver from sin" (Id).	
ಸತ್ಯಾಯೆ ಅರ್ಥಾಯೆ ವೇ ದಾಪಯೆ	(ಣಿಜ್) P "to do right" or "to tell the truth"	(III. 1. 25 ; Sid. II. 232).
ಪಾಕಯೆ	(ಣಿಜ್) P "to extricate"	(Sid. II. 232).
ರೂಪಯೆ	(Id) P "to see"	(Id).
ತಪಸ್ಯೆ	(ಕೃಜ್) P "to practise ascetism"	(Sid. II. 229).
ಜಾಷ್ಪಾಯೆ	(ಕೃಜ್) A "to shed tears" (III. 1. 16; Sid. II 230).	
ಉಷ್ಮಾಯೆ	(Id) A "to burn"	(Id).
ಫೇನಾಯೆ	(Id) A "to bubble"	(Id).
ಕಬ್ಧಿಯೆ	(ಕೃಜ್) A "to sound" (III. 1. 17; Sid. II. 230).	
ಕಲಹಾಯೆ	(Id) "to quarrel"	(Id).
ಕಣ್ವಾಯೆ	(Id) "to make a guttural sound"	(Id).
ವೈರಾಯೆ	(Id) "to hate"	(Id).
ಅಭ್ರಾಯೆ	(Id) "to render cloudy"	(Id).
ಮೇಘಾಯೆ	(Id) "to make cloudy"	(Id).
ಸುದಿನಾಯೆ	(Id) "to make an auspicious day"	(Id).
ದುರ್ದಿನಾಯೆ	(Id) "to make an adverse day"	(Id).

ನಿಹಾರಾಯ	(Id)	" to freeze"	(Id).
ಲೋಕಿತಾಯ	(ಕ್ಯಪ್)	A. or P (in the sense of ಚೈ understood (I. 2. 90; III. 1. 13; Sid. II. 228).	
ಭೃಕಾಯ	(ಕ್ಯಪ್)	A	(III. 1. 12; Sid. II. 228).
ಶೀಘ್ರಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಮನ್ದಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಒಂಡಿತಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ದುರ್ಮನಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಸುಮನಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಉನ್ಮನಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಶ್ಯಾಮಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ದುಃಖಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಹರ್ಷಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಗರ್ವಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಸುಖಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಮುಖಾಚ್ಛಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ವಿದ್ರಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಕೃಪಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಧೂಮಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಕರುಣಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ನಿತ್ಯಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಚರ್ಮಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ನೀಲಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಹರಿತಾಯ.	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಪೀತಾಯ.	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಮದ್ರಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
(ಅನು) ವಿಣಾಯ	(ಣೀಪ್)	P " to sing with the musical instru- ment called " Veenay." (Sid. II. 232).	
(ಅನು) ತೂಲಾಯ	(Id)	P " to make a brush"	(Id).
(ಉಪ) ಶ್ಲೋಕಾಯ	(Id)	P " to praise in verse"	(Id).
(ಅಭಿ) ಸೇನಾಯ	(Id)	P " to advance with an army"	(Id).
(ಅನು) ಲೋಮಾಯ	(Id)	P " to rub over the tail"	(Id).
ತ್ವಚ್ಛಯ	(Id)	P " to peel off the skin"	(Id).

ಸಂಚರ್ಮಯ	(Id)	P "to tie with a skin"	(Id).
ವರ್ಣಯ	(Id)	P "to colour"	(Id).
ಚೂರ್ಣಯ	(Id)	P "to pulverize"	(Id).

B. Roots which are irregular otherwise.

ಅವಗಲ್ಘ, ಕ್ಲಿಣಿಃ, ಜೋಡ (ಕ್ವಿಪ್). A. (Sid. II. 224); ತ್ವಾಪಯ or ತ್ವಾದಯ, ಮೂಪಯ or ಮೂದಯ (ಣಿಚ್). P. (Sid. II. 233); ತಿರಾಯಯ (ಣಿಚ್) P. (Sid. II. 235); ಭಾವಯ or ಬಹಯ (ಣಿಚ್) P. (Sid. II. 235).

20. Observations.

(1) The above irregular roots are conjugated in accordance with the several rules applicable to them, but the roots ಪಲಯ and ಕಲಯ in the aorist take ಚಜ್ only irregularly instead of ಚಜ್.ಸನ್ (Sid. II. 232).

(2) Though ಭೂ after taking ಕ್ವಿಪ್ will be found in the form of ಭೂ only it is to be declined only like an ordinary root ending in ಊ afterwards, not like the irregular root ಭೂ (Sid. II. 225).

(3) ದ್ರು and ಶ್ರೀ after taking ಕ್ವಿಪ್ likewise do not take ಚಜ್ in the aorist as the ordinary roots ದ್ರು and ಶ್ರೀ irregularly do. (Sid. II. 225).

21. Not only could verbs be formed from the noun-roots as already said, but also participles, gerunds, and the infinitive. And even nouns can again be formed from them. In all these cases they follow the general rules regarding the primitive affixes they take. And if we wish we may also form secondary nouns from these primitive nouns, following general rules in this respect. And in the declension of these nouns we have to be guided again only by the general rules relating to declension. Thus, from ಸಜ್ಞ we may by ಕ್ಯಚ್ derive the root ಸಜ್ಞಯ, and from this root by the primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ we may have the noun ಸಜ್ಞೆ. So from ಸುತ, ಲೂನ, and ಕ್ಲಾಮ by ಕ್ಯಚ್ and ಕ್ವಿಪ್ we may have ಸುತೀ, ಲೂನೀ, ಕ್ಲಾಮೀ, and all these nouns we

may then decline according to the rules already mentioned. The following nouns however are irregularly declined :—

(1) Base ಸಜೀ (from ಸಜೀ+ಕೃಚ್+ಕೃಪ್) ; (VI. 1. 112 ; Sid. 11. 20).

Singular.

N. ಸಜಾ. V. ಸಜೀ. A. ಸಜಾಯಾಂ. Abl. ಸಜ್ಯಾಃ. G. ಸಜ್ಯಾಃ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಸಜಾಯೌ.

Plural.

N. V. ಸಜಾಯಾಃ. A. ಸಜ್ಯಾಃ.

(2) Base ಸಜೀ (from ಸಜಿ+ಕೃಚ್+ಕೃಪ್). (Sid. I. 120).

Singular.

N. V. ಸಜೀ. A. ಸಜೀಂ. Abl. ಸಜ್ಯಾಃ. G. ಸಜ್ಯಾಃ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಸಜ್ಯೌ.

Plural.

N. V. A. ಸಜ್ಯಾಃ.

In the same way as (2) ಸಜೀ are declined ಲೋನೀ and ಕ್ಷಾಮೀ (Sid. I. 120).



PART VI.

SYNTAX.

Chapter I.

THE CASES OF NOUNS.

1. The case of a noun depends upon its general relation (ಸಂಬಂಧ) to another word, or upon its special relation to a word expressing an action. The word which has this special relation is called a ಕಾರಕಂ (I. 4. 23.)

2. The special relations of a noun are those of (1) ಕರ್ತಾ (2) ಕರ್ಮ (3) ಕರಣಂ (4) ಸಂಪ್ರದಾನಂ (5) ಅಪಾದಾನಂ and (6) ಅಧಿಕರಣಂ.

3. Whatever the speaker chooses as the independent principal source of an action is the ಕರ್ತಾ "agent" of that action. (I. 4. 54.) In the sentences, "the cook cooks rice," "fire cooks rice" and "fuel cooks rice" cook, fire, and fuel are respectively the "agent."

4. Whatever is intended to be most affected by the effect of the action of the agent is ಕರ್ಮ "object" (I. 4. 49, 50) e. g. In "he makes a pot," "he makes gold (into) an ear-ring," "he enters a village," pot, gold, ear-ring, and village are respectively the "object."

5. Whatever is especially auxiliary in the accomplishment of the action, is the ಕರಣಂ "instrument" (I. 4. 42) e. g. In "he cuts with a knife," knife is the instrument.

6. The noun signifying a person or thing to whom or to which the object of an action when it is that of giving accrues is called ಸಂಪ್ರದಾನಂ "the recipient." Also in the case of words denoting other actions, if the purpose of the action of the agent is to induce an action of another person or thing signified by a noun, this noun is called the *recipient* (Sid. I. 275). In "she sleeps

for her husband," husband is the recipient, because the purpose of the woman in sleeping is to induce the sleeping of the husband.

7. The noun which denotes the fixed point from which an action of departure or separation whether actual or imaginary is considered to take place, is called *ಅವಾಸಾನಂ*, "the point of ablation of that action." (I. 4. 24). e. g. In "he comes from the village," village is the point of ablation.

8. And the noun which denotes the place where the action takes place by reason of the agent or the object of the action being in that place is called *ಅಧಿಕರಣಂ*, "the locality of that action." (I. 4. 45.) e. g. In "he cooks rice in the house," the house is the locality where the cooking takes place by reason of the agent being in that place. In "he cooks rice in a pot," the pot is the locality of the action by reason of the object being in it. In both these examples, the connection between the locality and the action (*ಅಧಾರ*) is said to be "*ಔಪಕೇಷ*" "that of actual contiguity." In "the desire is in (for) salvation," salvation is the locality for the action denoted by "is." Here the connection between the locality and the action is "*ವೈಷಯಿಕ*," "that of objectiveness." In "all there is soul," "all" is the locality for the action denoted by "is." Here the connection between the locality and the action is "*ಅಭಿವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ*," "that of co-extensiveness."

9. The word denoting the action (which, be it remembered, may be either a verb or a substantive), involves generally in its own meaning the idea of "agent," or of "object," and so forth. Thus a transitive verb in the active voice involves the sense of agent, while in the passive voice it involves the sense of "object." So, in the word *ಸೇವಿತ* "worshipped," a primitive noun, the sense involves the idea of "object," while in the word *ಶತೈಃ* "bought by hundred," a secondary noun, the sense involves the idea of "object."

10. The rule now is that no meaning which has been once expressed by one word in a sentence should again be expressed by another word in the sentence. It is therefore necessary, in the case of the word denoting the action having expressed the sense of "agent," or of "object," and so on, simply to designate what is the crude noun which is considered as the "agent," or "object" &c., in any particular case.

11. The rule then is that a crude noun is used in the nominative case when it is intended to express no more of that noun than the sense which is constantly present with it, or, if any in addition, only its grammatical gender, its grammatical number, or its being that which is measurable by a measure (II. 4. 46.) e. g. (1) ಕೃಷ್ಣ (m), ಶ್ರೀ (f), and ಜ್ಞಾನಂ (n) in the nominative case mean no more than what is meant respectively by the crude nouns ಕೃಷ್ಣ (the God), ಶ್ರೀ (the Goddess), and ಜ್ಞಾನ (knowledge), including their gender, because their gender is invariably fixed. (2.) ತಟ-ತಟೀ-ತಟಂ "the bank of a river," in the nominative case mean what is meant by the crude noun ತಟ, with the addition only of its gender. (3.) ಏಕಃ, ದ್ವಯ, and ಬಹುಃ in the nominative case mean no more than what is meant by the crude nouns ಏಕ, ದ್ವಯ, and ಬಹು, the only additional sense conveyed being that the grammatical number of ಏಕ is singular, that of ದ್ವಯ dual, and that of ಬಹು plural. (4.) In the sentence ದೋಣಃ ವ್ರೀಹಿ "rice, a drona", rice, which is in the nominative case, has, in addition to what is meant by the crude noun ವ್ರೀಹಿ, the sense of its being measurable by ದೋಣ which is a measure.

12. It is clear therefore that when in a sentence the verb is in the active voice the subject of the verb is in the nominative case and expresses the agent. e. g. ರಾಮಃ ರಾಜತಿ "Rama shines." ರಾಮಃ ಸಾಲಯತಿ "Rama preserves."

13. But when the verb being transitive is in the passive voice not being the reflective, the subject of the verb is likewise in the

nominative case but expresses the "object". e. g. ಸ್ತೋನಾ ರಂಧ್ಯತೇ, "A thief is punished". So also when the verb is in the reflective voice ; for the sense involves that of the agent. e. g. ಪಚ್ಯತೇ ಫಲಂ " the fruit ripens of itself". ಭಿದ್ಯತೇ ಕಾಷ್ಠಂ " the wood splits of itself". ಅಸಾವಿ " it ripened of itself". ಅಬೇಧಿ " It split of itself."

14. It has been seen that an intransitive verb in the passive voice expresses the simple state of the action(ಭಾವಂ), and it is therefore clear that while a noun in the nominative case used along with the verb will not express the agent of the action and is therefore unnecessary, there is no need of using such a noun to express " the object" of the verb. Only the singular pronoun "it" may be understood as the subject of the verb so as to signify its impersonal character. e. g. ಸ್ಥಿಯತೇ " It is stayed."

15. When a verb involves the sense of identity in name or in form or a change in form, the verb refers to its subject as that which is identical or changed (ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ), at the same time that it refers to another word as that with which it is identical or into which it has been changed (ವಿಕೃತಿ). It becomes therefore necessary to designate the latter noun as well as the former noun, but as it is sufficient simply to designate them, as all the rest has been done by the verb, both the nouns must be in the nominative. (Sid. I: 247 note) e. g. ವೃಕ್ಷೇ ನೌಕಾ ಭವತಿ. " The tree becomes a boat" 'ಃ, e, either in name as when it is simply used as it is to help one to cross a stream, or in form as where it is made into a dug-out for the purpose. ಏವಸ್ಮೈನಸರ್ಗಃ "this is thy resolution". ಸಃ ಪ್ರಭುರ್ಭವತಿ " he becomes the lord". ಪ್ರಿಯದರ್ಶನೇಯವಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಯೈಶ್ಚೇ " she appears lovely" ಕುಕ್ಕುರೋ ವ್ಯಾಭ್ರೋ ಸ್ಯಾತ್ " May a dog become a tiger." ಅಹಂ ಪ್ರಣಿಧಿಃ ಪ್ರೇಷಿತೋಸ್ಮಿ " I am sent as an emissary". ವೇದಾಃ ಪ್ರವಾಣಂ ಭವಂತಿ " The Vedas are the authority."

16. For a similar reason the word which is the predicate of an infinitive employed in the sense of a noun is of course put

in the nominative case. (Sid. I. 252) e. g. ಪವನ ಅಲಿಂಗಿತುಮ್ ಕರ್ಯಮ್
 “To embrace the wind (is) possible.”

17. When such words as ಅಪಿ, ಇತಿ and so forth, are used along with a noun so as to specify what is intended to be asserted in regard to that noun, it is evident that whatever is to be done in respect of that word is merely to name the crude noun, and so it is put in the nominative case. (Sid. I. 252 note 21) e. g. ವಿಷ ವೃಕ್ಷೋಪಿ ಸಂವರ್ಧ್ಯ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಛೇತ್ತುಮಸಾಂಪ್ರತಂ. “Even (though it is) a poisonous tree, (yet) having nourished, (it ourselves) to cut (it) ourselves is improper.” Here ವಿಷವೃಕ್ಷ is in the nominative case. ಅಮುಂ ನಾಶದ ಇತಿ ಅಬೋಧಿಸಃ “This he recognized as *Nārada*.” Here, *Nārada* is in the nominative case.

18. So when it is intended to express a noun simply and absolutely, it is clear it must be in the nominative case. e. g. ಹಿತೋಪದೇಶಃ “the *Hitopadesa*”. ಭಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾವ್ಯ “the poem of *Bhatti*”.

19. When the sense is that of addressing, the vocative case is employed. (II. 3. 47)-e. g. ಹೇ ರಾಮ.

20. When the verb does not involve the sense of object as it may in the manner already mentioned, the noun which is the object of the action is in the accusative case. (II. 3, 1, 2.) So when the verb in a sentence is a transitive verb in the active voice, the object is put in the accusative case. e. g. ಹರಿಂ ಭಜತಿ “He worships *Hari*.”

21. Observe that in Sanskrit, verbs having the sense of “to speak,” or “to go” or “to move” are considered as transitive. In fact, they are equivalent to “to speak to” or “to go or move to.” e. g. ತಮಬ್ರವೀತ್ “he said to him.” ಇತಿ ಫಾಲ್ಗುನಮುವಾಚ. “Thus he said to *Phalgun*.” ಸ ಗ್ರಾಮಮಗಚ್ಛತ್, “he went to a village.” ಸಂಗಾ ಸಾಗರಂ ದ್ರವತಿ. “The *Ganges* runs into the ocean.” ಭ್ರಮತಿ ಮುಖಂ “He wanders over the earth”. ಸರತಿ ತೀರ್ಥಂ ಮುನಿಃ, “The

holy man goes (in pilgrimage) to the holy water (the place containing the holy water).

22. And it should be noted that whether the going or moving to, or on, or over, referred to, be actual or figurative, it does not matter. *e. g.* ಸ ಕೀರ್ತಿಂ ಯಾತಿ "he goes to fame" (he acquires fame); ಸ ಮತಾಮ್ ಏತಿ, "he goes to equality" (he becomes equal); ತಯೋರ್ಮಿತ್ರತಾಮಾಜಗಾಮ, "he came to the friendship of those two" (he became a friend of those two); ಪಂಚತ್ಯಂ ಗತಃ "he went to death" (he died). ವಿಪಾದಮಗಚ್ಛತ್ "he went to dismay" (he became dismayed). ಉಮಾಖ್ಯಾಂ ಜಗಾಮ "she went to the name of *Umá*" (she acquired the name of *Umá*); ವಾಚ್ಛ್ಯತಾಂ ಯಾತಿ, "he goes to blame" (becomes censurable).

23. With verbs (not primitive words from) intransitive roots are employed some nouns are in the accusative case without changing their intransitive character. These nouns are those which are the names of countries, or which denote time or the distance to be travelled or the state of an action; and they when so used only qualify the action signified by the verbs by shewing that what is denoted by them is connected with the action as an attending circumstance. (Sid. I. 255.—note 37) *e. g.* ಕುರೂಸ್ವಪಿತಿ. Here the action meant by ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ "he sleeps" is simply said to include in its sense the sense of the accusative ಕುರೂಃ "the Kuru country," and so the sentence really means "he does the act of sleeping which is connected with the *Kuru* country;" or in other words, he does "*the Kuru-country-sleeping.*" Or the root from which ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ has been given in this case may be taken as having been ಕುರೂಸ್ವಪಿ "to sleep in the Kuru country" and the verb finally from it, to be ಕುರೂಸ್ವಪಿತಿ "he sleeps in the Kuru country." So, ಮಾಸಮಾಸ್ತೆ "he sits a month", ಕ್ರೋಕಮಾಸ್ತೆ "he sits a coss", ಗೋದೋಹಮಾಸ್ತೇ "he sits doing the act of milking the cow."

24. For the same reason, when verbs include in their own

sense the sense of an object, such words are to be considered only as intransitive. (Sid. I. 259) e. g. ಕಬ್ಬಾಯತೆ "He makes a sound." Here the root ಕಬ್ಬಾಯ "to make a sound" is only intransitive.

25. When a verb involves in its sense the sense of identity in name or in form, or of a change in form, it refers to its object as that which is identical with or changed into another, and so this other also should be designated to complete the sense. And this other which may be called a factitive object in distinction from the direct object, is then of course put in the accusative case. So verbs signifying "to name," "to choose," "to make," "to appoint," "to call," "to know" "to consider" &c., govern thus two objects. e. g. ತ್ವಾವೂಮನನ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಂ. "They consider thee to be Prakriti," ಜಾನಾಮಿ ತ್ವಾಂ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ವುರುಷಂ "I know thee (to be) the chief person."

26. When the verbs are from roots signifying "to draw as milk" (ದುಹ್) ; "to ask for" (ಯಾಚ್) ; "to cook" (ಪಚ್) ; to punish or to take as punishment" (ದಂಡ್) ; to obstruct to or confine (ರಧ್) ; "to ask" (ಪ್ರಲ್) ; "to collect" (ಚಿ) ; "to tell" (ಬ್ರ) ; "to instruct" (ಶಾನ್) ; "to conquer" (ಜಿ) ; "to churn" (ಮಂಧ್) ; "to steal" (ಮುಪ್) ; "to lead" (ನೀ) ; "to take" (ಕ್ಯ) ; "to drag" (ಕ್ಯಪ್) "to carry" (ವಹ್), even nouns related to them otherwise than as object may optionally be put in the accusative. (I. 4. 5. ; Sid I. 253). e. g. ಗೋಃ or ಗಾಂ ದೋಗ್ಧ ಪಯಃ "he milks the milk from the cow" ; here ಗಾಂ = from the cow. So, ಬಲಿಂ ಯಾಚತೆ or ಬಿಕ್ಷತೆ ವಸುಧಾಂ "he begs the earth of *Bali*". ತಂಡುಲಾ ನೋದನಂ ಪಚತಿ "he cooks raw rice into boiled rice". ಗರ್ಗಾನ್ ಕತಂ ದಂಡಯತಿ "he takes as a fine from the Gargyas a hundred (pieces of money)". ವೃಜಮವರೂಢ್ಢಿಗಾಂ "he shuts up the cows in the cow pen" ಮಾಣವಕಂ ಪಂಥಾನಂ ಪ್ರಚ್ಛತಿ "he asks the boy which is the road."

ವೃಕ್ಷಮವಚಿನೋತಿ ಫಲಾನಿ " he gathers fruits from the tree". ಮೋಣವಕಂ ಧರ್ಮಂ ಬ್ರೂತೆ " he expounds virtue to the boy". ಮೋಣವಕಂ ಧರ್ಮಂ ಕಾಸ್ತಿ " he teaches the boy virtue". ಕತಂ ಜಯತಿ ದೇವದತ್ತಂ " he wins a hundred from Devadatta". ಸುಧಾಂ ಕ್ಷೀರ ನಿಧಿಂ ಮಥನಾತಿ " he churns out ambrosia from the ocean of milk". ದೇವದತ್ತಂಕತಂ ನುಷ್ಣಾತಿ "he steals a hundred from Devadatta". ಗ್ರಾಮಮಜಾಂ ನಯತಿ, or ಹರತಿ, or ಕರ್ಷತಿ, or ವಕತಿ " he leads or takes away or drags or carries the goats to the village".

27. The noun so optionally put in the accusative case is called ಸೌಕರ್ಮ, "the secondary object" in distinction from the necessary object which is called the ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕರ್ಮ "the principal object."

28. Intransitive roots and roots signifying "to move", "to eat", and "to know or to make known the knowledge imported not being a particular kind of knowledge such as that produced by some particular sense or by some particular operation of the mind, as well as ದೃಕ್, ಜಲ್ಪ್, ಭಾವ್, ಕಥ್, and other roots whose sense involves the sense of making a sound or some effort of speech, when changed into causative verbs, require that noun to be put in the accusative case, which, when verbs formed directly from them in their original form are used, are to be put in the nominative case, (I. 4. 52). And the noun which, in the case of the verbs from such of the aforesaid roots as are transitive, will be in the accusative case, will still be in the same case. (Sid. I. 257 note 42 ; Sid. I. 259) e. g. ಆಸ್ತ ಸಲಿಲೇ ಪೃಥ್ವೀ "the earth stood in water" becomes when changed as abovesaid ಆಸಯತ್ ಸಲಿಲೇ ಪೃಥ್ವೀಂ (accusative). "He caused the earth to stand in water." So ಕತ್ರವೋಗಮನ್ವಿಸ್ಸಂ. "The enemies went to paradise," becomes ಕತ್ರವನಗಮಯತ್ ಸ್ವಿಸ್ಸಂ. "He caused the enemies to go to paradise." So, ವೇದಾರ್ಥಂ ಸ್ವಾನನವೇದಯತ್. "He caused his people to know the meaning of the Vedas". ಆಕಯದಮೃತಂ ದೇವಾನ್ "He caused the

Devas to eat ambrosia". ಭಕ್ತಾರ್ಥ ಹರಿಂ ದರ್ಶಯತಿ", "He makes the devotees see Hari". ಜಲ್ಪಯತಿ, or ಭಾಷಯತಿ, or ಕಥಯತಿ, ಧರ್ಮಂ ಪುತ್ರಂ ದೇವದತ್ತಃ. "Devadatta causes his son to say his creed". ವೇದಮು ಧ್ಯಾಯಿಸಿದ್ಧಿಂ. "He caused Brahma to learn the Vedas." "But in ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಪುತ್ರಂ ಸ್ಮರತಿ, "Devadatta remembers his son"; and ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಪುಷ್ಪಂ ಜಿಘ್ರತಿ, "Devadatta smells the flower", the change of the verbs into ಸ್ಮಾರಯತಿ and ಘ್ರಾಪಯತಿ will not require "Devadatta" to be put in the accusative case. And as only the noun which will be the subject of the verb from the original roots can thus be put in the accusative case, in such a sentence as "Vishnumitra causes Devadatta to cause Yagnadatta to go to a village," "Devadatta" cannot be put in the accusative case; for he will not be the subject of the verb "go" in the non-accusative form of the sentence as Yagnadatta will be. (Sid I. 258.)

29. Observe that the above rule holds good also in the case of the verbs from intransitive roots which, without changing their intransitive character, cause, as we have seen, certain nouns connected with them in meaning to be put in the accusative case, and also in the case of roots which, as we have also seen, merely convey the sense of an object without losing their intransitive character on that account. (Sid. I. 259). e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಮಾಸಮಾಸ್ತೇ may be changed into ಮಾಸಮಾಸಯತಿ ದೇವದತ್ತಂ. ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಧ್ವನಾಯತಿ may be changed into ದೇವದತ್ತಂ ಧ್ವನಾಯಯತಿ.

30. But in the case of verbs from roots which are transitive in one sense and intransitive in another sense, the above change cannot take place. Nor can it take place in the case of verbs from roots whose sense is transitive, merely because we sometimes may use verbs without their object, as the meaning is evident. Thus ಕಿಂಕರಃ ಪಚತಿ "the servant cooks," may be used as a sentence, if we like, without the object; still it cannot

be changed into ಕಿಂಕರಂ ಪಾಪಯತಿ ; for the root "cook" is not intransitive merely on that account.

31. The noun which as denoting the direct agent of the action is put in the accusative case as above mentioned is called the ಪ್ರಯೋಜ್ಯಕರ್ಮ "the causative object," the real object of the action, when there is such an object, being called the ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕರ್ಮ "principal object".

32. The causative verbs from the following roots, however, are exceptions to the above rule requiring nouns to be put in the accusative case in connection with causative verbs :—

- I. (1) ನಿ "to lead" ; (2) ವಹ "to carry," except when the causative verb from it refers to a charioteer or other driver of cattle as its subject. (Sid. I. 258. note 43). e. g. In ಭೃತ್ಯೇ ಭಾರಂನಯತಿ, or ವಹತಿ, "the servant carries a load," "ಭೃತ್ಯೇ" does not admit of an accusative case, when ನಯತಿ or ಮಹತಿ is changed into ನಾಯಯತಿ or ವಾಹಯತಿ to make it agree with a causative agent. But in ವಾಹಾಃ ರಥಂ ವಹಂತಿ, "the horses draw the chariot" as well as in ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾಃ ಯವಾನ್ ವಹಂತಿ "the bulls carry the barley," ವಾಹಾಃ and ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾಃ may, by being put in the accusative case, become ವಾಹಾನ್ and ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾನ್, the sentences becoming respectively ವಾಹಾನ್ ವಾಹಯತಿ ರಥಂ and ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾನ್ ವಾಹಯತಿ ಯವಾನ್ if the reference in them is to ಸೂತ "a charioteer" or any other driver of cattle.
- II. (3). ಅದ "to eat" (4) ಖಾದ "to eat." e. g. In ವಟುಃ ಅನ್ನಂ ಅತ್ತಿ or ಖಾದತಿ, "the boy eats (his) food", the change of the verbs into ಆದಯತಿ and ಖಾದಯತಿ does not require ವಟು to be in the accusative case. (Sid. I. 258).

III. (5). ಭಕ್ಷ್ಯ "to eat" provided the eating is not to the injury of another's property. (Sid. I. 259) *e. g.* In ಭಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ ಅನ್ನಂ ವಚು, the change of the verb into ಭಕ್ಷ್ಯಯತಿ will not put ವಚು in the accusative case if the causative agent referred to is the owner of the "food", but will cause it to be put in the accusative case if the food is another's property and the causative agent referred to causes it to be eaten by the boy without the owner's consent and therefore to his injury.

IV. (6). ಕಬ್ಬಾಯತಿ. (Sid. I. 259). *e. g.* In ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಕಬ್ಬಾಯತಿ, "Devadatta makes a sound", the causative form of ಕಬ್ಬಾಯ will not require Devadatta to be put in the accusative case.

33. There are some roots as to which the rule requiring the accusative case on account of their change into causative verbs holds good only optionally, or holds good absolutely under certain circumstances and optionally under others; and these are as follows :—

A. Rule optional or absolute according to circumstances.

ದೃಕ್ in the *ātmanēpadi* optional, but ದೃಕ್ in the *parasmaipadi* absolute. (Sid. I. 259). *e. g.* ದರ್ಶಯತಿ ಹರಿಂ ಭಕ್ತಾನ್. "He makes the devotees see Hari", but ದರ್ಶಯತೇ ಹರಿಂ ಭಕ್ತಾನ್ or otherwise.

B. Rule optional only.

(1). ಕೃ, (2) ಕೃ, (3) ಅಭಿವಾದ in the *ātmanēpadi* (I. 4. 53. Sid. I. 260). *e. g.* ಹಾರಯತಿ or ಕಾರಯತಿ ಕಟಂಬೃತ್ಯಂ or otherwise. "He causes the servant to make a mat". ಅಭಿವಾದಯತೇ ಹರಿಂ ಭಕ್ತಂ or otherwise. "He makes the devotee bow down to Hari".

34. The above rules relating to verbs from roots are applicable also generally to primitive words from the roots. But there are exceptions. Firstly, the accusative case of nouns could not as we have already seen be employed with primitive words from intransitive roots, though they are the names of countries, or denote time, or distance to be travelled, as it may be in the case of those nouns with verbs from intransitive roots. Secondly, the following are such exceptions:—

*A. As to primitive nouns not formed by the passive.
primitive affixes.*

- (1). Nouns should be put in the genitive case even when the relation between them and the action denoted by the primitive words governing them is the special relation of either agent or of the principal object. (II. 3. 65.) *e. g.* ಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ಯ ಕೃತ್ಯತಃ “The work of Krishna.” ಈಶ್ವರಃ ಜಗತಃ ಕರ್ತಾ “God is the creator of the universe.”
- (2). And when the action is such as has more than one object, the secondary object may optionally be put in the genitive case (Sid. I. 300). *e. g.* ನೇತಾ ಅಶ್ವಸ್ಯ ಸ್ರುಘ್ನಂ or ಸ್ರುಘ್ನಸ್ಯ “The leader of the horse to (the city called) Srughna”.
- (3). But when both the words denoting agent and object are expressed along with the primitive word denoting the action, only the noun expressing the object should be put in the genitive case, the noun denoting the agent taking that case which is appropriate to it according to the rules to be given hereafter (II. 366.) *e. g.* ಅಕರ್ತೃ ಜಗತಃ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಂ ನಕರ್ಯತೆ. “The creation of the universe without an author is not possible”; ಅಶ್ಚ ಯಃ ಗಪಾಂ ದೋಷೋ ಗೋಪೇನ. “The

milking of the cows without a cowherd is a wonder”.

- (4). The above restriction as to the object alone being put in the genitive case does not hold good however, when the primitive words are those formed by primitive affixes whose efficient expression is ಅ or ಅಕ, and which necessarily require the words to be used in the feminine gender only (Sid. I 301) ಭದಿಕಾ or ಬಿಭತ್ಸಾ ರುದ್ರಸ್ಯ ಜಗತಃ “The destruction or the desire of destruction of the universe by Rudra”.
- (5). And it has been said that even in the case of other primitive words the above restriction may be adhered to or not at option (Sid. I. 302). e. g. ವಿಚಿತ್ರಾ ಜಗತಃ ಕೃತಿರ್ಹರೋ or ಪರಿಣಾ. “The creation of the world by Hari is wonderful”. ಕಬ್ಬಾನಾಮನು ಕಾಸನ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನೇಣ or ಆಚಾರ್ಯಸ್ಯ. “ The exposition of the rules of words by the teacher”.
- (6). But no noun being an agent or object should take the genitive case, when the primitive words are the following :—
- (i). Words formed by ಕೃತ್ಯ except when they are from the root ದ್ವಿಷ್, for in this case optionally the noun may be used in the genitive case (II. 3. 69). e. g. ಓದನಂ ಪಚನ್ ; ವೇದಮಧೀಯನ್ ; but ಮುರಂ or ಮುರಸ್ಯ ದ್ವಿಷನ್.
- (ii). Words formed by affixes whose efficient portion is ಆನ or ಮಾನ (II. 3.69). ಓದನಂ ಪಚಮಾನಃ or ವೇದಾನಃ, ಸೋ ಮಂಪವಮಾನಃ, ಆತ್ಮಾನಮ್ಮಂಡೆಯಮಾನಃ.
- (iii). Words formed by the affix ಕ್ವಸು. (II. 3.69.) e. g. ಓದನಂ ವೇದಿವಾನ್.

- (iv). Words formed by the affix ಉ or ಇಮ್ಮುಚ್ (II. 3. 69).
e. g. ಹರಿಂ ದಿದೃಕ್ಷುಃ or ಅಲಂಕರಿಮ್ನುಃ.
- (v). Words formed by affixes whose efficient portion is ಉಕ್, unless the root is ಕಮಿ (II. 3. 69). e. g. ದೈತ್ಯಾಘಾತುಕಃ, but ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮ್ಯಾಃ ಕಾಮುಕಃ.
- (vi). Words formed by affixes which make the primitive words indeclinables (II. 3. 69). e. g. ಜಗತ್ ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ವಾಽಽ. ಸುಖಂ ಕರ್ತುಂ.
- (vii). Words formed by the affix ಕ್ತವತು or its substitute ನವತ್ (II. 3. 69). ದೈತ್ಯಾನ್ವತವಾನ್.
- (viii.) Words formed by the affix ಕ್ತ or its substitute ನ except (1) when these affixes are used with the force of the present time, and (2) except when the words have been formed from roots having the sense of fixedness, motion, or eating, in such a manner as to express in addition to the agent the locality of the action (II. 3. 67 to 69); for in these cases, if the primitive word is from an intransitive root, the agent should be put in the genitive case and if the primitive word is from a transitive root both the agent and the object should be put in the genitive case (Sid I 194). e. g. ವಿಷ್ಣುನಾ ಹತಾದೈತ್ಯಾಃ. "The demons were destroyed by Vishnu"; but ರಾಜ್ಞಾಂ ಮತಃ. "The intention of the king"; (what the king intends) ರಾಜ್ಞಾಂ ಬುದ್ಧಃ. "The knowledge of the king". ರಾಜ್ಞಾಂ ಪೂಜಿತಃ. "The respect of the king". ವಿಶಾಂ ವಾಸಿತಂ "That in which these persons sit". ವಿಶಾಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯಯಾತಂ "That in which these persons go to the village." ವಿಶಾಂ ಭುಕ್ತಂ ಓದನಸ್ಯ. "That in which these persons eat their food" (Sid I. 194).'

- (ix). Words formed by ತೈನ್ e. g. ಕರ್ತಾಲೋಕಾನ್.
- (x). Words formed by ಖಲ್ or ಯುಚ್ in the sense of ಖಲ್
(Sid. I. 194) e. g. ಈಷತ್ಕರಾ or ಸುಕರಾ ಪ್ರಪಂಚಾ ಕರಿ
ಣಾ. ಸುಪಾನಾ ಸೋಮಾ ಭವತಾ. ತೇನದುಷ್ಕರಾ. ತೇನದುಷ್ಪಾನಾ.
- (xi). Words formed by ಣ್ವಲ್ in the sense of an infulitive
affix (II. 3. 70). ಸತಃ ಪಾಲಕೋವತರತಿ "The protector
of the righteous comes down" (into the world)
- (xii) Words formed by the affix ಇನ್ having the sense of
futurity, or of indebtedness. (II. 3. 70) ವ್ರಜಂ ಗಾಮಿನ್
"The future goer into the cow-pen". ಕತಂಪಾಯಾ.
"One who owes a hundred".

(B.) *As to primitive words formed by the passive primitive affixes.*

(1) The nouns denoting the agent of the action denoted
by the primitive words are put optionally in the genitive case
when they are governed by the latter words. (II. 3. 71). e. g.
ಮಯಾ or ಮಮ ಕರಿಃ ಸೇವ್ಯಃ "Hari should be worshipped by me".

(2) But the nouns denoting the object of the action should
always be put in the accusative case. (Sid. I. 305: note 204). e. g.
ಗೇಯಾ ವಾಣಾವಕಾ ಸಾಮ್ಯಾಂ. "The boy (is) the singer of the
Sāmavédas".

(3.) No nouns denoting the agent or object should, if they
are both expressed, be put in the genitive case, when governed
by the primitive words in question. (Sid. I. 305.) e. g. ನೇತವ್ಯಾ ವೃಜಂ
ಗಾವಾ ಕೃಷ್ಣೇನ "The cows are to be taken to the cow-pen by
Krishna".

35. When the sense of the agent is not involved in the sense
of the word denoting the action, the noun signifying the agent
of the action is put in the instrumental case (II. 3. 18.)

36. The expressions in which the instrumental case will rightly express the agent in connection with verbs are therefore those in which the verbs are in the passive voice and not in the reflective ; for, in the reflective voice, the verb involves the sense of the agent as has been already seen. e. g. ಸ್ತೋನೋ ದಂಡ್ಯೇ ರಾಜಾ
 " By the king the thief is punished". ಸ್ಥಾಯತೇ ಭವತಾ " It is stayed by thee " i. e. "you stay."

37. Another case in which the instrumental case will signify the agent of an action in connection with verbs is when the original action is signified by a causative verb, for inasmuch as the causative verb, though in its sense it includes the sense of the agent of an action, *includes not the sense of an agent of the original action, but the sense of the agent that is the cause of that action*, it falls within the scope of the rule e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತೇನ ಓದನಂ ಪಾಚಯತಿ. " He causes Devadatta to cook food"; ದೇವದತ್ತೇನ ಪುತ್ರಂ ಸ್ಮಾರಯತಿ. " He causes Devadatta to remember his son"; ದೇವದತ್ತೇನ ಪುಷ್ಪಂ ಘ್ರಾಪಯತಿ. " He causes Devadatta to smell the flower"; ಭೃತ್ಯೇನ ಭಾರಂ ನಾಯಯತಿ or ವಾಹಯತಿ. " He causes the servant to carry the load"; ವಟುನಾ ಅನ್ನಮಾದಯತಿ or ಖಾದಯತಿ. " He makes the boy eat food"; ಭೃತ್ಯೇನ ಕಟುಂ ಕಾರಯತಿ or ಹಾರಯತಿ " He causes the servant to make or take a mat"; ದರ್ಶಯತೇ ಅಭಿವಾದಯತೇ ಚಹರಿಂ ಭಕ್ತೇನ. " He causes the devotee to see and bow down to Hari; ಭಕ್ಷಯತಿ ಅನ್ನಂ ವಟುನಾ " He causes the boy to eat food" (which belongs to the causative agent himself); ಕದ್ವಾಯತೇ ದೇವದತ್ತೇನ " He causes Devadatta to make a sound ".

38. Observe that with the exception of the root " ಕೃತ್ಯಾಯ" no other intransitive roots when changed into causative verbs allow the instrumental case to be used to denote the agent of the action, as the agent will in their case be expressed only by the accusative case as has been already seen. So also in the case of those transitive roots which absolutely require the accusative under the same circumstances.

39. When the verb in the sentences which had two objects on account of the sense involving their identity or the change of one into another, is made into a causative verb, both the direct and factitive object will of course remain, the agent only being put in the instrumental case, and the causative agent in the nominative. *e. g.* ಈಶ್ವರಃ ತೇನತ್ವಾನಾಮನುಯತಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಂ. "God makes him consider you to be *"Prakriti"*. So also in the case of sentences which have one principal object and another secondary object in connection with the sixteen kinds of roots already mentioned. *e. g.* ರಾಮಃ ತೇನ ಧೇನುಂ ಪಯೋ ದೋಹಯತಿ. "Rama causes him to draw milk from the cow." ಈಶ್ವರಃ ವಾಮನೇನ ಬಲಿಂ ವಸುಧಾಂ ಯಾಚಯತಿ. "God makes Vamana ask Bali for earth." ಸ್ವಾಮೀ ಗೋಪೇನ ಅಜಾಂ ನಗರಂ ಹಾರಯತಿ. "The master makes the cow-herd take the sheep to the town."

40. With regard to the causative verbs from those intransitive roots which require the noun denoting the direct agent of the action to be put in the accusative case, if the accusative agent is considered as being prompted by a third agent, *i. e.* by a second causative agent to cause the direct agent to do the act signified by the roots, only the first causative agent will be put in the instrumental case, the direct agent remaining in the accusative case. *e. g.* ತೇನ ಅಸಯತ್ ಸಲಿಶೈ ಪೃಥ್ವೀಂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಂ. "The Luchmee caused him to cause the cart to stand in water." So also with regard to the transitive roots, the causative verbs from which require the direct agent to be put in the accusative case; only the accusative noun signifying the real object of the action will remain together with the accusative noun representing the direct agent. *e. g.* ಗಮಯತಿ ರಾಮಃ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಗೋವಿಂದಂ, becomes ಎಮ್ಮ ಮಿತ್ರಃ ಗಮಯತಿ ರಾಮೇಣ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಗೋವಿಂದಂ.

41. When sentences which had two objects on account of the sense implying their identity, or the change of one into another, are turned into sentences of passive construction, by putting the agent of the action in the instrumental case, and the direct object

as the nominative to the passive verb, it is clear that the factitive object also should be put in the nominative. e. g. ತ್ಯಾಮಾಮನನ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಂ will be ತ್ಯಾಮಾಮಸ್ಯೇತಿ ತಿನ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಃ. "You are considered by him as Prakriti".

42. As regards verbs from the sixteen kinds of roots which take a secondary object as well as a principal object, the rule is that the secondary object in the case of the first twelve roots and the principal object in the case of the last four should be put in the nominative case, the other object remaining the same as in the active construction, and the agent being put in the instrumental case. (Sid. I. 257. note 42.) e. g. ಸಫೇನುಂ (accusative) ಪಯೋ (accusative) ದೋಷ್ಠಿ becomes ತಿನ ಫೇನುಃ (nominative) ಪಯೋ (accusative) ದುಹ್ಯತೆ. ದೇವ್ಯೇ ಸಮುದ್ರೇ (nominative) ಸುಧಾಂ (accusative) ಮಮಸ್ಥೇ. But ತಿನ ಅಜಾ (nom) ಗ್ರಾಮಂ (accusative) ನೀಯತಿ, ಪ್ರಯತಿ, ಕೃಷ್ಯತಿ, or ಉಪ್ಯತೆ.

43. As regards sentences where there is a "causative object" this will in the passive construction be put in the nominative case, the principal object, when there is one, remaining as it is, and the causative agent being put in the instrumental case. (Sid. I. 258.) e. g. ಚೈತ್ರೇ ದೇವದತ್ತಂ ವಾಸಯತಿ becomes ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಚೈತ್ರೇಣಾಸ್ಯತೆ. "By Chaitra, Devadatta is caused to sit." ಗೋವಿಂದ ರಾಮಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಗಮಯತಿ which becomes ರಾಮಃ ಗೋವಿಂದೇನ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಗಮಯತಿ becomes then ರಾಮಃ ಗೋವಿಂದೇನ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಗಮ್ಯತೆ "By Govinda, Rama is caused to go to the village."

44. But in the case of the roots that signify knowledge, or eating, or an effort of speech, or a vocal sound, either the causative object or the other object may be put in the nominative case in the passive construction. (Sid. I. 258), e. g. ಯಜ್ಞಾದತ್ತೇ ವಾಣವಕಂ ಧರ್ಮಂ ಬೋಧಯತಿ becomes ವಾಣವಕಃ ಧರ್ಮಂ ಬೋಧ್ಯತೆ ಯಜ್ಞಾದತ್ತೇನ. "The boy is made to know his religion by Yagnadatta," or ವಾಣವಕಂ ಧರ್ಮಃ ಬೋಧ್ಯತೆ ಯಜ್ಞಾದತ್ತೇನ. "Religion is made known to the boy by Yagnadatta". Of course, it is needless to

say that when the direct agent of an action in relation to a causative verb has been put in the instrumental case, this noun will in the passive construction appear in the nominative case, the causative agent being put in the instrumental case. *e. g.* ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ ಕಟಂ ಕಾರಯತಿ becomes ಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾ ಕಟಂ ಕಾರಯತಿ. "The servant is made by his master to prepare a mat."

45. Observe that except as regards the nominative and accusative cases the rules applicable to verbs from roots are fully applicable also to primitive words from the same roots. *e. g.* ರಾಮೇಣ ಹತಃ ವಾಲೀ. "Váli was killed by Rama".

46. The instrumental case of a noun is also used when the noun denotes an instrument in respect of the action signified by the word denoting the action. (II. 3. 18.) *e. g.* ರಾಮೇಣ ಬಾಣೇನ ಹತಃ ವಾಲೀ. "Váli was killed by Rama with an arrow." ಅಕ್ಷೈ ದೀವ್ಯೈಃ. "He plays by (at) dice."

47. And a noun is put in the instrumental case when the noun is made to agree with words like ಸಹ, ಸಾಕಂ, ಸಾಧಂ, ಸಮಂ, whether expressed or understood, in the sense of "accompanied by," the person or thing signified by the noun not being the principal subject of the assertion. (II. 3. 19.) *e. g.* ಪುತ್ರೇಣ ಸಹ or ಪುತ್ರೇಣ ಅಸತಃ ಪಿತಾ. "The father came with his son". ತಿಲ್ಪೈಃ ಸಹ or ತಿಲ್ಪೈಃ ಮಾಖಾನ್ ವಪತಿ. "He sows black gram with rape seed."

48. And a noun denoting a member of the body by whose defect the person whose it is, is found defective in respect of his personal appearance, is put in the instrumental case to make it agree with the word signifying the bodily defect. (II. 3. 20) *e. g.* ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ ಕಾಣಃ "blind of one eye."

49. And a noun denoting whatever as a mere sign indicates that which is denoted by the word with which it is connected, is put in the instrumental case. (II. 3. 22) *e. g.* ಜಟಾಘ್ನಿ ಸ್ತಾಪಸಃ "he is an ascetic by matted hair." (i. e. he is one whose asceticism is to be inferred only from his matted hair)".

50. The instrumental case is also used in connection with a noun in agreement with such expressions as ಅಲಂ and ಕೃತಂ in the sense of "there is no use" and so forth. (Sid. I. 274). e. g. ಅಲಮತಿ ವಿಸ್ತರೇಣ. "Enough of prolixity." (i. e. there is no use of prolixity); ಕೃತಮಭ್ಯುತ್ಥಾನೇನ. "Enough of getting up." (i. e. spare this getting up). ಅಲಂ ಕಂಕಯಾ. "Away with fear or doubt".

51. The instrumental case is also used sometimes in respect of a noun expressing the manner of an action, when the word denoting the action is understood. (Sid. I. 274) ಕತೇನ ಕತೇನ ವತ್ಸಾನ್ ಸಾಯಯತಿ ಪಯಃ. "By hundreds he causes the calves to drink milk."

52. The instrumental case is further used to express the manner of certain actions and attributes in connection with the words ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ, ಪ್ರಾಯ, ಗೋತ್ರ, ಸಮ, ವಿಷಮ, ದ್ವಿ, ದ್ರೋಣ, ಸುಖ, ದುಃಖ, ನಾಮನ, and ಚರಿತ, in such phrases as (1) ಪ್ರಕೃತ್ಯಾ ಚಾರುಃ, (2) ಪ್ರಾಯೇಣ ಯಜ್ಞೇಕಃ, (3) ಗೋತ್ರೇಣ ಗಾಸ್ತೃಕಃ, (4) ಸಮೇಸ್ಥಿತಿ, (5) ವಿಷಮೇಷೈತಿ, (6) ದ್ವಿ ದ್ರೋಣೇನ ಧಾನ್ಯಂ ಕ್ರೇಣಾತಿ (7) ಸುಖೇನಯಾತಿ, (8) ದುಃಖೇನಯಾತಿ, (9) ನಾವ್ನಾ ಸುತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣ್ಯಃ, (10) ಚರಿತೇನ ದಾಂತಃ (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) (Sid. I. 270. Note 90).

53. A noun denoting the recipient of an action is put in the dative case, when the word denoting the action does not involve in it the sense of recipient. (II. 3. 13; Sid I. 275) e. g. ವಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಗಾಂ ದದಾತಿ. "He gives the cow to a brahmin." ಪತ್ನೇ ಶೀತೇ. "She sleeps for her husband". But in ದಾನೀಯಾ ವಿಪ್ರಃ "the brahmin is worthy of a gift", "ವಿಪ್ರಃ" is not in the dative case but in the nominative, because "ದಾನೀಯ" involves in it the sense of recipient.

54. The noun governed by the words ಹಿತ and ಸುಖ is also put in the dative case. (Sid I. 280. note 127). e. g. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಯ ಹಿತಂ ಸುಖವಾ. "Suitable or pleasant to a brahmin".

54. The nouns governed by words meaning "sufficient for" or "a match for", and by the words ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ, ಸ್ವಾಹಾ, ಸ್ವಧಾ, and ವಪಟ್ are put in the dative case. e. g. ದೈತ್ಯೇಭ್ಯಃ ಹರಿಃ ಪ್ರಭುಃ or ಸಮರ್ಥಃ or ಕರ್ತೃಃ or ಅಲಂ. "Hari is a match for the demons". ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ರಾಮಾಯ "Hail to Rama". ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಭ್ಯಃ. "May happiness be for the people" ಅಗ್ನಯೇಸ್ವಾಹಾ. "this offering to Agni". ಪಿತೃಭ್ಯಃ ಸ್ವಧಾ "this food to the Pitris". ಇಂದ್ರಾಯ ವಪಟ್, "this sacrifice to Indra".

55. The noun governed by the word ನಮಃ, when it is not an *upapada* of a word denoting an action, is put in the dative case. (II. 3. 16; Sid. I. 282). ಹರಯೇ ನಮಃ. "Salutation to Hari"; but ದೇವಾನ್. ನಮಸ್ಕರೋತಿ. "He salutes the gods"; for here "ನಮಃ" is an *upapada* to ಕರೋತಿ and so the case which the latter verb requires prevails. "ದೇವಾಯ ನಮಸ್ಕರೋತಿ" however, may be a good sentence if an infinitive of purpose such as "to propitiate" is taken as understood. Here the sense will be "he salutes (the God) to propitiate the God. (Sid. I. 281. note. 128; Sid. I. 282.)

56. The noun denoting that whose relation to an action is as the point of ablation is put in the ablative case. (II. 3. 28). e. g. ಗ್ರಾಮಾದಾಯಾತಿ. "He comes from the village," ಅಶ್ವಾತ್ಪತತಿ, "He falls from the horse."

57. And words from roots having the sense of "to shrink from in abhorrence" (ಜುಗುಪ್ಸಾ), "desist from" (ವಿರಾಮ), and "swerving from" (ಪ್ರವಾದ), are joined with a noun in the ablative case. (Sid. I. 284), e. g. ಪಾಪಾಜ್ಜುಗುಪ್ಸತೇ "He shrinks from sin." ಭಾಷಣಾದ್ವಿರಮತಿ, "He desists from speaking," ಧರ್ಮಾತ್ಪ್ರವಾದ್ಯತಿ. "He swerves from duty."

58. And a noun denoting that which produces fear or danger is put in the ablative case in relation to words from roots denoting "to fear" or to "protect" (I. 4. 25). e. g. ಚೋರಾಭ್ಯಾಜೀತಿ "He is afraid of the thief". ಪಾಮೋನರಕಾತ್, "save me from hell."

59. And a noun denoting that which is desired is put in the ablative case in relation to words from roots signifying "to ward off" (I. 4. 27). *e. g.* ಯವೇಭ್ಯಃ ಗಾಂ ವಾರಯತಿ "He wards off the cow from the barley".

60. And a noun denoting one whose sight one wishes to avoid is put in the ablative case, in relation to words from roots having the sense of "to conceal", provided there is an intention to conceal, though the intention has failed in effect. (I. 4. 28). *e. g.* ಮಾತುಃ ವಿಲೀಯತೇ ಕೃಷ್ಣಃ. "Kristna hides himself from his mother" ಜೋರಾನ್ನದಿ ದೃಶ್ಯತೇ. "He desires to be not seen by the thief".

61. And a noun denoting the person who teaches formally is put in the ablative case to govern words denoting the action correlative to teaching. (I. 4. 29). *e. g.* ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಾದಘೀತ, "He learns from his preceptor".

62. A noun denoting that which makes one tired or weary of it is put in the ablative case to govern words from the root ಜಿ preceded by ಪರಾ, in the sense of "to be tired or weary of" (I. 4. 26) *e. g.* ಅಧ್ಯಯನಾತ್ಪ ರಾಜಯತೇ ಬಾಲಕಃ, "The boy is tired of studying".

63. A noun denoting a person or thing with whom or with which another person or thing is compared is put in the ablative case, in order to be governed by the word denoting the latter person or thing. (II. 3. 42.) *e. g.* ಗೋವಿಂದಾ ದ್ರಾವೀ ವಿದ್ವತ್ತರಃ. "Rama is more learned than Govinda". ಚೈತ್ರ ರಥಾವನೋನ ಭೃನ್ನಾವನೋ. "In Brindavananot inferior to Chaitraratha." ಸಮಾಜಾ ಜ್ಞಾನಮತಿ ರಿಚ್ಛತೇ " (Spiritual) knowledge is superior to (worldly) action".

64. A noun denoting that which is related to an action as the locality is put in the locative case in connection with the word denoting that action. (II. 3. 36), *e. g.* ಕಟಿ ಆಸ್ಮಿ, "he sits in a mat". ಸ್ಥಾ ಲ್ಯಾಂ ಪಚತಿ. "he cooks in a pot". ಮೋಕ್ಷೇ ಇಚ್ಛಾಸ್ಮಿ. "the desire is in (bent on)" salvation. ಸರ್ವಸ್ಮಿನ್ಮಾತ್ರಾಸ್ಮಿ. "soul is in all."

65. Nouns denoting persons or things of whom or which one is distinguished from the others by its genus or species, (ಜಾತಿ) or attributes (ಗುಣ), or acts (ಕ್ರಿಯಾ) are put in the locative case in order to be governed by the noun denoting that one. (II. 3. 41), e. g. ನೃಪು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಃ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಃ. "Among men, the brahmin is the best". (ಜಾತಿ). ಗೋಮು ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಒಹು ಶ್ರೇರಾ. "Among cows, the black is one producing much milk". ಛಾತ್ರೇಮು ಮೃತ್ರಃ ವಟುಃ. "Among students Mitra is sharp".

66. A noun is put in the genitive case when it is intended only to express its general relation to another word, that is to say such a sense in connection with the noun as is different from that of what is called a special relation, and from that of the crude noun from which it has been formed, and a relation such as that between property and its owner. (II. 3. 50; Sid. I. 294). e. g. ರಾಜ್ಞಃ ಪುರುಷಃ "The king's man". ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸ್ಯಕುರ್ವಾನ್. "The doer to the brahmin". ನರಕಸ್ಯ ಜಿಷ್ಣುಃ "The destroyer of the hell"

67. The genitive case is also used optionally with the locative case when the noun denotes persons or things of whom or which one is distinguished from the others by the genus or species or attributes or acts as has been already seen in connection with the locative case. (II. 3. 41.) e. g. ನೃಣಾಂ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಃ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಃ; ಗವಾಂ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಒಹು ಶ್ರೇರಾ; and ಛಾತ್ರಾಣಾಂ ಮೃತ್ರಃ ವಟುಃ; as well as ನೃಪುಃ; ಗೋಮುಃ; and ಛಾತ್ರೇಮುಃ.

68. As exceptions to the above rules there are some peculiarities regarding the cases of certain classes of nouns as follows :—

A. Nouns denoting persons or things being the cause reason, purpose, or motive.

(1.) A noun which signifies whatever is connected with a thing as a cause is put in the instrumental case to make it governable by the word denoting that thing. (II. 3. 23; Sid. I. 274). e. g.

ದಂಡೇನ ಘಟಾ. "The pot is by a stick" (i. e. a stick is a generating cause of the pot which it should be noted is not an action).

(2.) And a noun which signifies whatever is connected with an action as a cause without being an instrument i. e. as a thing which being incapable of actual action produces it by other means is likewise put in the instrumental case to make it governable by the word denoting that action. (II. 3. 23). e. g. ಪುಣ್ಯೋನ ದೃಷ್ಟೋಃ
"He was seen by fortune".

(3.) But a noun denoting that which is the material cause of production (ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಃ) in relation to words from the root ಜನ್ and a noun denoting the source in relation to words from the root ಭೂ is put in the ablative case. (I. 4. 31) e. g. ಹಿಮವತಃ ಗಂಗಾ ಪ್ರಭವತಿ.
The Ganges takes its rise from the Himalayas '. ಪಾಪಾನಾಶ ಉದ್ಭವತಿ "Ruin results from sin".

(4.) And a noun denoting the purpose or motive of an action is put in either the instrumental or dative case. (II. 3. 23; Sid. I. 280). e. g. ಅಧ್ಯಯನೇನ ವಸತಿ. "He resides for education." ಮುಕ್ತಯೇ ಹರಿಂ ಭಜತಿ. "He worships Hari for salvation".

(5.) But when words denoting the action are from roots which have the sense of "to be fit, capable or designed", the noun signifying the result or fruit to accrue from the action is in the dative case. (Sid. I. 280) e. g. ಭಕ್ತಿಜ್ಞಾನಾಯ ಕಲ್ಪತೆ or ಸಂಪದ್ಯತೆ, or ಜಾಯತೆ. "Piety tends to knowledge." (Spiritual)

(6.) And a noun denoting that which is foreboded by a phenomenon is in the dative case to be governed by the word denoting the phenomenon. (Sid. I. 280). e. g. ವಾತಾಯ ಕಪಿಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್.
"The blue lightning is for (forebodes) a hurricane."

(7.) A primitive noun which expresses the state or condition of the action signified by the root from which it has been formed, is put in the dative case when it has the sense of an infinitive expressing the purpose of another word denoting an action by the

same agent (II. 3. 15, Sid. I. 281). *e. g.* ಯಾಗಾಯ ಯಾತಿ. "He goes to offer a sacrifice."

(8). And a noun governed by a word denoting an action is put in the dative case, when it is the object of an action that is implied as a concomitant of that action and ought to have been, if fully expressed, expressed in the form of an infinitive of purpose. (II. 3. 14) *e. g.* ಫಲೈಃ ಯಾತಿ "he goes for fruits". *i. e.* for gathering, bringing, eating, and so on.

(9). But a noun denoting that which is the thing sought for by an action "ಫಲಂ", if it is related to the object of that action either as a part (ಅವಯವ) is to the whole (ಅವಯವಿ), or as a thing in contact is to the thing with which it is in contact (ಸಂಯೋಗ), is put in the locative case. (Sid. I. 308. note 215). *e. g.* ಚರ್ಮಣಿ ದ್ವಿಪಿನಂ ಹನ್ತಿ. "They kill the tiger for the sake of the skin". ಸೀಮ್ನಿ ವೃಷ್ಣುಲಕಃ ಹತಃ. "The civet cat was killed for the sake of its scrotum". ದಂತಯೋರ್ಹನ್ತಿ ಕುಂಜರಂ. "They kill elephant for the sake of the tusks". ಕೇಶೇಷು ಚಮರೀಂ ಹನ್ತಿ. "They kill the Yak for the sake of the hair".

(10). And when the word ಹೇತು is used along with nouns:—

(a). if they are *sarvanāma* words, they are put either in the instrumental or genitive case (II. 3. 27);

(b). if they are not *sarvanāma* words they are put in the genitive case. (II. 3. 26);

(c). provided always that the word ಹೇತು itself should be put in the *same case* with them. *e. g.* ಕೇನ ಹೇತುನಾ or ಕಸ್ಯ ಹೇತೋರ್ವಸತಿ. "For what does he live". ಅನ್ನು ಸ್ಯ ಹೇತೋರ್ವಸತಿ. "He lives for the sake of food".

(11.) When the word ನಿಮಿತ್ತಂ, or a word similar to it in sense is used along with them—

6D.

- (a). if they are *sarvanāma* they may be put in all cases (Sid. I. 295.)
- (b). if they are not *sarvanāma* they may be put in all cases except the nominative and accusative ; (Sid. I. 295).
- (c). provided that the word ನಿಮಿತ್ತ and other words of the like import used with them should be put in the *same case* with them (Sid. I. 295). *e. g.* ಕಿನ್ನಿಮಿತ್ತಂ (nom : or acc :) or ಕೇನ ನಿಮಿತ್ತೇನ, or ಕಸ್ಮೈ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಾಯ, or ಕಸ್ಮಾನ್ನಿಮಿತ್ತಾತ್, or ಕಸ್ಯ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಸ್ಯ, or ಕಸ್ಮಿನ್ನಿಮಿತ್ತೇ ವಸತಿ. "For what does he live. So ಕಿಂಕಾರಣಂ or ಕಿಂಕಾರಣೇನ ಓC., ಕಿಂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಂ or ಕೇನ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನೇನ ಓC : but ಜ್ಞಾನೇನ ನಿಮಿತ್ತೇನ or ಜ್ಞಾನಾಯ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಾಯ ಓC., (not ಜ್ಞಾನಂ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಂ), ಕರಿ ಸ್ತೇವ್ಯಃ. "Hari is to be worshipped for spiritual knowledge".

(12.) And with a word from a root denoting a juridical obligation, a noun which is the cause of that obligation without being a causative agent of the action denoted by the root is put in the ablative case. (II. 3. 24). *e. g.* ಕತಾತ್ಪ್ರದ್ಧಃ. "He is bound by a hundred" (pieces of money) ಃ. *e.* to the amount of a hundred.

(13.) Generally a noun which is a non-feminine *guna* word, and which is the cause of an action is put in the ablative case optionally, (see below) to be governed by a word denoting that action (II. 3. 25 ; Sid. I. 292). *e. g.* ಮಮಸುದೈವಾತ್ or ಸುದೈವೇನ ಸೋತ್ರಾಗತಃ. "On account of my good fortune he has come here". ಸಲಾಲಾತ್ or ಲಾಲೈನ ಮಂಸಂ ಭಕ್ಷಯತಿ. "He eats flesh through greediness". But ಯುಕ್ತಾ ಪ್ರಮುಕ್ತಃ. "He was set free through a contrivance". We say *generally*, because in the sentence ನಾಸ್ತಿ ಘಟಾನುಪಲಬ್ಧಃ, the word ಅನುಪಲಬ್ಧಿ is put in the ablative case.

B. Nouns denoting time or distance or space between two places. (ಅಧ್ಯಯನ).

(1.) Nouns of the above description are put in the accusative case when in the connection with the time or space they signify there is involved through other words governing them the sense of continuity. (II. 3. 5). *e. g.* ಮಾಸಂ or ಕ್ರೋಶಂ ಅಧೀತೇ. "He studies for one month (uninterruptedly) or for (full) one *koss*"; ಮಾಸಂ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ. "Prosperous during the month" (uninterruptedly); ಸಂವತ್ಸರಂ ಪುಷ್ಪಾಃ, "flowers during the month" (continually); ಕ್ರೋಶಂ ಕುಟಿಲಾನದೀ, "the river winding for one *koss* (without any break); ಕ್ರೋಶಂ ಪರ್ವತಃ. "The hill throughout one (full) *koss*."

(2.) But the instrumental case is used with the nouns aforesaid when the word connected with them is a word denoting action and the sense implied is that of the attainment of the object intended by the action (ಅಪವರ್ಗಃ ಃ. *e.* ಫಲಸಾಪ್ತಿ). (II 3. 6) *e. g.* ಮಾಸೇನ ಕ್ರೋಶೈರಧೀತಃ. "It was perseveringly and effectually read by him the whole month and throughout the many *kosses*"; but ಮಾಸಂ ಕ್ರೋಶಂಚಾಧೀತಃ. "It was (in vain) read by him during the whole month and throughout the whole *koss*."

(3.) A word denoting time takes the locative case, while a word denoting distance takes either the nominative or locative when they govern words denoting the point of time or space from which a distance in time or space is measured, and which should be put in the ablative case (Sid. I. 288). *e. g.* ವನಾದ್ ಗಾಮಂ ಯೋಜನಂ or ಯೋಜನೇ. "The village is one *Yojana* (the distance of one *Yojana*) from the forest"; ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯಾ ಪೌರ್ಣಿಮಾಯಾಃ ಪಕ್ಷೇ. "New moon is one fortnight (at the interval of one fortnight) from full moon".

(4.) And a noun denoting time connected with asterisms without having reference to any particular division of time is put in the instrumental, or locative case, though it is related to

an action as a locality. (II. 3. 45.) e. g. ಮೂಲೆನ or ಮೂಲೆ ಆವಾಹ ಯೇದ್ದೇವೀಂ. "In the time of the asterism called *mūla*, the goddess should be called in (to receive offerings.)"

(5.) And a noun denoting time or space is put in the ablative or locative case, when the sense implied is that the time or space is the interval between one action and another action (II. 3. 7.) e. g. ಅದ್ಯ ಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾಯಂತ್ರೈಷಾತ್ or ತ್ರೈಷೋಕ್ತಾ. "Having dined to-day he will dine again after an interval of three days." ಇಹಸ್ತೋಯಂ ಕ್ರೋಶಾತ್ or ಕ್ರೋಶೇ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಂ ವಿದ್ಯತಿ. "Standing here, he will hit a mark at the distance of one *koss*".

(6.) A noun denoting time is optionally put in the genitive case to be governed by a word denoting an action, though the relation between the time and the action is locality, if, along with the noun, words formed by secondary affixes giving the sense of "times" are used. (II. 3. 64) e. g. ಪಂಚಕೃತ್ವಾಕ್ಷೈಃ or ಅಹ ನಿಭುಚ್ಛ್ರಮ. "He eats five times a day". ದ್ವಿರಸ್ತೋಃ or ಅಹನ್ಯದ್ಯಯನಂ. "Study twice a day".

C. Nouns being the common names of directions (ದಿಕ್) used in connection with time or space :—

Words which govern the nouns.	Cases in which the nouns are to be put.	Examples.
(1). Words formed by the secondary affixes ಆಚ್ and ಆಹಿ.	5th. (II. 3. 29)	ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಗ್ರಾವಣಾತ್, ಉತ್ತರಾಗ್ರಾವಣಾತ್, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಹಿ ಗ್ರಾವಣಾತ್, ಉತ್ತರಾಹಿ ಗ್ರಾವಣಾತ್.
(2). Words formed by the secondary affix ಎನದ್	2nd and 6th (II. 3. 31.)	ಗ್ರಾಮಂ or ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ ದಕ್ಷಿಣೇನ; ಗ್ರಾಮಂ or ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ ಉತ್ತರೇಣ.

Words which govern the nouns.	Cases in which the nouns are to be put.	Examples.
(3). Words formed by the secondary affix ಅತಸ್ or other affixes having the same meaning as ಅತಸ್.	6th (II. 3. 30 ; Sid. I. 296. note 174.)	ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ ದಕ್ಷಿಣತಃ or ಪುರಃ or ಪುರಸ್ತಾತ್ or ಉಪರಿ or ಉಪರಿಪ್ಪಾತ್ or ಪಕ್ಕಾತ್.
(4). Other words provided they do not signify parts.	5th (II. 3. 29 ; Sid. I. 288.)	ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್ಪೂರ್ವಃ. ಚೈತ್ರಾತ್ಪೂರ್ವಃ. ಪುಸ್ತಾಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್. ಪುಸ್ತಕೈಶ್ಚೈತ್ರಾತ್ ; but ಪೂರ್ವಂ ಕಾಯಸ್ಯ "the front part of the body".

69. There are some words which govern the cases of nouns differently from the rules already given as follows :—

A. Words which thus require only one case.

I. Particular Words.

(a). Words which thus require the *accusative* case.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(1). Words from ಯಜ್. "to sacrifice".	Recipient (Sid. I. 276)	ರುದ್ರಂ ಯಜತಿ. "He offers a sacrifice to Rudra".
(2). Words from the roots ಕೀ, ಸ್ಥಾ, and ಆನ when preceded by ಅಧಿ.	Locality (I. 4. 46).	ಅಧಿಕೀತಿ, ಅಧ್ಯಾಸ್ತೆ or ಅಧಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ವೈಕುಂಠಂ ಕರೀತಿ. "Hari sleeps, sits, or stands supreme in heaven".

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(3). Words from the root <i>ವಿಕ್</i> preceded by <i>ಅಭಿನಿ</i> (mostly)	Locality (I. 4 47).	ಅಭಿನಿವಿಕತೇನನ್ಮಾ ಸಂ. "He abides fixedly in the good path, but in ಪಾಲವೆ ಅಭಿನಿವಿಕತೆ, "In sin he dwells fixedly", ಪಾಲವೆ is not in the accusative (Sid. I. 261).
(4). Words from the root <i>ವನ್</i> preceded by <i>ಉಪ</i> , <i>ಅನು</i> , <i>ಅಧಿ</i> , or <i>ಅ</i> provided the sense of it is not "to fast".	Locality (I. 4. 48.)	ಉಪವಸತಿ, ಅನುವಸತಿ, ಅಧಿವಸತಿ, or ಅವಸತಿ ವೈಕುಂಠಂ ಕರಿಃ. "Hari dwells in the heaven". But in ವನೇ ಉಪವಸತಿ, "He feasts in the forest" ವನೇ is not in the accusative case.
(5). The words (1) <i>ಉಪರೈ</i> "Immediately above". (2) <i>ಅಧ್ಯಧಿ</i> "Immediately after", (3) <i>ಅಧೋಧಸ್</i> , "Just below" (4) <i>ಉಭಯತಃ</i> , (5) <i>ಅಭಿತಃ</i> , (6) <i>ನರ್ವತಃ</i> , (7) <i>ಪರಿತಃ</i> , (8) <i>ಸಮಯಾ</i> , (9) <i>ನಿಕವಾ</i> , (10) <i>ಹಾ</i> , (11) <i>ಪ್ರತಿ</i> , (12) <i>ಅನ್ತರಾ</i> , (13) <i>ಅನ್ತರೇಣ</i> , (14) <i>ಧಿಕ್</i> .	General relation. (Sid. I. 262; II. 3. 4).	ಉಪರೈಪರಿಲೋಕಂ. "Immediately above the world". ಅಧ್ಯಧಿಸುಖಂ. "Immediately after happiness". ಅಧೋಧೋಲೋಕಂ. "Just below the world". ಉಭಯತಃ or ಅಭಿತಃ ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ "On both sides of Krishna". ನರ್ವತಃ or ಪರಿತಃ ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ. "On all sides of Krishna". ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಸಮಯಾ or ನಿಕವಾ "near

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
<p>(6.) The particles called <i>Karmapravachaniyāh</i> except when the meaning is "more" (II. 3. 7) and <i>except</i> ಸು and ಅಪಿ, and <i>except</i> ಅಪ and ಅಜ್</p>	<p>General relation (II. 3. 8).</p>	<p>the village". ಹಾಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಭಕ್ತಂ "Alas for him who is not a worshipper of Krishna", ಬುಭುಕ್ಷಿತನ್ನಪ್ರತಿಭಾತಿ ಕಿಂ ಚಿತ್. "To a hungry person, nothing occurs (to his mind)". ಹರಿಮನ್ತರಾ or ಅನ್ತರೇಣ ಕಥಂಸುಖಲಭ್ಯೇತ. "How can happiness be obtained without Hari". ಅಂತರಾತ್ವಾಂ ವಾಂ ಹರಿಃ "Hari is between you and me". ಭವನ್ತಮನ್ತರೇಣಕೇ ದೃಗೋಸ್ಪ್ಯಾನುರಾಗಃ. "How is her love towards you"; ಧಿಕ್ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಭಕ್ತಂ. "Fie upon him who does not worship Krishna".</p> <p>ಜಪಮನು, ನದೀ ಮನು, ಅನು ಹರಿಂ, ಉಪಹರಿಂ, ವೃಕ್ಷೆ ಮ್ಪ್ರತಿ, ವೃಕ್ಷೆ ಮನು, ವೃಕ್ಷೆಂಪರಿ, ಹರಿಮಭಿ, ಕುತೋದಿ, ಕುತಃ ಪರಿ, ಅತಿ ದೇವಾನ್.</p>

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(II. 3. 10) and ಪರಿ in the sense of "off" (Sid. I. 291), and except those which mean "in the room of" or "in exchange for" (II. 3. 11) or "the lord" (II. 3, 9.)		

(b). Words which thus require the *instrumental* case :—

words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(7). Words from the root. ಯಜ್	object. (Sid. I. 276).	ಪಶುವಾ ಯಜತೇ " he sacrifices a cow".
(8). Words from the root, ದಾ (ದಾಣೆ) preceded by ಸಮ್ in the sense of "to give" with an unworthy motive or for an unworthy object.	Recipient (Kās on I. 3. 55).	ಸಾ ಶ್ಯ ಸಮ್ರಯಾಚ್ಛತಿ "he gives presents to (his female slave" (with whom he has unlawful intercourse).

(c). Words which thus require the *desire* case.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(9). Words from the root ಸ್ಪೃಹ್	"object".	ಪುಷ್ಪೇಭ್ಯಃ ಸ್ಪೃಹಯತೇ " he desires flowers".

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(10). Words from the root क्लृप्, कृ, स्मृ and कर् provided the sense implied in connection with the noun governed, involve the sense of persuading the person denoted by the noun.	General relation (I.4.34.)	ಗೊಪಿ ಸ್ಮರಾತ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಯ ಕ್ಲೃಪಿತೆ, ಕೃತೆ, ತಿಷ್ಠಿತೆ, OR ಕವತೆ.
(11). Words from the root ऋ "to owe", the noun governed denoting the person or thing to whom or to which the thing is owed.	General relation. (I.4.35.)	ರಾಮಾಯ ಧನಂ ಧಾರಯತಿ, "He owes money to Ráma". ಭಕ್ತಾಯ ಧಾರಯತಿ ಮೋಕ್ಷಂ ಹರಿಃ. "Hari owes salvation to the devotees".
(12). Words from the roots राध and अर्क्ष in the sense of "to find out good or bad luck" as a fortune-teller, provided the sense implied in connection with the noun governed is that he has asked the fortune-teller to divine his fortune.	General relation. (IX. 3. 9)	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಯ ರಾಧ್ಯತಿ or ಅರ್ಕ್ಷತಿ. "He (as a fortune-teller) deliberates for the sake of Krishna".

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(13). Words from the root ಕೃ preceded by ಪ್ರತಿ or ಆ in the sense of "to promise", the noun governed being the word signifying the person to whom the promise has been made.	General relation. (I. 4. 40.)	ವಿಷ್ಣುಯ ಗಾಂ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಯಣೋತಿ or ಆಕ್ಯಣೋತಿ "he promises the cow to the brahman".
(14). Words from the root ಸ್ಮಾ preceded by ಅನು or ಪ್ರತಿ in the sense of "to repeat", the noun to be put in the dative case being the person who had said that which was repeated.	General relation (I. 4. 41.)	ಹೋತ್ರೇ ಅನುಸ್ಮಾತಿ or ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಮಾತಿ. "He repeats after the Hotri" (i. e. he repeats in a sacrifice that which was said by the priest called Hotri).

(d). Words which thus require the *ablative* case.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(1) ಆರಾತ್, ಮುತೆ, ಪ್ರಭೃತಿ, ಅರಭೃತಿ, ಏಹಿಃ.	General relation (II. 3. 29. Sid. I. 290.)	ಆರಾದ್ವನಾತ್, ಮುತೇಕೃತ್ಯಾತ್, ಭವಾತ್ಪ್ರಭೃತಿ, ಭವಾದಾರಭೃತ್ಯ, ಗ್ರಾಮಾದ್ಭಿಃ.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(2). ಅಪ and ಅಜ್ when they are <i>Karmapravachaniya</i> and ಪರಿ when it is a <i>Karmapravachaniya</i> in the sense of "off".	General relation (Sid. I. 291. II.3. 10.)	ಅಪಹರಣಿ, ಪರಿಹರಣಿ, ಅಮುಕ್ತೇ, ಅನಕಲಾತ.
(3). The <i>Karmapravachaniyah</i> which have the sense of "in the room of" or of "in exchange for".	General relation (II. 3. 12.)	ಪ್ರದ್ಯುಮ್ನಃ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾತ್ ಪ್ರತಿ. "Pradyumna is in the room of Krishna"; ತಿಲೇಚ್ಛ್ಯಃ ಪ್ರತಿಯಚ್ಛತಿ ವಾ. ಸಾನ್. "He gives the black gram in exchange for rape seed"

(e). Words which thus require the *locative* case.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them	Examples
(1). ಇಚ್ಛಿತಿ, ಪೂರಿತಿ, ಉಪಾಸಾದಿತಿ, ನಿಗದಿತಿ, ಪರಿಗದಿತಿ, ಪರಿವಾದಿತಿ, ನಿಕಥಿತಿ, ನಿಖಾದಿತಿ, ನಿಪಾತಿತಿ, ಸಜ್ಜಿತಿ, ಪರಿಕಲಿತಿ, ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತಿ, ಪರಿರಕ್ಷಿತಿ, ಅರ್ಚಿತಿ, ಗಣಿತಿ, ಅವಕೇರ್ಷಿತಿ, ಆಯುಕ್ತಿ, ಗೃಹೀತಿ, ಅಮೂತಿ, ಕೃತಿ, ಅಧೀತಿ, ಅವ	"Object" not being time or distance to be travelled. (Sid. I. 676; Sid. I. 308. note 21).	ಅಧೀತಿ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣೇ. "He who reads Grammar", but ವಾಸಂ or ಕ್ರೋಕಂ ಅಧೀತಿ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣೇ. "He who reads Grammar for a month or throughout a full <i>Koss</i> ."

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
<p>ಧಾನಿ, ಅಸೇವಿತಿ, ಅ ವಧಾರಿತಿ, ಅವಕಲ್ಪಿ ತಿ, ನಿರಾಕೃತಿ, ಉಪ ಕೃತಿ, ಉಪಾಕೃತಿ, ಅ ನುಯುಕ್ತಿ, ಅನುಗಣಿ ತಿ, ಅನುಪರಿತಿ, ವ್ಯಾ ಕೃತಿ.</p>		
<p>(2) ಸಾಧು and ನಿವೃಣ when the sense implied with the noun is of "in the service of" and provided the word ಪ್ರತಿ, ಪರಿ, or ಅನು is not used along with the noun.</p>	<p>General relation (II. 3. 43).</p>	<p>ಮಾತೃಸಾಧುಃ or ನಿವೃಣಃ "He is excellent in (the service of) his mother"</p>
<p>(3) ಸಾಧು in other cases than the above ; also ಅಸಾಧು.</p>	<p>General relation (Sid. I.308).</p>	<p>ಮಾತೃ ಸಾಧುಃ ಮಾತುಲೇ ಅಸಾಧುಃ. "Good to his mother and bad to his uncle".</p>
<p>(4). Words called <i>Karmapravachanīyāḥ</i> when the sense in respect of the noun governed by them is "more than".</p>	<p>General relation.</p>	<p>ಉಪಪರಾರ್ಥೇ ಹರೇರ್ಗುಣಾಃ "The attributes of Hari are more than a hundred thousand billions".</p>
<p>(5). Words called <i>Karmapravachanīyā</i> when the sense in connection with the noun governed by it is "being as lord to" or "to have as lord".</p>	<p>General relation (II. 3. 9 Sid. I. 315.)</p>	<p>ಅಧಿಭುವಿರಾಮಃ "Rāma is lord in relation to the earth" ಅಧಿರಾಮೇ ಭೂಃ "The earth has Rām³ as lord".</p>

(f). Words which thus require the *genitive case*.

Words	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(1). ಪ್ರೇಷ್ಯ or ಬೂಸ್ರಿ, when used in making offerings to gods or goddesses, the noun governed denoting sacrificial food.	"Object" (II. 3. 61.)	ಅಗ್ನಯೇ ಛಾಗಸ್ಯ ಹವಿಮೋ ವಪಾಯಾಃ ಮೇದಾಃ ಪ್ರೇಷ್ಯ or ಅನುಬೂಸ್ರಿ.
(2) Words from ನಾಥ್ಯ when this root has the sense of "to solicit".	"Object" (II. 3. 55).	ಸರ್ಪಮಃ ನಾಥತೆ.
(3). Words from ದಿವ್ when it means "to deal or bargain" or "to play".	"Object" (II. 3. 58).	ಕತಸ್ಯ ದೀವ್ಯತೆ.

II. Classes of Words.

(a). Words which thus require the *dative case* :—

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(1). Words from roots which signify "to please" such as ರುಚ್.	"Object" (I. 4. 33)	ಹರಯೇ ರೋಚತೇ ಭಕ್ತಃ. "Devotion pleases Hari" ಮಹ್ಯಂಫಲಂ ರೋಚತೆ. "Fruit pleases me".
(2) Words from roots which signify "to get angry," "to hate," "to envy," "to calumniate," and not preceded by an <i>upasarga</i> , such as ಕ್ರೂಢ್, ದುಹ್, ಈರ್ಷ್, ಅಸೂಯ್.	"Object" (I. 4. 73—33.)	ದೇವದತ್ತಾಯ ಕ್ರೂಢ್ಯತಿ, ದ್ರಷ್ಟ್ಯತಿ, ಈರ್ಷತಿ, ಅಸೂಯತಿವಾ. "He gets angry with, hates, envies, or calumniates, Dévadatta": But ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಅಭಿಕ್ರೂಢ್ಯತಿ ಅಭಿ ದ್ರಷ್ಟ್ಯತಿವಾ. "He gets angry with or hates Dévadatta".

(b). Words which thus require the *ablative* case:—

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them	Examples.
(1). Words which have between them and the noun they govern such a connection in sense as would require the assumption that the latter is the object of a gerund formed by ಲ್ಯಪ್ that is understood.	General relation (Sid. I. 288)	ಪ್ರಾಸಾದಾತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷತೆ. "he sees from the temple" (i. e. having got on the tower of the temple). Here the word ಅರುಹ್ಯ may be considered as the word understood.
(2). Words meaning "other than" or "different from," such as ಅನ್ಯ, ಭಿನ್ನ, ಪರ, ಇತರ, ವಿಲಕ್ಷಣ.	General relation (II. 3. 29. Sid I. 288).	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾದನ್ಯಃ or ಭಿನ್ನಃ or ಪರಃ or ಇತರಃ or ವಿಲಕ್ಷಣಃ.

(B). Words which thus require *more than one* case.

I. Particular Words.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Cases require	Examples.
(1) ಜ್ಞಾ preceded by ಸಮ್.	"Object" (II. 3. 22.)	3rd and 4th.	ಪಿತೃಂ or ಪಿತರಂ ಸಂಜಾನೋತಿ. "He knows his father".
(2). Words from the root IV ಮನ್ provided the sense implied is of contempt and the nouns being factitive objects denote inanimate beings other than	"Object" (II. 3. 17)	2nd or 4th.	ತ್ವಣಾಯ or ತ್ವಣಂ ಮತ್ಪಾಸಕಲಂ ಜಸತ್. "having looked upon the whole world as a straw." ನ ತ್ವಾತ್ವಣಾಯ or ತ್ವಣಮನ್ಯೆ. "I do not consider thee as enve a straw"

Words:	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Cases Required	Examples.
ನೌ and ಅನ್ನಂ, or animals other than ಕಾಕ, ಕುಕ, and ಕೃಗಾಲ.			
(3) Words from ದಿವ	"Instrument" (I. 4. 43).	2nd or 3rd.	ಅಕ್ಷಾನ್ or ಅಕ್ಷ್ಯೇಣೀವೃತಿ "He plays at dice"
(4) Words from root ಕ್ರೀ preceded by ಪೃ.	"Instrument" (I 4. 44)	3rd and 4th.	ಕತಾಯ ಪರಿಕ್ರೀಣಾತಿ. "He hires by hundred" (pieces of money).
(5) ಪ್ರಥಕ್, ವಿನಾ, and ನಾನಾ.	"General relation". (II. 3. 32)	2nd, 3rd, and 5th.	ಪ್ರಥಕ್ or ವಿನಾ or ನಾನಾ ರಾಮಂ, or ರಾಮೇಣ, or ರಾಮಾತ್.
(6) ಸ್ಯಾಮಿ, ಈಶ್ವರ, ಅಧಿ ಪತಿ, ದಾಯಾದ, ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಭೂ, ಪ್ರಸೂತೃ.	General relation (II. 3. 39)	6th and 7th.	ಗವಾ or ಗೋಮುಸ್ಯಾಮಿ &c.
(7) ಕುಕಲ and ಆಯುಕ್ತ in the sense of "engaged".	General relation (II. 3. 40).	6th and 7th.	ಹರಿ ಪೂಜನೇ or ಹರಿ ಪೂಜ ನಸ್ಯ ಆಯುಕ್ತಃ ಕುಕಲೋ ವಾ. "Engaged or happy in the worship of Hari".
(8) ಪ್ರಸೀತ, ಉತ್ಸುಕ.	General relation (II. 3. 44.)	3rd and 7th.	ಪ್ರಸೀತಃ or ಉತ್ಸುಕಃ ಹರಿ ಣಾ or ಹರೌ.
(9) ಅಧಿಕ.	General relation Sid I. 314.	5th and 7th.	ಲೋಕೇ or ಲೋಕಾದಧಿ ಕೋ ಹರಿಃ "Hari is great in the world".
(10) Words from ದ ಯ್ and ಈಕ್.	"Object" (II. 3. 52).	2nd and 6th	ಸರ್ವಿಮಃ or ಸರ್ವಿದಯತೆ. ಸರ್ವಿಮಃ or ಸರ್ವಿರೀವ್ಯೆ.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Cases required.	Examples.
(11) Words from ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ when this root has the sense of "to alter".	"Object" (II. 3. 53).	2nd and 6th.	ವಿಧೋದಕಸ್ಯ or ವಿಧೋದಕಮುಪಸ್ಕರುತೇ.
(12) Words from the roots ಪಣ or ಪಣ or from ಕೃ preceded by ವಿ+ಅವ (ವ್ಯವ), these roots signifying "to deal or bargain" or "to game".	"Object" (II. 3. 75).		ಕತಸ್ಯ or ಕತಂ ವ್ಯವಕರತಿ or ಪಣತೆ.
(13) Words from ದಿವ when it means "to deal or bargain" or "to play" if preceded by <i>upasargáh.</i>	"Object" (II. 3. 59).	2nd and 6th.	ಕತಸ್ಯ or ಕತಂಪ್ರತಿ ದೀವ್ಯತಿ.
(14) Words from (1) ಜಸು, (2) ಹೃ preceded by either ನಿ or ಪ್ರ or ಪ್ರ+ನಿ or ನಿ+ಪ್ರ, (3) ನಟ (4) ಕ್ರಾಢ, and (5) ಪಿನ್.	"Object" (II. 3. 59).	2nd and 6th.	ಬೋರಸ್ಯ or ಬೋರಮುಜ್ಜಾಸಯತಿ or ನಿಹಂತಿ or ಪ್ರಹಂತಿ or ಪ್ರಣಿಹಂತಿ or ನಿಪ್ರಹಂತಿ or ನಾಟಯತಿ or ಕ್ರಾಢಯತಿ or ಪಿನಿಪ್ಪಿ.
(15) Words from ಜ್ಞಾ when the root has not the sense of "to know".	(Instrument II. 3. 51).	3rd and 6th.	ಸೂಮಿ or ಸೂಮಾಜಾನಾತಿ but ಸ್ವರೇಣ ಪುತ್ರಜಾನಾತಿ.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Cases Required.	Examples.
(16) Words from roots signifying motion, if actual motion is intended and the nouns denoting the objects denote not a way.	"Object": (II. 3. 12; Sid L. 283)	2nd or 4th.	ಗ್ರಾಮಂ or ಗ್ರಾಮಾಯ ಗಚ್ಛತಿ. "He goes to the village" but ಮನಸಾ ಹರಿಂ ವ್ರಜತಿ. "He mentally goes to Hari". So ಪಂಥಾನಂ ಗಚ್ಛತಿ.
(17) Words denoting distance or nearness.	General relation (II. 3. 34).	5th or 6th.	ದೂರಂ or ನಿಕಟಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ or ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್. ವಿಪ್ರಕೃಷ್ಣಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್ or ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ. ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್ or ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ.
(18) Words having the sense of (1) ಆಯುಷ್ಯ, (2) ವೃದ್ಧಿ, (3) ಮದ್ರ, (4) ಕುಶಲ, (5) ಸುಖ, (6) ಅರ್ಥ, and (7) ಹಿತ. such as ಬೆರಂಜೀವಿತಂ, ನಿರಾಮಯಂ, ಕಮಃ, ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಂ, ಪಥ್ಯಂ, and so forth, when the sense conveyed in connection with them is that of a blessing, the person or thing referred to as the recipient of the blessing being expressed by the noun governed by them.	General relation (II. 3. 73.)	4th or 6th.	ಆಯುಷ್ಯಂ or ಬೆರಂಜೀವಿತಂ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಯ or ಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ಯ ಭೂಯಾತ್. "May happiness attend Krishna".

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Cases required.	Examples.
(19) Words having the sense of "equal to" except the words ತುಲಾ and ಉಪಮಾ.	General relation (II. 3. 72.)	3rd or 6th.	ತುಲ್ಯಾ or ಸದೃಶ್ಯಾ or ಸಮಾ or ಸಂಕಾಶ್ಯಾ ಕೃಷ್ಣೇನ or ಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ಯ, but ಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ಯತುಲಾ or ಉಪಮಾ.
(20) Words having the sense of "to remember."	"Object" (II. 3. 52.)	2nd or 6th.	ವಾತುಃ or ಮಾತಾರಂಸ್ಮರತಿ or ಅಧ್ಯೇತಿ.
(21) Words from roots having the sense of "to afflict" except (1) ಜ್ವರ್ and (2) ತಪ್ preceded by ಸಂ, provided the agent of the action denoted by the words is denoted by a word denoting the state or condition of the particular roots from which they have been formed.	"Object" (II. 3. 54.)	2nd or 6th.	ರೋಗಸ್ಯ ಚೌರಸ್ಯ or ಚೌರಂ ರುಜತಿ; ಚೌರಸ್ಯ or ಚೌರಂ ಅಮಯತಿ ಅಮಯಾ; but ಚೌರಂ ಜ್ವರಯತಿ ಜ್ವರಾಃ or ಸಂತಾಪಯತಿ ತಾಪಾಃ.

70. There are some nouns which when governed by words may be in more cases than one, as follows:—

I. Particular Nouns.

Nouns.	Relation between the nouns and the words by which they are governed.	Cases.	Examples.
ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಕೆ, ಅಲ್ಪ, ಕೃಚ್ಚ and ಕತಿವಯ, when not used as adverbs or as nouns qualifying such other	General relation (II. 3. 33; Sid. I 294.)	3rd and 5th.	ಅಲ್ಪೇನ, ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಕೇನ, ಅಲ್ಪಾತ್, or ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಕಾನ್ಮುಕ್ತಾಃ, "He was released with

Nouns.	Relation between the Nouns and the words by which they are governed	Case.	Examples.
nouns as denote substances (ದ್ರವ್ಯ).			a little" (effort). ಕೃಚ್ಛೇಣ or ಕೃಚ್ಛಾನ್ಮುಕ್ತಃ. "He was released with great pains". ಕತಿವಯೇನ or ಕತಿವಯಾನ್ಮುಕ್ತಃ. "He was released by a few" (endeavours).

II. Classes of Nouns.

Nouns having the sense of "distance" or "nearness" and used in the abstract (ಪ್ರಾತಿಪದಿಕಾರ್ಥವೂ ಮೂತ್ರೇ) without qualifying other nouns. (ಅಸತ್ವವಚನಸ್ಯ.)	General relation (II. 3. 35. 36.)	2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 7th.	ಸನ್ತಿದೂರಂ ದೂರೇಣ ದೂರಾತ್ or ದೂರೇ or ಅನ್ತಿಕಂ ಅನ್ತಿಕೇನ ಅನ್ತಿಕಾತ್ or ಅನ್ತಿಕೇ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ. "They are far from or near to the village"; but ದೂರಃ or ಅನ್ತಿಕೇ ವನ್ಮಾಃ "a distant or near road. ದೂರಾಯ or ಅನ್ತಿಕಾಯಪಥೆ. "To a distant or near road", and so on. (Here the cases of the nouns are regulated by those of the nouns qualified by them.)
--	-----------------------------------	-------------------------	--

The Locative and Genitive Absolute.

71. When an action indicates the time of another action by being either simultaneous with it (ಸ್ವಾಧಾರಕಾಲೇನ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದನಂ) or immediately subsequent to it, (ಸ್ವಾಧಾರಕಾಲಾ ವ್ಯವಹಿತೋತ್ತರ ಕಾಲೇನ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದನಂ), or immediately antecedent to it, (ಸ್ವಾಧಾರಕಾಲಾ

ವ್ಯಮಿತ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾಲೀನ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದನಂ), the noun expressing the person or thing to whom or to which the first action is related as the agent or object is put in the locative case as well as the word denoting the action, in agreement with the word denoting the second action. (II. 3. 37; Sid. I. 309 Note 216) e. g. ಗೋಮು ದುಷ್ಯವಾನಾಸು ಆಗಚ್ಛತಿ. "The cows being getting milked (as the cows are being milked), he comes". Here the action of coming is simultaneous with the action of getting milked. ಗೋಮು ಧೋಕ್ಷ್ಯವಾಣಾಸು ಆಗಚ್ಛತಿ. "The cows being about to get milked, he comes." Here the action of coming is immediately antecedent to the action of getting milked". ಗೋಮು ದುಗ್ಧಾಸು ಆಗಚ್ಛತಿ. "The cows having been milked, he comes". Here the action of coming is immediately subsequent to the action of getting milked.

72. And when an action is related to another action by contrast as an action proper to fit persons or things is to the action proper to unfit persons or things, or as an action improper to fit persons or things is to an action improper to unfit persons or things, the words denoting the persons or things related to one action as an agent or object are put in the *locative* case in agreement with the word denoting the other action. (Sid. I. 310) e. g. ಸತ್ಸು ತರತ್ಸು ಅಸಂತ ಅಸತೆ. "Good people crossing over, the bad people remain". ಅಸತ್ಸು ತಿಷ್ಠತ್ಸು ಸಂತಸ್ತರಂತಿ. "Bad people sitting quiet, the good people cross over". ಸತ್ಸು ತಿಷ್ಠತ್ಸು ಅಸಂತಸ್ತರಂತಿ. "Good people sitting quiet, the bad people cross over." ಅಸತ್ಸುತರತ್ಸು ಸಂತಸ್ತಿಷ್ಠಂತಿ. "Bad people crossing over, the good people sit quiet."

73. And when an action is so related to another action that the sense in respect of the latter is that it has taken place in spite of the former action, the word denoting the agent or the object of the former action as well as the word denoting the action itself is put either in the genitive or locative case. (II. 3. 38) e. g.

ರುದತಃ ಪುತ್ರಸ್ಯ or ರುದತಿ ಪುತ್ರೇ ಪ್ರಾವ್ರಾಜೀತ್. "The son crying, (notwithstanding that the son was crying), he became a recluse." ನನ್ನಾಃ ಪಶವ ಇವಹತಾಃ ಪಶ್ಯೇತೋರಾಕ್ಷಸಸ್ಯ. "The Nandas were killed like beasts, the Râkshasa looking on."

Chapter II.

The Tenses of Verbs.

1. The present tense is used to express present time. (III. 2. 123) ಪಚತಿ "He cooks "

2. The general sense conveyed by the imperfect, perfect, and aorist is that of past time. (ಭೂತ) But while in the imperfect and the perfect the past time implied is not of the current day (ಅನದ್ಯತನ), it is indefinite in the aorist, and must of course be some past time of the current day if we wish to preserve the distinction between it and the other tenses of the past time. And though the past time is the same in the imperfect and the perfect there is this distinction between these tenses viz. that the imperfect expresses an action that has been witnessed by the speaker or writer, (ಅಪರೋಕ್ಷ) while the perfect expresses it as not having been perceived by the speaker or writer. (III. 2. 110, 111, 115). And while the aorist should, even when the time is not of the current day be used if the additional sense implied is that of continuousness or of recentness of the action, (III. 3. 135) the perfect should be used always to denote past time simply whether of the current day or otherwise and whether the action has been witnessed personally or not, if the sense is total denial (ಅತ್ಯಂತಾಪ ಪ್ನವ) of the action (Sid II. 281. note 5) e. g. ತಮಕರೋತ್ "(I saw that) he did it (not recently)." ತಂಚಿಕಾರ. "(I have heard that) he did it (not recently)". ಅಕಾರ್ಷೀತ್ "He did it (recently)." And ಯಾ ವಜೀವ ಮನ್ನನುದಾತ್. He gave food throughout his life "

ಯೋಯಂ ಚಾರ್ಣವಾಸ್ಯತಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಾತಸ್ಯಾಂಸೋಮೇನಾಯಪ್ಪ. "On the last full moon day, he performed the Soma sacrifice". Question ಕಲಿಂಗೇಷ್ವವಾತ್ಸೀ. "You lived in the Kalinga country." Answer. ನಾಹಂ ಕಲಿಂಗಾನ್ ಜಗಾಮ. "I did not (do even so much as to) go to the Kalinga country." But, Question. ಕಲಿಂಗೇಷ್ವಗಾಃ. "You did not go to Kalinga." Answer, ನಕಲಿಂಗೇಷ್ವಸಚ್ಛಂ "I did not go to Kalinga". (Here there is only a denial, but not such a total denial as is implied in denying that which is a necessary preliminary to the action imputed.)

3. It is evident that the imperfect should not be used in the first person, i. e. when the agent of the action is the speaker or writer himself; for it is impossible that the action should not have been witnessed by him. But if by reason of some distracted, unconscious, or absent state of mind, it is possible for the agent to speak of the action as one of which he was not a conscious witness the imperfect may be used even in the first person (Sid. I. 281), ಸುಪ್ತೋಽಹಂ ಕಿಲಿವಿಲಾಪ, "Indeed *I prated while asleep*". ಒಹಂ ಜಸದ ಪುರಸ್ತಾ ತ್ತಸ್ಯ ಮತ್ತಾಕಿಲಾಹಂ, "Being frenzied, forsooth I prated much before him".

4. Both the first future and second future express future time, but while in the first future the sense is that the time is not of the current day, the second future conveys simply the idea of futurity (III. 3. 13, 15.) e. g. ಕರಿಷ್ಯತಿ "he will do it" but ಕ್ವೀಕರ್ತಾ "he will do it to-morrow".

5. The second future should however be used even when the time is not of the current day,

- (a.) when continuousness or immediate futurity of the action is implied (III. 3. 135). e. 'g. ಯಾವಜ್ಜೀವ ಮನ್ನಂಜಾಸ್ಯತಿ. "He will give food throughout his life". ಯೋಯಂ ಅವಾಪಾಸ್ಯಾ ಗಾಮಿನೀತಸ್ಯಾಂ ಸೋಮೇನ ಯಕ್ಷ್ಯತೀ. "On the next new moon day, he will perform the Soma sacrifice".

(b). When the word ಅವರ in the sense of "west" or "posterior" is used together with a word signifying that which is a limit in regard to that word provided that this word does not give the sense of "day" or "night" (III. 3. 136, 137). e. g. "ಯೋಯಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನಂ ನೈವ್ಯ ಆಪಾಟಲಿ ಪುತ್ರಾತ್ಮಸ್ಯ ಯದವರಂ ಕೋಶಾಂಬ್ಯಾಸ್ತತ್ರೋದನಂ ಭೋಕ್ತವ್ಯಮಪಿ". On the west road from the city of Kosambi to (the city of) Pataliputra, we will dine. ಯೋಯಂ ವತ್ಸರ ಆಗಾಮಿತಸ್ಯ ಯದವರಮಾಗ್ರ ಹಾಯಣ್ಯಾಸ್ತತ್ರಯುಕ್ತಾಃ ಅಧ್ಯೇಷ್ಯಾಮಪಿ. "In (the month of) Chaitra the year after next we shall read together," but, ಯೋಯಂ ಮಾಸ ಆಗಾಮಿ ತಸ್ಯಯೋವರಃ ಪಂಚ ದಶರಾತ್ರಃ ತತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯೇತಾಸ್ಮತೇ (first futuro). "In the fortnight after the next month we shall read."

(c). Optionally when the word ಪರ is used under the same circumstances as above (III. 3. 138). ಯೋಯಂ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಆಗಾಮಿ ತಸ್ಯಯತ್ಪರ ಮಾಗ್ರಹಾ ಯಣ್ಯಾಸ್ತತ್ರಾಧ್ಯೇಷ್ಯಾಮಪಿ or ಅಧ್ಯೇತಾಸ್ಮತೇ. "We will read in the month of Chaitra, the year after next. "

6. The imperative and optative give in connection with the verb the sense of (1) commanding or directing (ವಿಧಿ) (2) requesting or inviting. (ಸಿಮನ್ತ್ರಣಂ). (3) suggesting (ಆಮನ್ತ್ರಣಂ. ಕಾಮಚಾರಾನುಜ್ಞಾ) (4) expressing a wish for, by way of showing regard, (ಅಭೀಷ್ಟಂ) (5) enquiring (ಸಂಪ್ರಶ್ನಂ) and (6) entreating (ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ). (III. 3. 161, 62). ಕಟಂಕುರ್ಯಾತ್ "make the mat" ಕೃಣಾತಮಾಣವಕೆ "Listen you boy" ಇಹಭವಾನ್ಘಂಜೀತೆ or ಭುಜ್ಜ್ಯಾತ್ "Please take food here" ಅಮಾತ್ರ ಭವಾನಾಸೀತೆ or ಆಸ್ತಾಂ "Your honor, may sit here" ಅಧೀಶ್ಚಾ ಮೋ ಭವಂತಂಮಾಣವಕೆ ಭವಾನಧ್ಯಾಪಯೀತೆ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯತು. "We wish that your honor may teach the boy" ಕಿಂವ್ಯಾಕರಣಮಧಿಯಿಯೆ or ಅಧ್ಯಯೈ "What, do you study grammar" ಭವತಮೆಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ

ಮಧಿಯಾಯ or ಅಧ್ಯಯೈ "My entreaty is that you should study grammar".

7. But though the sense is that of commanding or suggesting, not the optative but the imperative only should be used if in addition to that sense it is intended to convey the sense that the time proper for the action (ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಕಾಲ) is come, provided words having the sense of "after an Indian hour" (ಉರ್ಧಮೌಕೂರ್ತಿಕೆ) and the word ಸ್ಯ are not used along with the verb. (III. 3. 163 to 165, Sid II. 292.) e. g. ಭವಾನ್ ಯಜತಾಂ. "Let your honor perform the sacrifice" (for the proper time is come). ಉರ್ಧಂ ಮು ಕೂರ್ತಾತ್ ಭವಾನ್ ಯಜತಾಂ ಸ್ಯ "Let your honor perform the sacrifice after an Indian hour, (for then is the proper time). But ಉಪರಿ ಮೂಕೂರ್ತಸ್ಯ ಭವಾನ್ ಯಜತಾಂ or ಯಜೋತು.

8. And even when the sense is that of expressing a wish by way of shewing respect, if the word ಸ್ಯ is used along with the verb, only the imperative not the optative should be used (III. 3.166.) e. g. ಭವಾನ್ ಸ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯ. "May your honor teach."

9. Again both the optative and the imperative may be used when words having the sense of "hope" are employed along with the verb, provided the hope is of the speaker or writer and the action denoted by the verb is of another. But in the above case, if the hope and the other action are of the same person, then only the optative should be used. (III. 3, 157, 159) e. g. ಇಚ್ಛಾಮಿ or ಕಾಮಯೇ or ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಯೇ ಭುಂಜೀತ or ಭುಂಜ್ಯಾತ್ ಭವಾನ್ "I hope your honor will dine;" but ಭುಂಜೀಯೇತ್ ಭುಂಜೀತ "He hopes to dine".

10. And the optative is used even when no words having the sense of "hope" are used along with the verb, provided the word ಕಚ್ಛಿತ್ which indirectly conveys the sense of hope is not used along with the verb (III. 3. 353.) e. g. ಭುಂಜೀತ ಭವಾನ್. "(I hope) your honor will eat," but ಕಚ್ಛಿ ಜೀವತಿ ("I hope) he lives" ಕಚ್ಛಿ ದ್ಭರ್ತಾಂ ಸ್ಮರಣಿ. "(I hope) you remember your master"

11. And the optative is used when expectation of a person or thing being able or competent (ಅಲಂ) to do or suffer the action denoted by the verbs is implied or expressed by any other word used along with them than ಅಲಂ (III. 3. 154.155). e. g. ಅಪಿಗಿರಿಂ ಶಿರಸಾಭಿದ್ಯಾತ್. "(I expect) he will break even the hill with his head" ಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ, or ಅವಕಲ್ಪಯಾಮಿ ಗಿರಿಮಪಿ ಶಿರಸಾಭಿದ್ಯಾತ್. "I expect he will break even the hill with his head" ಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ ಯದಭುಂಜೀತ ದ್ರೋಣಸಾಕಂ ಭವಾನ್. "I expect you will eat away even a *Drona* of cooked food".

12. And when the words ಕಾಲ or ಸಮಯ or ವೇಳಾ together with the word ಯನ್ are used along with the verb the optative is used (III. 3. 163). e. g. ಕಾಲಃ or ಸಮಯಃ or ವೇಳಾಯದ್ಭುಂಜೀತ ಭವಾನ್. "It is time that your honor should eat".

13. And when "fitness" or "ability" is indicated in connection with the action denoted by the verb, the optative is used. (III. 3. 169. 172). e. g. ತ್ವಮಿದಂ ಸತ್ಕೃತ್ಯಂ ಕುರ್ಯಾಃ. "You are fit to do this good". ತ್ವಮಿದಂ ಭಾರಂವಹೇಃ. "You are able to bear this burden".

14. When the words ಉತ and ಅಪಿ in the sense of "certainly" are used along with the verb, the optative should be used. (III. 3. 152) e. g. ಉತ or ಅಪಿಹನ್ಯಾದಘಂಕರಿಃ. "Hari certainly kills sin".

15. And when a future condition is expressed by one verb and the consequence by another verb, both verbs are put in the optative. (III. 3. 156). e. g. ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ ನಮಸ್ತೇ ಲ್ಲೇತ್ ಸುಖಿಯಯಾತ್. "If he worships Krishna, he will attain happiness".

16. The conditional is used whenever the optative is to be used under the above rules if the sense is that the action denoted by the verb did not happen, if past time is understood, and would not happen, if future time is understood. (III. 3. 139. 140)
66.

೬. ೨. ತಸ್ಯ ಅಜ್ಞಾತ್ವಮಕಟಮಕರಿಷ್ಯಃ. "His order (was or will be in vain) that you should make a mat." ಮಮ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಮಧಿಯಿಷ್ಯತ್. "My outreaty (was or will be in vain) that he should study grammar." ಸಂಭಾವಯಂ ಯದ ಭುಂಜಮ್ಯತ ದೋಷಪಾಕಂ ಭವಾನ್. "I expected (in vain) you would eat up a *Drona* of cooked food." ಕಾಲಃ ಯದಭುಂಜಿಷ್ಯತ ಭವಾನ್. "It was or will be time that you should eat" (but you failed or you will fail to eat-ತ್ವಮಿದಂ ಸತ್ತ್ವತ್ಯಮಕರಿಷ್ಯಃ. "You (were or will be) fit to do this good" (but you failed or will fail to do so). ತ್ವಮಿದಂ ಭಾರಮನುಷ್ಯಃ. "You (were or will be) able to bear this burden" (but you failed or will fail to bear it). ಉತ or ಅಪ್ಯಕರಿಷ್ಯತ್ ದೇವದತ್ತಃ. "Devadatta certainly should have done it or should do it" (but he failed or will fail to do it). ಕೃಷ್ಣಮನಮಿಷ್ಯಶ್ಚೇತ್ ಸುಖಮಯಾಪಿಸ್ಯಃ. "If you had worshiped or should worship Krishna, you would have attained or would attain happiness" (but as you did not worship you did not attain happiness or as you will not worship you will not attain happiness.) ಸುವೃಷ್ಟಿಶ್ಚೇದಭವಿಷ್ಯದ್ಧುರ್ಭಿಕ್ಷಂ ನಾಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್. "If there had been good rain (which there was not) there would have been no famine (which there was)" ಯದಿಸುರಭಿಮವಾಪ್ಸ ಸ್ತನ್ಮುಖೋ ಚ್ಛ್ವಾಸಗಂಧಂ ತವತರಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ಪ್ರೇಡರೀಕೇ ಕಿಮಸ್ಮಿನ್. "If you had obtained the fragrant smell of her breath, would you have had any liking for this lotus?" (but you clearly have not obtained it and hence your liking for the lotus).

17. The benedictive, when used in the first person, expresses the wish of the speaker or writer, and when used in other persons, a blessing in connection with the action, the sense affecting sometimes the agent of the action as the object of the blessing and sometimes as the source according to the context.

೬. ೨. ಕೃತಾರ್ಥಾಭೂಯಾಸಂ. "May I become successful." ವೀರಪ್ರಸವಾ ಭೂಯಾಃ. "May you give birth to a warrior". ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಭೂಯಾತ್. "May he be happy." ವಿಧೇಯಸುದೇವಾಃ ಪರಮ ರಮಣೀಯಾಂ ಪರಿಣತಿಂ. "May the gods make the end very pleasant".

18. But sometimes the benedictive, is also used to express an imprecation. e. g. ಅಜೀವನಿಸ್ತೇ ಭೂಯಾತ್. "May there be loss of life to thee".

19. It is to be observed however, that when primitive words are joined with verbs so as to qualify them, the time of the verbs being mainly the time that controls the sentence, any time denoted by the primitive affixes by which the former words have been formed will be subordinate to and regulated by, but need not be corresponding to, the time of the verbs, so far as the form of those words is concerned. (III. 4. 1). e. g. ತತ್ರವಸನ್ ದರ್ಶ. "Living there, he saw". Here though the time of the action of living denoted by ವಸನ್ is present, this action is present only in relation to the action of seeing, and though because the latter action is past the former action also is past with reference to the speaker or writer, this circumstance does not affect the form of ವಸನ್ which therefore may remain as it is. So in ಸೋಮಯಾಜೀ ಅಸ್ಯ ಪುತ್ರೋ ಭವಿತಾ, "His son will become a performer of the Soma sacrifice", ಸೋಮಯಾಜೀ will not change its form though the time expressed by its form is only present time and the time of ಭವಿತಾ is future.

20. There are some cases in which, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the above rules, certain tenses are to be used absolutely or optionally in preference to others.

21. We may in this connection first notice a peculiar use of the imperative in cases in which the sense of frequency or intensity is understood in connection with the action, this sense not being included in that of the verb as it may be in the case of a verb from frequentative roots.

22. The rules on this subject are as follows :—

- (1). Use the imperative (III. 4. 2).
- (2). Consider the personal affixes of the imperative to

have been replaced by the personal affixes of the second person singular of the same tense but only optionally when the personal affixes concerned are ತ and ಧ್ವಂ (II; 4. 2).

- (3.) Double the verbs so formed. (Sid. I. 738).
- (4.) Use the word ಇತಿ or ಇತ್ಯೇವ after the doubled verbs.
- (5.) Use, after the verbs so doubled, a verb from the same root from which the verb so doubled has been formed, this third verb being in its proper tense, number, and person, according to the time, number, and person of the agent of the action. (III. 4. 4. Sid. II. 295). *e. g.* ಯಾಹು ಯಾಹೀತಿ ಯಾತಿ. "He goes frequently or much." So instead of ಯಾತಿ, we should use ಯಾತೇತಿ, ಯಾನ್ತಿ, ಯಾಸಿ, ಯಾಥೇತಿ, ಯಾಥ, ಅಯಾಸೀತ್, ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ &c. according to circumstances. So, ಲಾನಿಹಿ ಲಾನಿಹೀತಿ ಲಾನಾತಿ &c. But ಯಾತ ಯಾತೇತಿ or ಯಾಹು ಯಾಹೀತಿ ಯಾಥ; ಲಾನೀತ ಲಾನೀತೇತಿ or ಉನೀಹಿ ಲಾನೀಹೀತಿ ಲಾನೀಥ. And ಅಧೀಷ್ಟು ಅಧೀಷ್ಟೇತಿ ಅಧೀತೆ or ಅಧೀಯಾತೆ or ಅಧೀಯತೆ or ಅಧೀಮೆ or ಅಧೀಯಾಥೆ or ಅಧೀವತೆ &c. But ಅಧೀಧ್ವಂ ಅಧೀಧ್ವಮಿತಿ or ಅಧೀಷ್ಟು ಅಧೀಷ್ಟೇತಿ ಅಧೀಧ್ವೆ.

23. And when there are many actions spoken of together the imperative is optionally used in the same manner as above with this exception however that no doubling of the verbs denoting those actions takes place. (III. 4. 3. Sid. II. 296) and that the verb that is made to follow the verb should be such as has the sense common to all those verbs (III. 4. 5) when the verbs are different in their form. *e. g.* ಸಕೃತ್ಪ್ರವಚನಂ or ಪಿಬತಿ, ಧಾನಾಃ ಖಾದೆ or ಖಾದಂತೀತ್ಯಭ್ಯವಹರತಿ; ಅನ್ಮಂಭು ಬ್ರೂಷ್ಯಂತಿ or ಭುಜ್ಯಂತೀದಾಧಿಕಮಾಸ್ವಾದಯಸ್ವ or ಅಸ್ವಾದಯಂತೀತ್ಯಭ್ಯವಹರತಿ. But ಸಕೃತ್ಪ್ರವಚತೆ or ಪಿಬ or ಪಿಬಥ, ಧಾನಾಃ

ಖಾದತ or ಖಾದ or ಖಾದಧೇತ್ಯಚ್ಚವಕರಥ; ಅನ್ನಂಭುಜಗ್ಧ್ಯಂ or ಭುಜ್ಯಮಿ or ಭುಜ್ಯೆ, ದಾಧಿಕಮಾಸ್ಯಾದಯಧ್ಯಂ or ಅಸ್ಯಾನಯಸ್ಯ or ಅಸ್ಯಾದಯಧ್ಯೇತ್ಯ ಧ್ಯ ವಕರಥ್ಯೆ. ಸಿಂಭ್ರಾಪ್ತ್ಯ ಮಹ or ಅಹತಿ, ಮಠಮಹ or ಅಹತಿ, ಖದೂರ ಮಹ or ಅಹತಿ, ಸ್ಥಾ ಲ್ಯಪಿಧಾನಮಹ or ಅಹತೀತ್ಯೇವಾಯ ಮಹತಿ &c. ಛಂದೋಧೀಷ್ಯ or ಅಧೀತೆ, ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಮಧೀಷ್ಯ or ಅಧೀತೆ, ನಿರುಕ್ತಮಧೀಷ್ಯ or ಅಧೀತೇತ್ಯ ಯಮಧೀತೆ. In the two last examples, ಅಹತಿ and ಅಧೀತೆ are used as they are not differnt in form.

24. Observe that in the case of verbs from F. P. roots, when we consider them as denoting intensity, we may use the imperative as abovesaid in connection with them also in order to denote frequency and that likewise, when we consider them only as denoting frequency, we may, by using the imperative in regard to them, make them take the sense of intensity. (Sid I. 738).

25. The other cases to be noticed are as follows :—

- (i). *When the sense of censure in connection with the action is understood use*
 - (a). the present tense whatever be the time of the action in preference to the tense required by the time if the word ಅಪಿ or ಜಾತು is used along with the verb. (III. 8. 142). e. g. ಅಪಿ or ಜಾತು ಜಾಯಾಂತ್ಯಜಸಿ. "Fie you abandon (or abandoned or will abandon) your wife".
 - (b). the present or optative whatever be the time of the action alternatively with the tense required by the time if the word ಕಥಂ is used along with the verb. (III, 8. 143). e. g. ಕಥಂ ಧರ್ಮಂತ್ಯಜೇ or ತ್ಯಜಸಿ, or ಕಥಂ ಧರ್ಮಂ ತ್ಯಜಸಿ or ಅತ್ಯಜಾ or ತ್ಯಜಿಷ್ಯಸಿ or ತ್ಯಜಿತಾಸಿ. &c., as the case may be. "Why do you (or did you or will you) give up duty fie".
 - (c) the present or optative or the conditional under the same circumstances as above if past

time as well as the non-completion of the action is understood. (III. 3. 141, 143). *e. g.* ಕಥಂಧರ್ಮಂ ತ್ಯೇಜಿ or ತ್ಯೇಜಸಿ or ಅತ್ಯೇಜಿಷ್ಯತಿ. "Why did you (attempt to) give up your duty"

- (d) the conditional under the same circumstances as above, if future time as well as the non-completion of the action is understood. (III. 3. 139 143). *e. g.* ಕಥಂಧರ್ಮಂ ಅತ್ಯೇಜಿಷ್ಯತಿ. "Why will you (attempt to) give up your duty".
- (e) the optative or the 2nd future if interrogative pronouns are used along with the verb, and the optative, if the word ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ is used whatever be the time of the action, in preference to the tense required by the time. (III. 3. 144, 149). *e. g.* ಕತಃ or ಕತಮಃ ಪರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತ್ or ನಿನಿಷ್ಯತಿ. "Who does (or did or will) blaspheme Hari". ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರತ್ವಂ ಪರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತ್ ತದ್ನಹಾಮಿ. "That you should blaspheme Hari is an abhorrence to me".
- (f) the optative, the 2nd future, or the conditional if interrogative pronouns are used along with the verb, and the optative or conditional, if the word ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ is used when past time as well as non-completion of the action is understood. (III. 3. 144. 141). *e. g.* ಕಃ or ಕತಃ or ಕತಮಃ ಪರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತ್ or ನಿನಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಅನಿನಿಷ್ಯತ್. "Who did blaspheme Hari?" ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರತ್ವಂ ಪರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತ್ or ಅನಿನಿಷ್ಯತಿ
- (g) the conditional under the same circumstances as above if future time as well as the non-completion of the action is understood. (III. 3. 144, 129) *e. g.* ಕಃ or ಕತಃ or ಕತಮಃ ಪರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತ್. "Who will blaspheme Hari?" ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರತ್ವಂ ಪರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತ್ and so on.

(ii). *When the sense of wonder in connection with the action is understood use*

(a.) the 2nd future if words other than ಯದಿ and also ಯಚ್ಚ and ಯತ್ರ are used along with the verb, (III. 3. 151). e. g. ಆಶ್ಚ ಯಮ್ or ಚೆತ್ರಂ or ಅದ್ಭುತಂ ಅನೋದಿನಾ ಮ ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ ದೃಶ್ಯತಿ. "It is a wonder that a blind man should see Krishna"

(b.) the optative or the 2nd future if the word ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ is used along with the verb, the tense being used as in the case of (e), (f) and (g) of (i). (III. 3. 150). e. g. ಆಶ್ಚ ಯಮೇತತ್ಯಾದ್ or ಯತ್ರತ್ವಂ ಕೂದ್ರಂ ಯಾಜಯೇಃ or ಆಯಾಜಯಿಷ್ಯಃ. "It is a wonder that you should (have attempted to) make a Súdra perform a sacrifice". ಆಶ್ಚ ಯಮೇತತ್ಯಾದ್ or ಯತ್ರತ್ವಂ ಕೂಪ್ರಮಯಾಜಯಿಷ್ಯಃ. "It is a wonder that you should (hereafter attempt to) make a Súdra perform a sacrifice;" but ಯದಿಸೋಯಾ ಜಯತಿ ಕೂದ್ರಂ ಆಶ್ಚ ಯಮೇತತ್ . "If he causes a Súdra to perform a sacrifice, it is a wonder". So ಯದಿಸೋಯಾಜಯಿಷ್ಯತಿ, ಯಾಜಿಯಿತಾ, ಆಯಾಜಯತ್ and so on.

(iii). *When the sense is that the action is not believed or is not to be tolerated use*

(a.) the optative, 2nd future, or conditional, if the word ಕಿಂ or ಕಿಲ or ಅಸ್ತಿ or ಭವತಿ or ವಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಜಾತು or ಯದಿ or ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ or ಯದಾ is not used along with the verb, the tenses alluded to being here also used as in the case of (e), (f) and (g) under (i). (III. 3. 145, 141, 139)

- (b). the optative, or conditional, if the word ಜಾತು or ಯದಿ or ಯದಾ or ಯದ್ or ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ is used along with the verb, the tenses alluded to being here too used as in the case of (e), (f), and (g) under (i). (III. 3. 147, 141, 139. Sid. II. 289)
- (c). the 2nd future if the word ಕಿಂ or ಕಿಲ or ಅಸ್ತು or ಭವತಿ or ವಿದ್ಯತೆ is used along with the verb, (III. 3. 146)
- (a). e. g. ನಾವಕಲ್ಪಯಾಮಿ or ನಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ or ನಕೃದ್ಧಯೇ-
ನಮರ್ಮ ಯೇವಾಭವಾನ್ ಹರಿಂನಿಸ್ವತ್ or ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. "Neither do I believe nor do I tolerate that you do (or did or will) blaspheme Hari. So, ಕಃ, or ಕತಃ or ಕತಮಃ ಹರಿಂನಿಸ್ವತ್ or ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. ನಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ ಹಿಂ ನಮರ್ಮಯೇ ಹರಿಂನಿಸ್ವತ್ or ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಅನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. "Neither do I believe nor do I tolerate that you did (attempt to) blaspheme Hari". ನಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ ಹಿಂ. ಅನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. "Neither do I believe nor do I tolerate that you will (attempt to) blaspheme Hari".
- (b). e. g. ಜಾತು, or ಯದ್, or ಯದಾ, or ಯದಿ, or ಯಚ್ಚ ತ್ವಾ ದೃಃ ಹರಿಂ ನಿಸ್ವತ್ ನಾವಕಲ್ಪಯಾಮಿ ಹಿಂ. ನಮರ್ಮಯಾಮಿವಾ "Neither do I think nor do I tolerate that one like you should blaspheme Hari". ಜಾತು ಹಿಂ. ತ್ವಾದೃಃ ಹರಿಂನಿಸ್ವತ್ or ಅನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯ ನಾವಕಲ್ಪಯಾಮಿ ಹಿಂ. ನಮರ್ಮಯಾಮಿವಾ. "Neither do I believe nor do I tolerate that one like you did (attempt to) blaspheme Hari".
- (c). e. g. ಕಿಂ, ಕಿಲ, ಅಸ್ತು, ಭವತಿ, or ವಿದ್ಯತೆ ಧರ್ಮಂ ತ್ಯಜಿಷ್ಯಸಿ. "Is it possible that you do (or did, or will,) give up your duty?"

26. The following are *exceptional* uses of the tenses :—

A. The present is used

- (1) instead of the imperfect and the perfect, when the particle ಸ್ತ is used in the sentence (III. 2. 118 ; 119). ಯಜತಿಸ್ತ ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರಃ “ Yudhisthira did perform a sacrifice” ವಿನಂಸ್ಮ ಪಿತಾಬ್ರವೇತಿ. Thus did the father say”
- (2) instead of the aorist in a reply to an interrogation
 - (a) *absolutely*, if the particle ನನು is used in the sentence. (III. 2. 120.) e. g. ಅಕಾರ್ಷೀಕಿಮ್. “ Did you do it ?” ನನುಕರೋಮಿಭೂ. “ O, yes, I did,” and
 - (b) *optionally*, if the particle ನ or ನು is used (III. 2. 121) e. g. ಅಕಾರ್ಷೀಕಿಮ್. “ Did you do it ?” ನಕರೋಮಿ or ನಾಕಾರ್ಷಂ. “ No, I did not”. ಅಹನ್ನುಕರೋಮಿ or ಅಹಂನ್ವಕಾರ್ಷಂ. “ What of that, I did”
- (3) instead of the imperfect and the 2nd future optionally when the sense understood is that the action has just taken place or will immediately take place. (III. 3. 131). e. g. ಕದಾ ಆಗತೋಸಿ? ಅಯಮಾ ಗಚ್ಛಾಮಿ or ಆಗಮಮ್. “ When did you come?” “ I have just come” ಕದಾಗಮಿಷ್ಯಸಿ? ವಿಷಗಚ್ಛಾಮಿ or ಸಮಿವ್ಯಾಮಿ. “ When will you go?” “ Here, I go immediately”
- (4) instead of the 1st and 2nd future
 - (a) *absolutely* when the particles ಯಾವತ್ and ಪುರಾ are used in the sentence (III. 3. 4.) e. g. ಯಾವತ್ or ಪುರಾ ಭುಜ್ಞಿತ್ “ He will just eat”
 - (b) *optionally* when the word ಕದಾ or ಕರ್ಹ is used (III. 3. 5.) e. g. ಕದಾ or ಕರ್ಹ ಭುಜ್ಞಿತ್ or ಭೋಕ್ತ್ಯಂತಿ or ಭೋಕ್ತಾ. “When will he eat?”

- (c) optionally when the sense implied is that the person using the sentence is desirous of obtaining the benefit of the action denoted by the verb (ಲಿಪ್ಪಾ), if the word ಕತರ or ಕತಮ is used, or if the benefit obtainable by the action is expressed in the sentence (III. 3. 7.) *e. g.* ಕತರಂ or ಕತಮಂ ಭೋಜಯಸಿ or ಭೋಜಯಿಷ್ಯಸಿ or ಭೋಜಯಿತಾಸಿ "Whom will you feed" ಯೋನ್ನಂದಾತಿ or ದಾಸ್ಯತಿ or ದಾತಾ ಸೋಸ್ವರ್ಗಂ ಯಾತಿ, ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ, or ಯಾತಾ. "He who gives food goes to Paradise"
- (d) optionally when the action denoted by the verb is related to another action denoted by another verb in the imperative, as a sign (ಲಕ್ಷಣ) is to the thing indicated (ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ) (III. 3. 8.) *e. g.* ಕೃಷ್ಣೇ ದಾಸಚ್ಛತಿ or ಆನಮಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಆನಂತಾತ್ಯಗಾಶ್ಚಾರಯ. "If Krishna comes, you had better graze the cows."

B. The present or the aorist is used

- (1) instead of the imperfect and the perfect, optionally when the expression ಪುರಾ is used in the sentence, provided the word ಸ್ಮ is not used (III. 2. 122 ; Sid. II. 282) *e. g.* ವಸಸ್ತೀಕ ಪುರಾ, or ಅವಾತ್ಸುಃ, or ಅವಸನ್, or ಲೂಮುಃ. "Formerly they lived here". But ಯಜ ತಿಸ್ಮ ಪುರಾಯಾಭಿಷ್ಠಿರಃ. "Yudhisthira did perform a sacrifice formerly"
- (2) instead of the 2nd future optionally when the action denoted by the verb is, besides being future, also wished by the speaker or writer, provided words having the sense of "soon" are not used along with the verb. (III. 3. 132 ; 133.) *e. g.* ದೇವಶ್ಚೇದವರ್ಷೇತ್ or ವರ್ಷತಿ or ವರ್ಷಿಷ್ಯತಿಧಾನ್ಯಮವಾಪ್ಸತಿ

or ವಸಾಮಃ or ವಸಸ್ವಾಮಃ. "If God were to send rain we would sow corn", but ದೇವಕ್ಕೆ ದ್ವೈಷಿಷ್ಯತಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರಂ, ಶೀಘ್ರಂ, ಆಹು, or ತ್ವರಿತಂ ಧಾನ್ಯಂ ವಸಸ್ವಾಮಃ". If God were to send rain soon, we would sow corn soon."

- C. The present or the optative is used instead of the 1st and 2nd future optionally when the action denoted by the verb is related to another action denoted by another verb in the imperative as a sign is to the thing indicated, provided the future time is future by an Indian hour, or a thirtieth part of a day or night (ಮುಕೂರ್ತಫ) (III. 3. 9). e. g. ಮುಕೂರ್ತಫದುಪರಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಾ ಕ್ಷೇ ಲಾಸಚ್ಛೇತ್ or ಆಸಚ್ಛತಿ or ಆಸಮಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಆಸನ್ತಾ ಆಫ ತ್ಯಾ ಛನೂಭೀಷ್ಯ. "If the teacher comes after an Indian hour, you had better read the Vedas".

D. The optative is used

- (1) instead of the present optionally when the verb has the sense of "desire" (III. 3. 160). ಇಚ್ಛೇತ್ or ಇಚ್ಛತಿ and ಕಾಮಯತ or ಕಾಮಯತೇಛನು. "He desires wealth,"
- (2) instead of the 1st and 2nd future when words having the sense of "wish" are used along with the verb (III. 3. 134). ಸುರುಕ್ವೇ ಲದುಪೇಯಾಪಾಂಸೇಧೀಯಾ ಯಂ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರಮಧೀಯಾ ಯವಾ. "If the teacher comes, I hope you will read or you will read soon".

E. The imperfect is used optionally instead of the perfect

- (1) when the particle ಹ or ಶಕ್ಯತ್ is used along with the verb (III. 2, 116.) e. g. ಹ ಆಕರೋತ್ or ಚಕಾರ. "Alas, he did it." ಶಕ್ಯಚಕರೋತ್ or ಚಕಾರ. "Again and again, he did it".

- (2) when the past time referred to is recent and the sentence is interrogative. (III. 2. 117) e. g. ಅಸಿಚ್ಛ ತ್ಥಿಂ or ಜಗಾಮಕಿಂ "Did he go?"

F. The 2nd future is used

- (1) instead of the 1st future when words having the sense of "soon" are used along with the verb (Sid. I. 285) ಕೃಷಿ ಶೀಘ್ರಂ ಧಾನ್ಯಂ ವತ್ಸ್ಯಾಮಃ. "We will soon sow corn to-morrow"
- (2) instead of the imperfect when the verb is dependent upon another verb which has the sense of "recollection" (ಅಭಿಜ್ಞಾ ವಚನಂ)
- (a) optionally provided the first verb is related to another verb used in the same sentence as a sign (ಲಕ್ಷಣ) is to that which is indicated by the sign (ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ) (III. 2. 114). e. g. ಸ್ಮರಸಿ, ಅಭಿಜಾನಾಸಿ, ಬುದ್ಧ್ಯಸಿ, or ಬೇತಯಸಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣವನಿ ಅವಸಾಮ or ವತ್ಸ್ಯಾಮ ಸ್ಮತ್ರ ಗಾಶ್ಚ ರಯಿಷ್ಯಾಮಃ or ಅಚಾರಯಾಮ "Do you recollect, Krishna, we lived (sign) in the forest and there did graze (indicated action) the cows"
- (b) absolutely otherwise, provided the word ಯದ್ is not used in the sentence. (III. 2. 112, 113.) e. g. ಸ್ಮರಸಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಗೋಕುಲೆ ವತ್ಸ್ಯಾಮಃ. "Do you remember Krishna we did live' in Gokula." But ಅಭಿಜಾನಾಸಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣಯದ್ವನಿ ಅಭಂಜಾಮಹಿ. "Do you recollect Krishna we did eat in the forest"
- (3) instead of the optative when expectation of a person or thing being able or competent to do or suffer the action denoted by the verb is expressed
- (a) absolutely if it is expressed by the word ಅಲಂ used along with the verb (III 3. 155) e. g. ಅಲಂಕೃಷ್ಯಃ

ಗರಿಮಪಿ ಶಿರಸಾಭೇದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. "Enough Krishna, he will break even the hill with his head "

- (b) optionally if it is expressed by words having the sense of "to expect" provided the word ಯದ್ is not used along with the verb (III. 3. 155). e. g. ಸಂಭಾವ ಯಾಮಿ ಗರಿಮಪಿ ಶಿರಸಾಭಿಂದ್ಯಾತ್ or ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. "I expect he will break even the hill with his head" but ಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ ಯದ್ಗರಿಮಪಿ ಶಿರಸಾಭಿಂದ್ಯಾತ್
- (c) optionally when a future condition is spoken of by one verb and the consequent by another verb. (III. 3. 156). e. g. ಕೃಷ್ಣಂನಂಸ್ಯತಿ or ನಮೇತ್ ಚೇತ್ಸುಖಿ ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ or ಯಾಯಾತ್. "If he worships Krishna, he will attain happiness."

Chapter III.

Reiteration of Words.

1. Words whether verbs or substantives are in some cases reiterated. Thus, verbs and primitive indeclinables are doubled to express frequency when this has not been expressed by the verbs being formed from F roots or by their having been put in the imperative form as has been already said. (VIII. 1. 4. Sid. I. 735). e. g. ಪಚತಿ-ಪಚತಿ, ಭುಕ್ತಾಂ-ಭುಕ್ತಾಂ.

2. Words other than verbs and primitive indeclinables are also doubled

- (i). to express the sense of the word "every" (ಎ ಸ್ತಾ, or the idea of successiveness (ಆನು ಪೂರ್ವ್ಯ) in connection with the persons or things denoted by them. (VIII. 1. 4.) e. g. ಗ್ರಾಮೇ-ಗ್ರಾಮೇ ರಮಣೀಯಃ. "Every village is pleasant." ವ್ಯಕ್ತಂ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಂ ಸಿಂಚತಿ.

3. And words may be repeated two or more times to express *anxiety, eagerness, regard, haste, fear or confusion*, (ಸಂಭ್ರಮ.) (Sid. I. 738). e. g. ಸರ್ಪಃ ಸರ್ಪಃ, or ಸರ್ಪಃ, ಸರ್ಪಃ, ಸರ್ಪಃ and so on. "Snake, snake" or "snake, snake, snake" and so on.

4. The word ದ್ವಂದ್ವ (neuter or masculine) is an anomalous word formed by being doubled in the manner above mentioned (VIII. 1. 9). ದ್ವಂದ್ವಂ ಮನ್ತ್ರೈಶ್ಚ. "He consults secretly."

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

A. TEXT.

(Line b = Line from bottom.)

PART I.

PAGE.

- 2 Line 8. *For stying read styling.*
,, Line 14. *For ಸಂದ್ಯ read ಸಂಧ್ಯ.*
- 3 Line 17. *For ಅಂತಸ್ಥಾಃ read ಅಂತಸ್ಥಾಃ.*
,, Line 18. *For ಉಪ್ಪಾಃ read ಉಪ್ಪಾಃ.*
- 4 Line b 10. *For 42 read 43.*
,, *For lines b 8 to 1 read as follows :—1 ಅಣ್, 2 ಎಜ್, 3 ಯಾಜ್, 4 ಫವ್, 5 ಅಬ್, 6 ರೂಪ್, 7 ಭವ್, 8 ಅಕ್, 9 ಇಕ್, 10 ಉಕ್, 11 ಅಣ್, 12 ಇಣ್, 13 ಯಣ್, (these three are formed by the ಣ of the 6th aphorism) 14 ಅಮ್, 15 ಯಮ್, 16 ಜಮ್, 17 ಅಬ್, 18 ಇಬ್, 19 ಎಜ್, 20 ಐಜ್, 21 ಯಯ್, 22 ಮಯ್, 23 ರ್ಘಯ್, 24 ಖಯ್, 25 ಯರ್, 26 ರ್ಘರ್, 27 ಖರ್, 28 ಪರ್, 29 ಕರ್, 30 ಅಶ್, 31 ಕಶ್, 32 ವಶ್, 33 ರೂಶ್, 34 ಜಶ್, 35 ಬಶ್, 36 ಅಲ್, 37 ಕಲ್, 38 ನಲ್, 39 ರಲ್, 40 ರ್ಘಲ್, 41 ಕಲ್, 42 ಚಯ್, 43 ರ (Sid. I. 2 note 5).*
- 5 Line b 5. *For 21 read 21 A.*
- 6 Line 15. *After (I. 1. 9.) insert provided they are all vowels or are all consonants (I. 1. 10).*
- 7 Line 11. *For slight read the slight.*
,, Line 15. *For complete read the complete.*
,, Lines 18. & 19 *For Letters read Letter, and for ಸಂವೃತಾಃ read ಸಂವೃತಃ and for samvṛitāḥ read samvṛitāḥ.*
- 10 Line 4. *For two consonants read two or more consonants.*
,, Line 5. *For conjunctian read conjunction.*

PAGE.

- 14 Line 23. *For* when followed *read* when preceded or followed.
- 16 Line 19. *For* ಭಾವಂ *read* ಭಾವ.
- 17 Line 21. *For* ಕ್ರಿಯಾವದಾಃ *read* ಕ್ರಿಯಾವದಾನಿ.
- 18 Last line. *For* ಉತಾ *read* ಉತ್; and below ಉಪ, next to, *insert* ಆ Ah. Oh. (particle of exclamation) (Sid. I. 56).
- 19 *For* ಸ.ವೃ *read* ಸುವೃ and *for* ಇನ್ *read* ನಜ್.
- 20 *For* ಮಿಧ್ಯಾ *read* ಮಿಧ್ಯ.
- 21 Line 2. *For* ಅಭೀಕ್ಷಣಂ *read* ಅಭೀಕ್ಷಣಂ.
- „ Line 13. *After* do not *insert* (ಅಸ್ಯ ತಿಗಳಣಃ).
- „ Line 16. *For* ಉಪಪರಿ *read* ಉಪಪ್ರಪರಿ.
- „ Line 19. *After* ಪ್ರಿಯಪ್ರಿಯೇಣ *insert* or ಪ್ರಿಯೇಣ and *after* ಸುಖ ಸುಖೀನ *insert* or ಸುಖೀನ.
- „ *After* para 24 *insert* the following :—
24 A. The feminine affixes are attached to crude nouns to denote their feminine gender ; (IV. 1. 3.) but some nouns though feminine do not take them.
- 23 Lines 17 & 18 *For* ಪದಾಃ and *padáh* *read* ಪದಾನಿ and *padáni*.
- 24 Line 20. *For* V *read* IV.
- „ Line 21. *For* because *read* because of.
- „ Lines 2 & 3 *Omit* and also when it is used as a mere expletive.
- 25 Line 8. *For* when it means *read* when it is used as a mere expletive and also when it means.
- „ Line. 18 *After* are *insert* also.
- „ *After* para 39 *insert* the following :—
39 A. Observe that ಅವ and ಆಪಿ when treated as *upasarga* may optionally lose their ಅ (Sid I. 205). e. g. ಅವಗಾಹ = ವಗಾಹ. ಆಪಿಧಾನ = ಪಿಧಾನ.
- 26 Line 13. *For* ಅನುಚರತಃ *read* ಅನ್ಯಚರತಃ.
- „ *After* para 41 *insert* the following :—
41 A. But if there is any operation to be performed on the root on account of an *upasarga*, some whose

PAGE.

26

authority is well established say that this operation should be performed first on the root though others deny this (Sid. II. 103) *e. g.* ಪರಿ + ಸ್ಕಂಧ್ + ನ = ಪರಿಷ್ಕಂಧ್ + ನ, (because by a rule which will be noticed hereafter the ಸ of ಸ್ಕಂಧ್ should after ಪರಿ be changed into ಷ) and then = ಪರಿಷ್ಕಂಠಾ, (because ನ coming after ಷ should be changed into ಣ according to another rule which requires the change of ನ into ಣ when it comes after ಷ in the same *pada*); but according to others, ಪರಿ + ಸ್ಕಂಧ್ + ನ = ಸ್ಕಂಧ್ + ನ = ಸ್ಕಂಠನ first, and then = ಪರಿ + ಸ್ಕಂಠನ = ಪರಿಷ್ಕಂಠನ.

„ After para 42 insert the following:—

42 A. Still the *gati* prefixes should never be placed apart from the verbs. In fact, like the bases and affixes which are always placed together (ಸಂಹಿತಾ), and like the elementary words in compounds which likewise must never be separated from each other, the prefixes and the verbs also should never stand apart:—ಸಂಹಿತ್ಯೈಕಪದ್ಯನಿತ್ಯಾ | ನಿತ್ಯಾಧಾತೂಪಸರ್ಗಯೋಃ | ನಿತ್ಯಾ ಸವಾಸೇನಾಕ್ಲೇತು | ಸಂವಿವಕ್ಷಾಮಪೇಕ್ಷೇತೇ || (Sid. II. 22.)

29 To the end of line 10 add the following:—It must however be remarked that in the modern lists of roots, the proper mode of conjugation is indicated not by accent but by other means.

„ Line b 6. After (I. 1, 2, 3.) insert viz ಎ substituted for ಇ and ಈ; ಏ substituted for ಉ and ಊ; ಅಃ substituted for ಋ and ೠ; and ಅಃ substituted for ಳ.

„ Line b 4. After (I. 1, 1, 3.) insert viz ಐ substituted for ಇ and ಈ; ಔ substituted for ಉ and ಊ; ಆಃ substituted for ಋ and ೠ; and ಆಃ substituted for ಳ.

„ Last line After 108) insert *e. g.* ಜ್ಯಾ = ಜಿ. ಅ = ಜಿ. ವ್ಯಧ್ = ವಿ. ಅಧ್ = ವಿಧ್. ವ್ಯಚ್ = ವಿ. ಅಚ್ = ವಿಚ್. ವ್ಯಯ್ = ಉ. ಅಯ್ = ಉಯ್. (the substitute of the root ವ್ಯ, ವ್ಯೇಜ್.) ವಶ್ = ಉ. ಅಶ್ = ಉಶ್. ವಶ್ = ಉ. ಅಶ್ = ಉಶ್. ಸ್ವಪ್ = ಸು.

PAGE.

- 29 ಅಸೆ = ಸುಸೆ. ಜ್ವರ = ಜ. ಅರ = ಜುರ. ತ್ವರ = ತು. ಅರ
= ತುರ. ಪ್ರಕ್ = ವ್ಯ. ಅಕ್ = ವ್ಯಕ್. ಗ್ರಹ = ಗ್ಯ. ಅಪ್ =
ಗ್ಯಹ. ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ = ಪ್ಯ. ಅಚ್ಛ = ಪ್ಯಚ್ಛ. ಪ್ರಸ್ = ಭ್ಯ. ಅಸ್
= ಭ್ಯಸ್.
- 30 Line 9. *Omit a. g.*
- „ *Omit lines 10 to 22.*
- 33 Line b 5. *For ಚುರಂಗಮಂಅನ್ತರಂಗಅಸಿಧ್ಧಂ read ಚುರಂಗಮನ್ತ
ರಂಗೇ? ಸಿಧ್ಧಂ.*
- 35 Line 5. *For an elongation read prolongation.*
- 36 Line b 10. *For ಪ್ರಧಿಮಾ read ಪ್ರಧಿಮಾ.*
- 38 Lines b 9 & 8. *For under the rule already mentioned read
under a rule to be mentioned.*
- 42 Line b 8. *For ಯಾಕ್ read ಯಾಜ್,*
- 43 Line b 8. *For root ವಿ read root ವೀ.*
- „ Line b 7. *For and which is read which makes it.*
- „ Line b 6. *For ವಿ+ವಿ read ವಿ+ವೀ.*
- „ Line b 5. *For ವಿ read ವೀ.*
- 44 Line 1. *For second ವಿ read second ವೀ.*
- 45 Line 12. *For as being read as not being.*
- „ Line 14. *For ನೀಲೋಕ read ನೀಲೋಕ್.*
- 46 Line 18. *For ಶಿಸಡಿ read ಶಿಸಡಿ.*
- „ Line 19. *For ಶಿಸಡಿ read ಶಿಸಡಿ.*
- „ Line 20. *For 'ಡ read ಡ and for ಡಿ read ಡಿ.*
- „ Line 22. *For ಶಿಸ್ತಿ read ಶಿಸ್ತಿ.*

PART II

Before para 3 insert the following :—

- 2 A. It appears that ಸ coming after any consonant though coming before a consonant followed by ಝಂ may be optionally retained (Sid. II. 127.) e. g. ಸಂಸ್ + ತಿ = ಸಂತ + ತಿ = ಸಂ+ತಿ = ಸಂತಿ; or ಸಂಸ್ + ತಿ = ಸಂಸ್ + ತಿ = ಸಂಸ್ತಿ.

PAGE.

- 1 2 B. It has been also stated that ಯಮ್ letters following consonants when the former are followed by corresponding ಯಮ್ letters may be optionally *lopatad* (VIII. 4. 64.) e. g. ಆವಿತ್ಯ + ಯ = ಆದಿತ್ + ಯ or ಆದಿತ್ಯ + ಯ.
- „ Last line. For ಜಘೈಫ read ಜಘಫ.
- 3 Line 5. For ಉರ್ಕ್ಫ read ಉರ್ಕ್.
- „ Line b 8. For ರಗ್ only read ರಷ್ only.
- 5 Line 6. For ವುನಃ read ವುನಃ
- „ Line 7. For ವಿವಿಕ್ = ವಿವಿಕ್ಕ್ read ವಿವಿಕ್ = ವಿವಿಷ್.
- „ Line b 5. For proceded read preceded.
- 6 Table, col. 5. For vewels read vowels.
- 7 Line 7. For uppor read upper.
- „ Line 18. For ಅಪಹುನ್ನ್ತೆ read ಅಪಹುನ್ನ್ತೆ ೩ ತೇ.
- „ Line b 5. After word insert preceded by a short vowel.
- „ Last line. For vowel read vowels.
- 8 Line 4. Omit (5) ದರ್ಕ.
- „ Line 13. For ಗೃಹ್ಣಿಷ್ಯ read ಗೃಹ್ಣಿಷ್ಯ.
- 9 Line 12. Omit followed by the letters ರ and ಲ respectively.
- „ Line 15. After shortened insert optionally.
- „ Last line. For tin read in.
- 10 Line 1. For Table II read Table.
- „ Line 1. Opposite to ಅ N Fin for ಅ read ಅ.
- „ Line 2. Opposite to ಅ Fin for ... read ಏ | ... | ಔ | ...
- „ Line 2. Opposite to ಆ Fin for ಅಯ or ... read ಅಯ or ಆಯ and for ಅಃ or ... read ಅಃ or ಆಃ.
- 11 Line 1. For Table II read Table.
- „ Line 1. Opposite to ಋ, ೠ for ಲ್ read ರ್.
- „ Line 1. Opposite to ಌ for ರ್ read ಲ್.
- 12 Line 1. For Table II read Table.
- 13 Line 5. For ತ್ಯಜೀಪ್ಸಾಂ read ತ್ಯಜೀಪ್ಸಾಂ.
- „ Line 14. For ತದೇಚಾ read ತದೇಚ್ಚಾ.
- „ Line b 11. For ಔಚಿತ್ಯೇ read ಔಚಿತ್ರಿ
- „ Line b 9. Omit ಬಿಭಿ + ಅತಿ = ಬಿಭ್ಯತಿ.
- „ Line b 8. For ಮತಿ + ಎ = ಮತ್ಯೇ read ಪತಿ + ಎ = ಪತ್ಯೇ.

PAGE.

- 14 Lines 5 & 6. Before ಸದೀ insert ಬಿಭೀ + ಅತಿ = ಬಿಭೃತಿ and for ಗೌರಿ ಔ read ಗೌರಿ + ಔ.
- „ Line 13. For ಜ್ಞಾನಿ read ಜ್ಞಾನೀ
- „ Line b 10. For ಕುವಾರಿಬಿಬತಾವಾಣೀ read ಕುವಾರಿಬಿಬತ್. ವಾಣೀ.
- „ Line b 9. After ಔಚಿತ್ಯಂ insert =
- „ Line b 4. For ವಸುಅಪಯತಿ read ವಸುಅಪಯತಿ.
- 15 Lines 3 & 4. For ಸ್ಮಶ್ರು + ಐಧತ = ಸ್ಮಶ್ರೈಧತ or ಸ್ಮಶ್ರುಐಧತ read ಸ್ಮಶ್ರು + ಐಧತ = ಸ್ಮಶ್ರೈಧತ or ಸ್ಮಶ್ರುಐಧತ and for ಅನ್ವೈಚ್ಛಿ ಸ್ಥಿ read ಅನ್ವೈಚ್ಛಿ ಸ್ಥಿ.
- „ Line 8. For ವಧೂ + ಏ = ವಧೈ read ವಧೂ + ಐ = ವಧೈ.
- „ Line 11. For ಅನೂ + ಈಶ್ವರಃ = ಅನ್ವೀಶ್ವರಃ read ಚಮೂ + ಈಶ್ವರಃ = ಚವೀಶ್ವರಃ.
- „ Line 12. For ಭೂಃ read ಭೂ.
- „ Line b 8. For ಭ್ರಾತ್ಯಾದ್ಧಿಃ read ಭ್ರಾತ್ಯಾದ್ಧಿಃ.
- „ Lines b 7 & 6. For ಹೋತ್ಯಾಕಾರಃ read ಹೋತ್ಯಾಕಾರಃ; For ಮಾತ್ರ + ವಿಷಣಾ read ಮಾತ್ರ + ವಿಷಣಃ; for ಮಾತ್ರೇಷಣಾ read ಮಾತ್ರೇಷಣಃ; and for ಸ್ತೂರ್ತ್ಯ read ಸ್ತೂರ್ತ್ಯ.
- 16 Line 16. For ಭುಕ್ತಾ read ಭುಕ್ತ್ಯಾ.
- „ Line 27. For ಪ್ಯಸೆ read ಪ್ಯಘಃ.
- 17 Line 8. For fo read for.
- „ After para 11 insert the following:—
- 11 A. It has been said that when ಋ is followed by ಯ (short) or ಳ, the former may optionally be allowed to remain unchanged, and this, even in compound words. (VI. 1. 123. Sid. I. 52. Note 64.) e. g. ಹೋತ್ಯ + ಯದ್ಧಿಃ or ಳಕಾರಃ = ಹೋತ್ಯಯದ್ಧಿಃ, ಹೋತ್ಯಾಕಾರಃ as well as ಹೋತ್ಯಾದ್ಧಿಃ, ಹೋತ್ಯಾಕಾರಃ.
- 11 B. It has been also said that when ಋ is followed by ಮ or ಳ there may be ರ್ಧ instead of the said ಋ + ಮ and ಲ್ಲ instead of ಋ + ಳ, the letters ರ್ಧ and ಲ್ಲ being considered equal to two *mátrás* in quantity. (Sid. I. 49, 50.) Thus, ಹೋತ್ಯ + ಯಕಾರ may be written as ಹೋತ್ರ್ಧಕಾರ as well as ಹೋತ್ಯಯಕಾರ or

PAGE.

ಹೋತ್ಯಾಕಾರ; and ಹೋತ್ಯ + ಇಕಾರ may be written as ಹೋತ್ಲೂಕಾರ as well as ಹೋತ್ಯಾಕಾರ or ಹೋತ್ಯಾಕಾರ.

- 11 C. It has been further said that when ವಿಚ್ final in a *pada* becomes ಅಯ್, ಆಯ್, ಅವ್, and ಆವ್ optionally the close ಯ and ವ in these expressions may be pronounced optionally indistinctly (ಒಘುಪ್ರಯತ್ನತಃ) (VIII. 3. 18)
- 18 Line 22. *After* (VIII. 3. 19.) *insert* though it is to be treated as present so far as the *sandhi* of the vowels brought in contact by the *lopatation* is concerned (Sid. I. 42); and even when not *lopatel* being capable of being pronounced indistinctly (ಒಘುಪ್ರಯತ್ನತಃ) (VIII. 3. 18)
- 19 Line 6. *After* ಛ *insert* not being followed by ರಾಲ್.
 ,, Line b 2. *After* ರಾ *insert* which becomes ಸ and has the preceding vowel.
- 20 Line 6. *After para* (iv) *insert the following* :—
 (iv a). And in the room of the letter ಸ following ಚ there should be ಜ (VIII. 4. 40.)
 ,, Line 15. *For* letters being *read* letter ಸ being.
- 21 Line 11. *After* 64) *insert* this rule however not including ತ derived by the change of the augment ಧಟ್ above mentioned into ತ before ಸ under the rules relating to the change of ರ್ಘಲ್ into ಜರ್ (Sid. I. 130.)
 ,, Line b 15. *For* should *read* may.
 ,, Line b 11. *After* 28) *insert* the ಚ್ of ಕುಕ್ and ಟ of ಟುಕ್ when they are attached to ಙ and ಣ at the end of a *pada* not being changed into ಣ and ಢ (Sid. I. 64.)
- 22 Line 2. *Omit* nasalized.
 ,, Lines 15 & 16. *For* followed by *read* before.
 ,, Line 18. *For* or *read* and ; and *after* ವು letters *insert* and it is not preceded by ಇ or ಉ.
 ,, Line 26. *For* V showing *read* for.
- 26 Line 5. *For**ಲ *read* ಲ.

PAGE.

- 27 Line 8. For = $\frac{\text{ಟ or ತ}}{\text{... or ಛ}}$ read = $\frac{\text{ಟ}}{\text{... or ತ್ಸ.}}$
- 28 l line 3. For = $\frac{\text{ಜ or ಜ್ಞ or ಜ್ಞ or ಜ್ಞ}}{\text{... or ಛ}}$ or $\frac{\text{ಜ್ಞ}}{\text{...}}$ read = $\frac{\text{ಜ or ಜ್ಞ}}{\text{... or ಛ}}$ or $\frac{\text{ಜ್ಞ}}{\text{...}}$
- 29 Line 1. For = $\frac{\text{... or ಣ್ಣ or ಣ್ಣ}}{\text{... ಛ}}$ read $\frac{\text{... or ಣ್ಣ}}{\text{... or ಛ}}$ or $\frac{\text{ಣ್ಣ}}{\text{...}}$
- 30 Line 3. For = $\frac{\text{ಞ or ಜ್ಞ}}{\text{... or ಛ}}$ read $\frac{\text{ಞ or ಜ್ಞ}}{\text{... or ಛ}}$
- 32 Line 4. Omit N, and for + ಕ ಖ ಚ ಛ ಟ ತ ತ ಥ ವ ಫ + ಕರ
read + ಚ ಛ ಟ ತ ತ ಥ ವ ಫ + ಕರ.
- 35 Lines b 4 & 3 For ಡಂ, read ಡಂ and after ಡೋಡಂಕ್ಷಿ and
ಡೋಡುಜ್ಞ respectively insert or.
- 36 Line 1. For ತೂಣ read ತೂಣ್.
- „ Lines b 13 & 12 For ಕ್ಲೆ read ಕ್ಲೆ.
- 37 Line 7. For ಜಜ್ಜಿಧ್ವೆ read ಜಜ್ಜಿಧ್ವೆ.
- „ Line b 5. After ಧಿಪ್ಪತಿ insert ಕ್ಲೆಕ್ + ನಾತಿ = ಕ್ಲೆಕ್ಪಾತಿ.
- 41 Line 5. For ಪಾತರ್ಥಿನೋತಿ read ಪಾತ್ರರ್ಥಿನೋತಿ.
- 45 Line b 7. For ಕ್ಷಿರಪಾಣಿ read ಕ್ಷಿರಪಾಣಿ.
- 46 Line b 12. For ನಾದ್ read ನಾಧ್.
- „ Line b 11. For ನದ್ read ನಂದ್ and for ನೈ read ನೈ.
- „ Line b 10. For ನದ್ read ನಂದ್.
- 48 Line 2. For ಗಾತ್ read ಗಾಂ.
- „ Line 15. For ದೇ read ಧೇ; and after (11) ವಾ insert (except
II, ವಾ Sid. II 120.)
- 49 Line b 9. For ಪಿಪತಿ read ಪಿಪತಿರ್ and for ದೋಷ್ = ದೋಸ read
ದೋಷ್.
- 50 Line 4. After ಸುಮ್) insert ಸುಹಿನ್ + ಸು = ಸುಹಿಸು (not from
ನ of ಸುಮ್.)
- „ Line 7. For and this even though read unless.
- 50 Lines 8 & 9 For ಯ is an affix having ಸುಕ್ as an
augment read ಸುಕ್ is an augment of ದಧಿ; and after
ದಧಿಪ್ಪೆ insert but ವಿಧ್ + ಇಸೀಯಾಟ್ + ಸುಟ್ + ತ (in which
ಇಸೀಯಾಟ್ + ಸುಟ್ is an augment of the affix ತ) is
ವಿಧಿಪ್ಪೆ.

PAGE.

- 50 Line b 15. *After ಸ insert except in the case of ಪ್ಯಕ್ and ಪ್ಪವ್ (Sid. II. 44.)*
- „ Line b 14. *After it insert (1) is not followed by ರ (2).*
- „ Line b 13. *After pada insert and (3) does not belong to the roots ಸ್ಯಪ್, ಸ್ಯಜ್, ಸ್ಯೂಕ್ and ಸ್ಯೂಹ್.*
- „ Line b 12. *After but insert (ಪ್ಯಕ್) ಪ್ಯಕ್ತೇ (ಪ್ಪವ್ of the 1st class, see below) ಪ್ಪೇವತಿ (ಪ್ಪವ್ of the 4th class, see below) ಪ್ಪೇವ್ಯತಿ.*
- „ Line b 8. *For ಸ್ಯಕ್ಕ್ read ಪ್ಯಕ್ಕ್ and for ಸುದ್ read ಸ್ಯದ್.*
- „ Line b 6. *For immedialely read immediately.*
- „ Line b 5. *For ಸ್ಯೈ read ಸ್ಯೈಪ್.*
- 51 Line 6. *For ಪ್ರತೀಪಿಷ read ಪ್ರತೀಪಿಷ.*
- „ Line 7. *For ಸ read the vowel ಇ which is the cause.*
- „ *Omit paras (x) and (xi).*
- 52 *After the first para insert the following:—*
 (1 a) *And it has been said that even after bases ending in other consonants the ಧ of the above affixes when they take the augment ಇಟ್ may be optionally changed into ಢ (Sid. II. 28.) e. g. ಐಧ್ + ಇ + ಧ್ಯಂ = ಐಧಿಧ್ಯಂ or ಐಧಿಢ್ಯಂ.*
- „ Line b 11 *After ದೈಫಾಸ್ insert ಗುಸ್ (ಸ್ from ಗುಜ್) + ತಾಂ = ಗುತಾಂ.*
- „ Line b 10. *For substitutes read substitute and augment.*
- „ Line b 9. *For substitue read substitute.*
- „ Line b 6. *For substitute read augment.*
- „ Lines 4. and 3 *For ಇಕ್ಷಿಷ್ಯ read ಈಕ್ಷಿಷ್ಯ and for ಲ + ಉಜ್ಜೇತ್ = ಲೇಜ್ಜೇತ್ read ಲ + ಉಬ್ಜೇತ್ = ಲೇಬ್ಜೇತ್.*
- 53 Line 9. *For considerng pro read corresponding.*
- „ Line 15. *For hearafter read hereafter.*
- „ Line b 2. *For-situted read-stituted.*
- 54 Line 6. *For begining read beginning.*
- „ Line 7. *For following read preceding.*
- „ Line b 13. *For ಉಪ + ಇತ್ = ಉಪೇತ್ read ಉಪ + ಇತಃ = ಉಪೇತಃ and for ವಿತ read ವಿತಃ.*

PAGE.

- 54 Line b 12. *For ಇತ read ಇತಃ and ಉಪೇತ read ಉಪೇತಃ.*
 „ *After para (v) insert the following :—*
 (va). The vowel of the root ಸಹ when followed by such ಝಲ affixes as should cause its final ಹ to be *lopatēd* on account of its becoming ಢ before them according to the rules already stated is changed into ಉ and the vowel of ವಹ is changed likewise into ಉ under the same circumstances but only when it does not get its ವ changed into ಊ (technically called ಊಹ) according to rules to be mentioned hereafter (VI. 3. 112) e. g. ಸಹ and ವಹ + ತಾ or ತುಮ or ತವ್ಯಂ = ಸುಹ and ವುಹ, + ತಾ &c. But ಊಹ (from ವಹ @ ಊ [ಊಹ] for the initial ವ) + ತಾ and ತವತ್ = ಊಹ + ತಾ and ತವತ್.
- 55 Line 9. *After ಅಹ insert (the substitute of ಬ್ರೂ, see below.)*
 „ Lines 16 & 17. *For ಯುಂಜ್ (from ಯುಜಿ) read ಯುಜ್ (from ಯುಜಿರ್).*
- 56 Line 5. *Before e. g. insert and that it does not matter if the ಝಪ್ alluded to is derived by the change of a consonant that was not such at first according to the rules on the subject (Sid. I. 147.)*
- 58 *After para (ii) insert the following :—*
 (iia). The final short ಇಹ vowels of *upasargāḥ* should be lengthened before ದಾ (from the root ದಾ [ದಾಣ], III ದಾ, and ದೇ) when this appears as ತ irregularly according to the rules to be mentioned hereafter (VI. 3. 124.) e. g. ನಿ or ವಿ or ಪರಿ + ತ (from ದಾ) = ನಿತ etc.
- „ Line 15. *For Words read The final letters of words.*
- „ Line b 13. *After ಟ insert and when followed by ಝಲ not being liable to be changed into the corresponding ಕಾ letter though it should be changed into ಷ when the following letter is ಖರ್.*
- „ Line b 11. *After ಪ್ರಾಟ್ insert ನಿಹ + ಸು = ನಿಚ್ಚು or ನಿಟ್ಟು. ಪ್ರಾಟ್ + ಸು = ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಚು or ಪ್ರಾಟ್ಟು.*

PAGE.

- 58 Line b 9. *For than as read than by; and after root insert or by having consonants following it loped under the rules relating to the simplification of a pada ending in conjunct consonants.*
- 59 Line 7. *After ಸ್ಯಜ್ insert as well as ಅಸ್ಯಜ್ though from the root ಸ್ಯಜ್.*
- „ Line 10. *Before at insert otherwise.*
- „ *After para (vii) insert the following :—*
 (vii a). *The ಜ of the noun ಪರಿವ್ರಾಜ್ when at the end of a pada is changed into ಡ (Sid. I. 166.) e. g. ಪರಿವ್ರಾಜ್ = ಪರಿವ್ರಾಡ್ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾಟ್.*
- „ Line b 13. *After ಉ insert (sub for ಉದ್).*
- 60 Line 1. *After ತಾದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ತಾದ್ಯಖ್.*
- „ Line 2. *After ಯಾದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ಯಾದ್ಯಖ್.*
- „ Line 3. *After ವಿತಾದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ವಿತಾದ್ಯಖ್.*
- „ Line 4. *After ಈದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ಈದ್ಯಖ್.*
- „ Line 5. *After ಕೇದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ಕೇದ್ಯಖ್.*
- „ Line 6. *After ಸದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ಸದ್ಯಖ್.*
- „ Line 7. *After ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಖ್.*
- „ Line 8. *After ಅಮೂದ್ಯಗ್ insert or ಅಮೂದ್ಯಖ್.*
- „ Line 9. *Before word insert non-monosyllabic.*
- „ Line 17. *After ಪಟತಿ insert But ಕ್ರದ್ + ಇತಿ = ಕ್ರದಿತಿ.*
- 61 Line 1. *For letter read vowel.*
- „ *Before the last para insert the following :—*
 Observe that in calling a person from a distance even a vowel not at the end of the name of that person may be optionally prolated if the vowel is other than ಷ (short) and is heavy. (VIII. 2. 86; Sid. I. 54.)
e. g. ದೇಶಿವದತ್ತ, or ದೇವದಶಿತ್ತ, or ದೇವದತ್ತ, ಶಿ. But only ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಶಿ.
- 62 *After the first para insert the following :—*
 Observe that the use of a vowel with a prolated length optionally takes place also in formally making a return salutation to any male not of the sudra caste by employing at the end of the sentence a word

PAGE.

denoting the *gōtra* or the name of that person if he is a Brahmin, or the word ಭೋ or a word denoting the name or caste-name of that person if he is a *Kshatriya* or *Vaisya*, the vowel prolated being the last in the sentence (VIII. 2. 83; Sid. I. 53, 54.)
e. g. ಆಯುಷ್ಯಾನ್ನೇಧಿದೇವತೃಷಿ or ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯೃಷಿ (Brahmin);
 ಆಯುಷ್ಯಾನ್ನೇಧಿಭೋಷಿ (*Kshatriya* or *Vaisya*); ಆಯುಷ್ಯಾ
 ನ್ನೇಧಿಸ್ತೃವರ್ಷೃಷಿನ್. (*Kshatriya*) ಆಯುಷ್ಯಾನ್ನೇಧಿಸ್ತೃವಾ
 ಲಿತೃಷಿ. (*Vaisya*.)

Observe further that subject to the rules relating to *pragrihya*, if the prolated vowel is ಇ, *sandhi* may optionally take place between it and a vowel following it, and that other vowels must coalesce by *sandhi* with the vowel of the word ಇತಿ when it follows them (VI. 1, 129, 130; Sid. I. 54.) *e. g.* ಚಿನುಹಿಷಿ + ಇತಿ = ಚಿನುಹಿತಿ or ಚಿನುಹಿಷಿ ಇತಿ. ಚಿನುಹಿಷಿ + ಇದಂ = ಚಿನುಹಿದಂ or ಚಿನುಹಿಷಿ ಇದಂ. ಸುಕೋಶಕೃಷಿ + ಇತಿ = ಸುಕೋಶಕೇತಿ.

Observe also that ಆಠ vowels with a pause when they do not occur as *pragrihya* may be optionally nasalized (VIII. 4. 57.) *e. g.* ದಧಿ * or ದಧಿ. ಮಧು * or ಮಧು. ಕುವಾರೀ * or ಕುವಾರೀ.

- 63 Line 6. For the ಸ read the ರ.
 ,, Line 8. Before ಪ್ರತಿ insert ಸಿರ್ + ಅಯತೇ = ನಿಲಯತೇ; ದುರ್ + ಅಯತೇ = ದುಲಯತೇ; and after ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯತೇ insert or.
 ,, Line 14. After ಝಃ insert though when retained it should not be changed into ತ though followed by ಖರ್.
 ,, Line b 15. For ಕರ್ಕಸ್ಥಿ read ಕರ್ಕಸ್ಥಿ.
 ,, Last line. After 82) insert (30) ಸಮರ್ಥ (Sid. II. 251).
 64 (a) Line b 11. Omit ಕಾಂಸ್ಕಾನ್; and after ಸರ್ಪಿಮ್ಯುಂಡಿಕಾ insert [though not a compound (Sid. I. 76.)]
 ,, Line b 10. For ಅಯಸ್ಕಾಙಕ read ಅಯಸ್ಕಾಙಕಃ.
 64 (b) Line 6. Omit and the ಯ.
 ,, Omit lines 7 and 8,
 ,, Line 9. Omit I. 78.)
 65 Line 1. For ಸ್ಯಾಃ ಪ್ಯಾಹಿ read ಸ್ಯಾಙಸಾಹಿ.

PAGE.

- 65 Line 8. For ಕಾನ್ಯಾನ್ read ಕಾನ್ಯಾನ್ (ಅ in ಕಾ of the latter word is nasalized).
- „ Line 11. After (VIII. 3. 6). insert except before words derived from the root ಖ್ಯಾ the substitute for ಚ್ಚ್ (see below) (II. 4. 54; Sid. I. 68.)
- „ Line b 15. After (B. 112.) insert but when followed by ಸ, being *lopatad* optionally (Sid. I. 66.)
- „ Line b 13. After ಸಮ insert ಸುಟ್.
- „ Line b 10. After ಅಮ) insert ವುಮ+ಖ್ಯಾಸಂ=ವುಖ್ಯಾಸಂ.
- „ Line b 4. After ಲಾರಿಕಾ insert and ; and omit and ಅಗ್ರ.
- „ Last line. Omit and ಅಗ್ರವಣಮ.
- 66 Line 6. For ಪ್ಯವಣ read ಪ್ಯವಣ, and for ಪ್ರಿಯಾಕ್ಷಾವಣ read ಪೀಯಾಕ್ಷಾವಣ.
- „ Line 13. For ವನಂ read ವನಂ.
- „ Line 17. Omit ತಿಮಿರಕಾ.
- „ Lines b 8 & 7. Omit ದೀರ್ಘ + ಅಪ್ಪೀ=ದೀರ್ಘಪ್ಪೀ ; and after ದಾರಕ್ಕಿ insert ಪರಾ+ಅಕ್ಕಿ=ಪರಾಕ್ಕಿ.
- 67 Line 13. For signifles read signifies
- „ Line b 15. For ಅರ್ಜಯನ read ಅರ್ಜಯನ.
- „ Line b 5. For ನಾಸಿಕೆ read ನಾಸಿಕಾ.
- 68 Line 16. After by insert the expression ಅಂತರ್ or
- „ Line b 10. After below) insert So ಅಂತರ್ಹಣನ; but ಅಂತರ್ಹಣನ (means country).
- „ Line b 3. For affixes read affixes and for and read into.
- 69 Line 1. For ಪ್ರನಿಂದನಂ read ಪ್ರನಿಂದನಂ.
- „ Line b 15. Before e. g. insert and this, though the ವ has subsequently been changed into any other letter. (Sid. II. 140.)
- „ Line b 13. Before But insert (here ಸಜ್ has afterwards become ಸಜ್ಞ owing to its contact with ಸ್ಯತಿ which is an affix, see below.)
- „ Line b 5. For ಪರಿಸಂದಿ read ಹರಿಸಂದಿನ.
- „ Line b 3. Omit ಇರಿಕಾವನಂ.
- 70 Line 1. Omit ನಿರಿಸದೀ.

PAGE.

- 70 *Below the first three lines insert the following :—*
 (xxxii a). So the ಸ should not be changed into ಳ in ಯುವನ and some other words (Sid. 1. 483.) e. g. ರಮ್ಯಯುವನ + ಆ = ರಮ್ಯಯುವನ + ಆ. ಪರಿವಶ್ಯಾ + ನುಮ + ಇ = ಪರಿವಶ್ಯಾನಿ. But what those other words are should be ascertained by study, as they have not been mentioned fully anywhere.
- „ Line 7. *Omit* or is followed by ಝಲ್.
- „ Line b 2. *For* ಷು *read* ಸು (ಷು).
- 71 *For* ಷು, ಷೂ, ಷೋ, ಷ್ಯಭ್, ಷ್ಯಾ, ಷಿಚ್, ಷಂಜ್, ಷ್ಯು, ಷ್ಯಂಜ್, ಷದ್, ಷೇವ್, ಷಿವ್, ಷಹ್, wherever they occur *read* ಸು (ಷು), ಸೂ (ಷೂ), ಸೋ (ಷೋ), ಸ್ತುಭ್ (ಷ್ಯುಭ್), ಸ್ಥಾ (ಷ್ಯಾ), ಸಿಚ್ (ಷಿಚ್), ಸಂಜ್ (ಷಂಜ್), ಸ್ತು (ಷ್ಯು), ಸ್ಯಂಜ್ (ಷ್ಯಂಜ್), ಸದ್ (ಷದ್), ಸೇವ್ (ಷೇವ್), ಸಿವ್ (ಷಿವ್), ಸಹ್ (ಷಹ್).
- „ Line 7. *For* ಷೇಧ್ *read* ಸಿಧ್ (ಷಿಧ್) (not of the 4th class, see below).
- „ Line 9. *For* ಸೇಧ್ *read* ಸಿಧ್ (ಷಿಧ್).
- „ Line 11. *Before* from *insert* not.
- „ Line 14. *For* ಷಿದ್ *read* ಸದ್ (ಷದ್).
- „ Line b 3. *For* ಷೇಧ್ *read* ಸಿಧ್ (ಷಿಧ್)
- 72 Line b 10. *For* notwithstanding *read* notwithstanding.
- „ Last line *For* ಷೇಧ್ *read* ಷಿಧ್.
- 73 Lines 2 & 16. *For* ಷೇಧ್ *read* ಷಿಧ್.
- 74 Line 17. *For* ವಿಸ್ತುಸ್ತುಮ್ *read* ವಿಸ್ತುಸ್ತುಮ್.
- „ Lines b 3 & 2. *For* ಸ್ಯಾರ್ *read* ಸ್ಯಾರ್ತ and for ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್ + ಸ್ಯಾ *read* ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್ + ತ್ಯಾ.
- 75 Line 6. *After* ದಾಃಪುಪ್ತಾ *insert* ಸುಪುವತಾಃ; but ಸು + ಪ್ಯಾವ (from ಸ್ಯಪ್ of ಷ್ಯಪ್, not ಸುಪ್ of ಷ್ಯಪ್) = ಸುಪ್ಯಾವ.
- „ Lines 11 to 13. *For* ಸಿತಾ and ನಯಾ *read* ಸಿತ and ನಯ.
- „ Line 14. *After* ಸುಪ್ *insert* (see below).
- „ *After* para (liv) *insert* the following :—

PAGE.

(liv a). A ಸ followed by the vowel ವಿ and following ಇಣ್ or ಕೌ without the intervention of a ರ is changed into ಷ if the word in which it occurs is appellative, optionally when the word is preceded by a word denoting *asterisms* and absolutely otherwise (VIII. 3, 99, 100 ; Sid. I. 474 note 29). e. g. ಹರಿಷೇಣ, ರೋಹಿಣೀಷೇಣ or ರೋಹಿಣೀಸೇನ. But ಪೃಥುಸೇನ (not appellative). ವಿಷ್ವ ಕ್ಸೇನ (ರ intervenes). ಸರ್ವಸೇನ (no ಇಣ್ or ಕೌ).

75 Line b 3. After ಸ್ತುತ್ insert or ಸೋಮೌ and after ಅಗ್ನಿ ಪ್ಪುತ್ insert ಅಗ್ನೀಮೋಮೌ (ಇ irregularly lengthened).

„ Line b 2. For ಸಕ್ಥಃ read ಸಕ್ಥಃ and for ಗೌರಿವಕ್ಥಃ read ಗೌರಿವಕ್ಥಃ.

76 Line 4. For ದಂದಭಿಷೇವನಂ read ದಂದಭಿಷೇವಣಂ.

„ Line 6. For ಭಿರುಷ್ಠಾನಂ read ಭೀರುಷ್ಠಾನಂ.

„ Line 10. For ಸ್ತು, ಸುಷ್ಪು and ದುಷ್ಪು read ಸ್ಫು, ಸುಷ್ಠು and ದುಷ್ಠು respectively.

„ Omit line 11.

„ Line 12. For ನಿ and ದು read ನಿರ್ and ದುರ್ and for ನಿಪಾವಾ and ದುಪಾವಾ read ನಿಪಾವಾ and ದುಪಾವಾ.

„ Line 13. For ನಿ and ದು read ನಿರ್ and ದುರ್ ; and for ಸೇದಃ, ಸುಪೇದಃ, ನಿಪೇದಃ, and ದುಪೇದಃ read ಸೇಧಃ, ಸುಪೇಧಃ, ನಿಪೇಧಃ, and ದುಪೇಧಃ.

„ Line 14. For ನಿ and ದು read ನಿರ್ and ದುರ್ and for ನಿಷಂಧಿ and ದುಷಂಧಿ read ನಿಷಂಧಿ and ದುಷಂಧಿ.

„ Line b 6. For ಪಿತುಸ್ತುಸಾ read ಪಿತುಸ್ತುಸಾ.

77 Last line. After 97) insert ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ತುಚ್ಛ, ನಿಸ್ತುಚ್ಛ (VIII. 3. 114). ಸವನೇ ಸವನೇ, ಸೂತೇ ಸೂತೇ, ಸಾಮೇ ಸಾಮೇ, ಸವನಮಾಖೇ ಸವನಮಾಖೇ, ಕಿಂಸ, ಅನುಸವನಂ, ಗೋಸನಿಂ, ಅಕೃಸನಿಂ, ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿಸವಂ, (appellative) ಕಕುನಿಸವನಂ, ಸೋಮೇಸೋಮೇ, ಸಂವತ್ಸರೇ ಸಂವತ್ಸರೇ, ಕಿಂಸಂ ಕಿಂಸಂ, ಮುಸಲಂ ಮುಸಲಂ, ಗೋಸನಿಮಾಕೃಸನಿಂ (VIII. 3. 110.)

PART III.

PAGE,

- 4 Line b 2. *For ಇಜ್ read ಇಜ್.*
- 6 Line 1. *For the list read the modern lists.*
- „ *After para 12 insert the following :—*
- 12 A. Observe also that generally roots ending in ಅಽ
i e. ಮ with penultimate ಅ have indicatory ಮ (Sid.
II. 85.)
- „ Line 6. *For belong read belonging.*
- „ Line b 12. *Before some roots insert such sanction is specially given in Paṇini's Grammar in the case of certain roots ; thus ಅಽ (ಅಽ 'to occupy' or 'to collect') and ತಽ (ತಽ) are, according to the list, roots of the first class, but according to Paṇini may be taken as roots of the fifth class also (III. 1, 75, 76). And in the case of the root ಯಽ we find it stated that it, when preceded by the particle ಸಽ as a prefix and also when not preceded by any prefix may be treated as belonging to either the first or the fourth class, though when preceded by any other prefix than ಸಽ, it is a root only of the fourth class (III. 1. 72.) Even without such sanction in either the list or the Grammar.*
- 7 Line 19. *For ಯಜ್ಞ ದತ್ತ read ಯಜ್ಞ ದತ್ತ.*
- 8 Line b 7. *For ಮೂರ್ಷತಿ read ಮೂಮೂರ್ಷತಿ.*
- 10 Line b 10. *Before and insert or is ಹಽ, ಜಲ್ಪ, or other similar root which refers to making some particular kinds of sounds (ಹಽಕಾರಾಃ ಕ್ಷುಪ್ರೀಯಾಃ) provided that the root meaning to " injure" is not ಹ್ಯ (Sid. II. 240).*
- „ Last line. *After injure) insert ವ್ಯತಿಹಸಂತಿ, ವ್ಯತಿಜಲ್ಪಂತಿ. Still ಸಮ್ಯಕ್ಪರನೀರಾಜಾನಃ.*
- 11 Line 16. *After class insert if it is marked in the list of roots as conjugable only in the átmanépadi (Sid. II. 172, 176.) and in other cases.*

PAGE.

- 12 Line 9. For ನಿಗ್ಯ read ನಿಗ್ಯಾ.
- 13 Line b 12. For ಹಬ್ಬ read ಹಬ್ಬೇ.
- 14 Line b 13: For ಸ್ವಾಯನ್ನಿ ರೋಕ್ಷಕಸಂಧೀ read ಸ್ವಾಯನ್ನಿ ಮೋಕ್ಷ
ಸಂಧಿ.
- ” Before para 29 insert the following:—
- 28 A. The roots are, as has been already mentioned (1) Intransitive and (2) Transitive. And it is to be noted here that roots naturally transitive may be treated as intransitive if the effect of the action denoted by them can be seen perceptibly in their objects, or in other words, if the objects can be considered to have had their origin from the action (ನಿರ್ವರ್ತೃ) or to have suffered a perceptible change in their condition, situation, or position, owing to the action (ವಿಕಾರ್ಯ). For, in these cases the objects may be looked upon as a kind of agent for the active process involved in the production of the effect. Thus, for example, cooking, with reference to the food produced by the cooking is a constructive process, while splitting is with reference to what is split, say wood, for instance, is a process showing a change of its previous condition. So, we may regard the action of cooking as that of the food and the action of splitting as that of the wood, and say ‘the food cooks’ and ‘the wood splits.’ As in such use of transitive roots the original ordinary agent is entirely kept out of sight, the roots become intransitive having no object different from the assumed agent upon which the action can be considered to operate. The assumed agent, however, may be viewed as only an agent or as having taken the character of an agent without losing fully its original nature as an object. Thus instead of saying ‘the food cooks’ and ‘the wood splits’ we may say ‘the food cooks itself’ and ‘the wood splits itself.’ So, we may say ‘the pot

PAGE.

makes itself.' But it should be remembered that the rule relating to such use of transitive verbs excludes entirely roots whose sense does not include the production of a perceptible effect upon their objects as in the cooking and the splitting. So, transitive roots which denote 'attempt' (ಯತ್ನ), knowledge (ಜ್ಞಾನ), and desire (ಇಚ್ಛಾ) as well as roots such as "to touch" which denotes an action whose sense necessarily requires some object for it to operate upon are excluded. Nor can the rule apply to those roots which, as we shall see hereafter, admit of two objects being used along with them. Thus, the rule does not apply to "to lead" as this is one of such roots. In the sentence "ಅಜಾಣ್ರಾಸಂ ಸಯತಿ" "he leads the sheep (to) the village," besides the "sheep" which is the real object, the verb takes "the village" as another object in the sense of "to the village." Here even when one object is treated as agent, another object will remain undisposed of. So, here we cannot apply the rule. But it has been said that in the case of a desiderative root if the original root admits of a reflective voice, the desiderative from this root can be used in the same voice. (Sid. II. 274 to 277. notes 1, 2, 6, 7 and 12).

- 28 B. Now as to the use of the voices it is to be added that the intransitive roots whether primary or derived from transitive roots in the manner above mentioned admit of the impersonal voice. (Sid. I. 274). But it appears that though primary intransitive roots can be used in the active voice the *quasi* intransitive roots cannot be so used. On the other hand, it appears that transitive roots reject not only the impersonal voice but also the reflective voice, unless they become *quasi* intransitive roots. In fact, these *quasi* intransitive roots can be used only in the impersonal voice, when the object is

PAGE,

viewed as an agent, and in the reflective voice when the object is viewed as an agent as well as an object (Sid. I. 274, 276). The result therefore is that—

- (1). the active voice is proper for intransitive roots and for transitive roots except when they are looked upon as *quasi* intransitive roots ;
 - (2). the passive voice is proper only for transitive roots except when they are regarded as *quasi* intransitive roots ;
 - (3). the impersonal voice is proper for intransitive roots whether primary or derived from transitive roots ; and
 - (4). the reflective voice is proper only for *quasi* intransitive roots.
- 15 Line 15. *For* rregularly *read* irregularly.
 „ *After* para 30. *insert* the following:—
 „ 31 A. The roots दा (दाङ्), III दा, द्यु, द्यो, धा and धे are called घु (ghu) (I. 1. 20).
 16 Line 11. *For* I *read* (1).
 17 *Opposite* to viii roots. *Omit* (1) व् substituted for लु *and* *for* (ii) & (iii) *respectively* *read* (i) & (ii).
 „ Article (2) col. 2. *After* 67) *insert* (ii) क् (Sid. II. 278). *and* *before* यक् *insert* (i).
 „ Article (3) col. 2. *For* ४ क् *read* क्; *for* ४ ङ् *read* अङ्; *for* ४ ङ् *read* ङ्; *omit* (viii) ङ्; *for* (ix) *read* (viii); *and* *for* (x) *read* (ix).
 „ Article (4). *After* तान् *insert* (तान्).
 18 Article (1). *In* the column relating to the 2nd person *for* ष्ये *read* ष्ये.
 „ Article (2). *For* अत् *read* अत्.
 19 Article (7) *Omit* the first two of the three lines opposite to (ii) A.
 „ Article (9) *For* ४ त् *read* १ त्.
 20 *For* नवत्, न, ल्यप्, respectively *read* नवत्, न, and ल्यप्.
 22 *For* अताम् *and* अताम् *read* अताम् *and* अताम्; *for* ष्यम् *read* ष्यम् *and* *for* नत् *and* नवत् *read* नत् *and* नवत्.

PAGE.

- 23 Line 6. *For ವಸು read ಕ್ವಸು.*
- „ Line b 13. *After concerned insert not being roots meaning “to adorn” and used in the reflective voice (Sid. II. 277.)*
- „ Line b 9. *For personal affixes ತ and ಫಾನ್ read ತ and ಧ of the personal affixes ತ, ಫಾನ್, ಆತಾಂ and ಆಫಾಂ.*
- 24 Lines 9 & 10. *For ಸ್ವಯಾತಾಂ and ಸ್ವಯಾಧಾಂ read ಸ್ವಯಾನ್ತಾಂ and ಸ್ವಯಾನ್ಧಾಂ.*
- „ Lines 17 & 21. *For ಖಾ read ಖೂ.*
- „ Line b 11. *For ವಸು read ಕ್ವಸು.*
- 28 *Opposite to ದಿಹ್, for to swear read to smear.*
- „ Para 6, line 5. *For short ಅ read ಅ (short).*
- 30 Line 20. *Omit other.*
- 31 Line 1. *Omit I.—Práptavibhásha.*
- „ *Omit lines 9 to 19.*
- 32 *After para 14 insert the following :—*
- 14 A. And likewise there are some E (and E· roots which respectively reject or admit the augment in the *átmanepadi* before the tense affixes of the aorist and the personal affixes of the benedictive which as we have seen take the augment ಸ್ವಯಾನ್ and then appear as affixes beginning with ಸ, the affixes in both cases appearing as affixes having indicatory ಕ, when the augment has been rejected, though without this indicatory letter otherwise. These roots are :—
- (1). roots ending in ಷ and beginning with conjunct consonants (E· roots) (VII. 2. 43 ; I. 2. 12).
- (2). roots ending in ಋ (E roots) (VII. 2. 42 ; I. 2. 12).
- 33 Line 6. *After roots insert and take into consideration the rule relating to the optional augmentation of roots having indicatory ಲಾ which appears to apply to the affixes of the perfect also (VII. 2. 44).*
- „ Line 10. *After ಧ್ವಂ insert optionally if they have indicatory ಲಾ (I. of list B.), and absolutely, otherwise*

PAGE.

- 33 Line b 14. *Before the insert or roots having indicatory ು (I. of list B.) (VII. 2. 44).*
- „ Line b 2. *Omit (iv) Roots.*
- „ Last line. *Before which insert (3) (i) Roots.*
- 34 Line 1. *For (v) read (ii).*
- „ Line 5. *For (vi) read (iii).*
- 35 Line b 7. *Omit e¹².*
- „ Line b 5. *Omit e^{3, 12}.*
- „ Last line. *Omit eo^{3, 6}, and for e^{3, 4, 6, 9, 14, 15}. read e^{4, 9, 14, 15}.*
- 36 Line b 13. *Omit e^{5, 8}.*
- 38 Line 19. *For a vowel read a short vowel.*
- 39 Line 1. *Before by insert immediately.*
- „ Line 21. *For for bases read to bases.*
- 40 Lines 13, 14 & 15. *Omit or by an árdhadhatuka affix beginning with ು and distinguished by an indicatory ಕ or ಙ, if it is not a primitive one.*
- „ Lines 17 & 18. *Omit ಪಿಪರಿಷ್+ಯಕ or ಯಜ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷಾಯ.*
- „ Lines 19 & 20. *Omit ಕೈ + ಯ of ಲೈಪ್ (primitive affix) = ಕೈ + ಯ.*
- „ Lines 21 & 22. *Omit other than the above.*
- 41 Line 3. *For ಬೆಭಿದತುಂ read ಬೇಭಿದಿತುಂ.*
- „ Line b 11. *After ಕ insert or ಙ.*
- 42 Line 4. *For ತೈ read ತೈ.*
- „ Line 7. *Before having insert and.*
- „ *In section (vi) read clause (a) as clause (b) and vice versa.*
- 43 Line 8. *For But read And.*
- „ Line 12. *Before + ಕ್ಷ 5 insert (ರಂಫ).*
- „ Line b 9. *For bases read roots.*
- „ Line b 7. *For base read root.*
- „ Lines b 5 & 4. *Omit of which the base is formed.*
- 44 Line 2. *For bases read roots.*
- 45 Line 2. *For thy read they.*
- „ Line 3. *For ಉರ್ read ಉರ್.*
- „ Line 4. *For ಈರ್ read ಇರ್.*
- „ Line 6. *After before insert ಅಜ್ and.*

PAGE.

- 45 Line 8. For ಕೀರ + ಕ = ಕೀರ read ಕಿರ + ಕ = ಕಿರ.
 ,, Line 9. After ಕರತಾಃ insert ಜ್ಯಾ + ಅಜ್ = ಜರ + ಅಜ್.
 ,, Line 19. For ಕೈ read ಚಿ or ಸ್ತು.
 ,, After section (xx) insert the following :—
 (xx a). And final ಉ and ಊ before primitive affixes beginning with ಯ should be changed into ಅಽ if the affixes have not an indicatory ಕ or ಣ and ಅಽ if they have an indicatory ಣ (VI. 1. 80.) e. g. ದ್ರು + ಯತ್ = ದ್ರವ್ಯ. ದ್ರು + ಣ್ಯತ್ = ದ್ರಾವ್ಯ. ಭೂ + ಯತ್ = ಭವ್ಯ. ಭೂ + ಣ್ಯತ್ = ಭಾವ್ಯ.
- 46 Line 12. For afterwords read afterwards.
 ,, Lines b 7 & 6. For ಘಜ read ಘಜ್.
 ,, Last line. After ಣ್ಯಲ್ insert (primitive affix).
 47 Line b 3. For penultimate read penultimate.
 48 Line 11. After ರಗಿಸ್ insert ಅಮ್ರ + ಇ + ನಿಚ್ = ಅಮ್ರಿಸ್ (ಅ is not penultimate).
 49 Line 6. For ರೋಚೆ read ವೋಚೆ.
 ,, Line 15. For F. A. read F. P.
 ,, Line 17. For and read or.
 ,, Line b 8. After before insert the.
 50 Line 9. For ಈಸ್ read ಈಪ್ and for ಇನ read ಇಪ್.
 ,, Line 12. For ಓಜ್ read ಓಜ.
 51 Line 3. After ಣ್ಯತ್ insert not being in the sense of "oughtness."
 ,, Lines b 8 & 7. Insert and before ಕಮ, ಕಾ, and ಕಾವನ್; and omit and ಗಣ್, and ಗಾ and ಗಾವನ್.
 ,, Line b 6. For ತ್ read ತ್.
 ,, Line b 3. For ಸ್ read ಸ್.
 ,, After section (xlvi) insert the following :—
 (xlvi a). And before affixes beginning with ಧ the final ಸ of bases is entirely lopped (VIII. 2. 25); and before úrdhadhátuka affixes beginning with ಸ, the final ಸ is changed into ತ (VII, 4. 49.) e. g. ಅವಿಸ್ +

PAGE.

ಧ್ಯಂ=ಎವಿಧ್ಯೂ; ಚಕಾಸಂ+ಧಿ=ಚಕಾಧಿ. ಸಸಂ+ಧಿ=ಸಧಿ. ವಸಂ+
ಸ್ಯ=ವತ್ಸ್ಯ. (See Sid. II. 126. where the opinion that
the final ಸ before ಧ may be allowed to remain
except when it has been derived by the affixing of
ಸಿಚ್ is objected to).

52 . After section (xlvii) insert the following :—

(xlvii a). And before *nistha* affixes the final ಡ of bases
is changed into ಸ (VIII. 2. 42). e. g. ಭಿದ್+ಸ=ಭಿನ್+
ಸ=ಭಿನ್ಸ.

„ Line 8. After ವ insert not coming after ರ.

„ Line 9. Before But insert ದಿವ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್, ಕ್ವ or ಕ್ವ್ಯ=ದಿ @ ಊ
for f + ಕ್ವಿಪ್, ಕ್ವ, ಕ್ವ್ಯ=ದ್ರ್ಯ, ದ್ರ್ಯತ, ದ್ರ್ಯತ್ಯಾ. ಸಿವ್ + ನ
=ಸಿವ್ @ ಊ for f + ನ = ಸ್ರ್ಯನ; and omit But in the
above cases.

„ Omit lines 10 to 15.

53 Line 2. After ಕ್ಷಂ insert or its substitute ನ್.

„ Line 4. After ಭನಜ್ insert ಭಂಜ್+ನ್=ಭನ್+ನ್=ಭನ್ಜ್.

„ Line 5. For ಿ ಯಜ್ read ಯಜ್ (not ಿ ಯಜ್), and before
affixes insert other.

„ Line 8. After ಜ insert and come before ಕ್ವ್ಯ.

„ Line 15. After place insert and except before ಕ the tense
affix of the 6th class.

„ Line 18. For ಿ ಯಜ್ read ಯಜ್ and after ಸಂದ್ಯ; insert
ತ್ಯಂಫ್+ಕ=ತ್ಯಂಫ.

„ Omit paras (liii) and (liv.)

54 Line 2. Before Bases insert Verbal.

„ Lines 12 & 13. For ಾಠ್ read ಈಠ್.

„ Line b 8. For ಯಜ್ read ಿ ಯಜ್.

55 Line b 14. After reduplication insert before ಚಜ್ or ಚಜ್
-ಸನ್.

„ Line b 12. For s. p. read l. p.

57 Line b 2. For ರೀಕ್ read ರೀಜ್.

59 Line b 14. For ಜ್ಯ read ಜ್ಯ.

„ Omit lines b 12 and 11.

PAGE.

- 59 Line b 10. For ಅಟ್ read ಅಟ್.
 „ Line b 6. After ಕುವಯಿಷ್ insert (ir).
 „ Line b 3. For ಜ್ಞ read ಜ್.
 60 Line 15. After such insert So ವಿಧಿ before ಪಜ್=ಋಧಿ.
 „ Line b 9. For ಸತ್ read ಸರತ್.
 „ Line b 8. After ಕಲ್ insert ಡೌ=ಡೌ.
 61 Lines 1 & 2. Omit ಡೌ from ಡೌಕ್=ಡೌ.
 „ Line 13. For ಭ್ರಿಯಾ read ಭ್ರಿಯಾ (from irregular ಭ್ರಾ+ಯಜ್ see below.)
 „ Line 14. For ಡೌಕ್ read ಡೌಕ್.
 „ Line b 7. For ಪಜ್ಸನ್ read ಪಜ್-ಸನ್.
 62 Line 1. For ಕುವಿಷ್ read ಕುವಿಷ್ (irregular.)
 „ Line 2. For ನಾವ್ read ನಾವ್.
 „ Line 11. After 83) insert provided it is not augmented with ರೀಕ್ &c., as shewn below (Sid. II. 209.)
 „ Lines 15 & 16. For the words not derived by *sampra-sáranation* substitute including a ಷ derived by *samprasárnation* in the case of ಯಜ್ but excluding such ಷ in the case of ಿ ಯಜ್.
 „ Line b 8. Omit or F P ವ್ಯಕ್ತ್.
 „ Line b 5. Omit (from FA ಗೃಕ್ಯ=ಗ್ರಹ್ @ *smpr* +ಯಜ್) or.
 „ Last line. For ಲ read ಲಾ.
 63 Line 1. For ಕ್ಲ read ೨ ಕವ್.
 „ Lines 2 & 3. For reduplicates are of roots which end in the letter ಷ read ಅ is derived from the letter ಷ of roots.
 „ Line 5. After ಭೃ insert ಭೃಷ್.
 „ Line 16. For ಅಚ್ read ಅಚ್.
 „ Line 19. For ಅಚ್ read ಅಚ್.
 „ Line b 4. After roots insert under the rules relating to reduplication.
 64 Line 6. For between conjunct consonants read after a conjunct consonant.

PAGE.

- 64 Line 12. *After ಉಉವಿಧೆ insert still ನಶ್ (from ಣಶ್) + ಇಥ್ = ನೇಶಿಥ್ and ಸಹ್ (from ಷಹ್) + ಏ = ಸೇಷೇ (here though ನ and ಸ are different from ಣ and ಷ which were in the original form of the roots the change is not due to the rules of reduplication).*

Observe that when reduplication has, according to the rules above, been made prior to a substitution affecting the root reduplicated, the substitution postponed should however be made before the reduplicated root and its reduplicate coalesce by *sandhi* (Sid. II. 99.) *e. g.* ಉ (ಉಜ್) liable to be changed into ಉವ್ (ಉವಜ್) before the affix ವಿ, having become ಉ. ಉ by reduplication, should not, before the change, coalesce by *sandhi* with the reduplicate into ಉಉ and then have this ಉಉ replaced by ಉವಜ್, becoming in consequence ಉವ್ವೇ; but should become ಉವ್ವೇ first and then by *sandhi* with the reduplicate ಉ, become ಉಉವ್ವೇ.

„ Col 1. last line. *After ಠ insert not being ರ್ಜ.*

67 Line 12. *For ಆ read ಅ.*

„ Lines 16 & 17. *For consonants read a consonant.*

„ Line 19. *After one insert while ಆ is used in all cases other than those mentioned in (1) and also in the cases mentioned in (2) when the option allowed regarding them is not availed of.*

68 Line 10. *For Root read Roots.*

„ Line 14. *For ordento- read or dento-*

69 Last line. *For ಸಪ ಯಮಯ್ read ಸಪ = ಯಮಯ್ and for ಸಪ + ಯಮು read ಸಪ = ಯಮು.*

72 Line 5. *After tense insert and also before the primitive affix ಲ್ಯವ್ if the roots are such as when changed into ni roots have light penultimate vowels (VI. 4. 55, 56.)*

„ Line 6. *For ni read nishthá.*

„ Line 8. *After affixes insert including E. nishthá affixes and ಲ್ಯವ್ in the case of roots not taking the second form as already said.*

PAGE-

76 *Before para 12 insert the following:—*

11 A. It has been said that when a *ni* root is formed from a *ni* root formed from original roots distinguished by an indicatory *ವು*, the second *ni* root may have two alternative forms as given under the third form of the 5th model when they are afterwards to take ಸ್ಯ - ಚಿತ್ &c. Thus, if from the *ni* root ಕ್ಷು a second *ni* root is formed, this before ಸ್ಯ - ಚಿತ್ may be ಕ್ಷು or ಕ್ಷು. And it has been said further that even a C root formed from a F root formed from an original root distinguished by indicatory *ವು*, may, before ಸ್ಯ - ಚಿತ್ &c., have two alternative forms as above. Thus, the third form of the C root from F A ಕಂಕಮ್ಯ or F. P. ಕ್ಷು (the forms which the original root ಕ್ಷು takes as F A and F P) (see below) is ಕಂಕಂ or ಕಂಕಂ (Sid. II. 272.)

- „ Line 14. *After and insert* so far as FP roots are concerned only from such roots.
- „ Lines 15 & 16. *Omit* but they may be derived from such roots by the use of either the one affix or the other.
- 78 Line 8. *For* ಲೋಷ್ = ಲೋಲೋಷ್ *read* ಲೋಚ್ = ಲೋಲೋಚ್.
- „ Line b 5. *For* ಈ *read* or *and omit* or ಉ.
- 79 Line b 2. *For* ಮನಜ್ *read* ಮನಜ್.
- 81 Line 3. *For* ಇಧ್ *read* ಇಲ್; *for* ವಿಧಿಷ್ *read* ವಿಲಿಷ್; *and for* ವಿಧಿಷ್ *read* ವಿಲಿಷ್.
- „ Line 16. *For* ಅರ್ಚ್ *read* ಅರ್ಚ್.
- 82 *Omit* lines 10 and 15.
- 84 *Opposite to* “Roots ending in ಇಕ್” *for* ಉ *read* ಉ.
- „ *Opposite to* “Roots of the 2nd class” *for* ದ್ವಿಪ್ *read* ದ್ವಿಪ್.
- „ *Opposite to* “Roots of the 3rd class” *for* ಭಿ = ಬಿಭಿ *read* ಭಿ = ಬಿಭಿ.
- „ *Below* “Roots ending in ಓ” *insert as follows:—*

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate nasals. ಧ್ರಂಕ್ = ಭ್ರಂಕ್ + ಕ್ಯನ್, = ಭ್ರಂಕ್ - p
+ ಯ = ಭ್ರಕ್. (4)

PAGE.

- 84 Last two lines. *Omit* ಪೂಜ್ = ಪೂಜ್ಯ and ಪುಷ್ಪ್ = ಪುಷ್ಪ್ಯ;
and for (4) read (5).
- 85 *Opposite to* “Roots ending in vowels” for ದೂ read ದು.
,, *Below* “Roots ending in ಉ and ಊ” insert as follows:—
Roots ending in ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್ = ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್ + ಶ್ಚ = ಸ್ತ್ರೂಹ್ @
consonants with pe- ಈರ್ for p + ಅ = ಪೀರ್ಹ್. ... (5)
nultimate ಋ.
- ,, *For* Roots ending in consonants read Other Roots end-
ing in consonants; and for (5) read (6).
- 86 *Opposite to* “Roots without penultimate nasals” for
ಋನಚ್ read ಋನಚ್; and for ಲ್ರದ್ = ಲ್ರನದ್, ಲ್ರನ್ದ್
read ಲ್ರದ್ = ಲ್ರನದ್, ಲ್ರನ್ದ್.
- ,, *Opposite to* “Roots of the 8th class” omit ಋಣ್ + ವ್ =
ಋಣ್ @ gp. + ವ್ = ಅಣ್ವ್. ... 3rd form;
and ತನ್ + ವ್ = ತನ್ವ್. ... 3rd form.
- ,, *Opposite to* “Roots of the 9th class” after the first ಜಾ
insert (irregular) and omit ಕ್ಷ್ = ಕ್ಷ್ನಿ, ಕ್ಷ್ನ್,
ಕ್ಷ್ನಾ.
- ,, *After* model (1) insert:—
Roots ending in ವ್. ಋವ್ = ಋವ್ @ ಊ (ಊತ್) for f +
ನಿ = ಖ್ನಿ ... 1st form.
ಋವ್ @ ಊ for f + ನ್ = ಖ್
ನ್ ... 2nd form.
ಋವ್ = ಋವ್ @ ಊ for f + ನ್ =
ಖ್ನ ... 3rd form (2).
- 87 Line 5. *For* (2) read (3).
- ,, Line 11. *For* (3) read (4).
- 88 *Omit* lines 8 and 9.
- ,, Line 10. *For* (3) read (2).
- ,, Line 12. *For* (2) ತನ್ವ್ + read or; and for (3) and (4) read
(2) and (3).
- ,, Line 13. *For* (5) read (4).
- 89 *After* roots ending in ಋ insert and not being roots begin-
ning with conjunct consonants.
- ,, *Above* “Roots ending ಋ (labial)” insert:—

PAGE.

Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಷ.
 $\text{ಸ್ತ್ರಲ} = \text{ಸ್ತ್ರ} + \text{ಲ}$ $\text{ಯಕ್} = \text{ಯ} + \text{ಕ್}$ @ $gf + \text{ಯ}$
 $= \text{ಸ್ತ್ರಲ್ಯ}$ (5)

89 Last line. *For* (5) *read* (6).

90 Line 3. *For* (6) *read* (7).

„ Line 5. *For* (7) *read* (8).

„ Below “Roots with penultimate ಷು” *insert the following:—*

Roots having penultimate nasals and not distinguished by indicatory ಇ.
 $\text{ಸ್ರಂಸ} = \text{ಸ್ರಂ} + \text{ಸ}$ $\text{ಯಕ್} = \text{ಸ್ರಂಸ}$ -
 $p + \text{ಯ} = \text{ಸ್ರಸ್ಯ}$... (9)

„ After “Other roots than the above” *insert* except in the case of C and D roots in the reflective voice which form their bases by ಕಪ್ according to the model given for the active voice (Sid. II. 277, 278).

„ Line 12. After ಲೋಪ್ಯ *insert* ವಂದ್ = ವಂದ್ಯ *and for* (8) *read* (10).

„ Before para 23 *insert the following:—*

22 A. It has been said that even roots meaning “to adorn” should not, in the reflective voice, take ಯಕ್ but only their tense affixes of the active voice (Sid. II. 277.) e. g. ಕೃ when it means “to adorn” as it would with the prefix ಅಂ, should take its active tense affix ಉ, not ಯಕ್.

91 Line 6. *For* ಚು = ಚೂಪ್ಯ *read* ಜು = ಜೂಪ್ಯ.

„ Line b 3. *Omit* ಶ್ಯ = ಶ್ಯಯಪ್ಯ; ಯು = ಯವಿಪ್ಯ.

92 Line b 11. After optionally *insert* except the reflective voice of roots meaning “to adorn.” (Sid. II. 277).

„ Line b 9. *For* ಚು = ಚಾವಿಪ್ಯ *read* ಜು = ಜಾವಿಪ್ಯ.

„ Line b 2. After ಏ *insert* either immediately or mediately through their ನಿ or F roots.

93 Line 5. After ಏ *insert* either immediately or mediately through their ನಿ or F roots.

„ Line 7. After ಮ *insert* or from ನಿ root ಕಮ್; *for* ಕಾಮಯಪ್ಯ

PAGE.

read ಕಮಯಿಪ್ಯ ; and after ಶಾಮಯಿಪ್ಯ insert C root from F ಕಂಕಂ = ಕಂಕಮಿಪ್ಯ or ಕಂಕಾಮಿಪ್ಯ or ಕಂಕಮಯಿಪ್ಯ.

- 95 Line b 4. *After optionally insert except the reflective voice of roots meaning “to adorn.” (Sid. II. 277).*
- 96 Line 7. *After ಎ insert either immediately or mediately through their ನಿ or F roots ; and after &c. insert So C root from F ಕಂಕಮ = ಕಂಕಮಿತ್ &c. or ಕಂಕಾಮಿತ್ &c. or ಕಂಕಮಯಿತ್ &c.*
- „ Line 8. *For ಣಿ read ನಿ.*
- „ Line b 9. *After ಎ insert either immediately or mediately through their ನಿ or F roots.*
- „ Line b 7. *For ಶಾಮಯಿತ್ read ಕಮಯಿತ್.*
- 97 Line b 11. *Omit ಬ್ರಾವ್ from ಬ್ರಾ = ಬುಬ್ರವ.*
- „ Line b 6. *For from ಅಟ್ read from ಅಟ್.*
- 99 Col. 2 *For ಯೂ read ಯು and omit ಓಡ್ from ಓಡ್ = ಓವೀಡ್.*
- 101 Line 4. *Omit ನೂ = ನೌಪ್.*
- „ Line 5. *For ತ್ಯಾ = ತಾರ್ಪ್ read ಕ್ಯ = ಕಾರ್ಪ್.*
- 102 Line 5. *For ಪು read ಪೂ.*
- „ Lines 13 & 14. *For ಪ್ನ from ಪ್ನೈ = ಪ್ನೈನ್ read ಪ್ಯಾ from ಪ್ಯೈ = ಪ್ಯೈನ್.*
- 104 Line 3. *For ಅಟಿಪ್ read ಅಟಿಪ್.*
- „ Line 4. *For ತ್ಯಯ್ = ತ್ಯಯಿಪ್ read ತಯ್ = ತಯಿಪ್.*
- 105 Line 11. *After optionally insert except the reflective voice of roots meaning “to adorn” (Sid. II, 277.) and.*
- „ Line 12. *For ಅ read the*
- „ Lines 14 to 16. *For ದಾ read ದ್ರಾ and for ದೈ read ದ್ರೈ.*
- „ *After indicatory ಮ or ಎ insert either immediately or mediately through their ನಿ or F roots.*
- „ Line b 3. *After optionally insert except in the case of roots meaning “to adorn” (Sid. II. 277.)*
- 106 Lines 2 to 4. *For ದಾ read ದ್ರಾ and for ದೈ read ದ್ರೈ.*
- „ Line 10. *After singular insert except the reflective voice of roots meaning “to adorn” and of D roots (Sid.*

PAGE.

106

II. 277.) and except in the case of C roots in the reflective voice which form their bases by ಚ್ಚ್ or ಚ್ಚ್-ಸನ್ according to the models given for the active voice (Sid. II. 278.)

107

Line b 4. *For* itself read itself and for necessarily read necessarily.

108

Line 8. *For* graminarians read grammarians.

,,

Line 11. *For* syllabe read syllable.

,,

Line 12. *For* graminarians read grammarians.

,,

Line b 12. *For* lengthering read lengthening.

,,

Line b 2. *For* through read though.

109

Line b 11. *For* ಾ read ಾ).

,,

Line b 7. *After* ಏ insert either immediately or mediately through their ಣಿ or F roots.

,,

Line b 5. *After* ಕಮ insert or from ಣಿ ಕಮ.

,,

Line b 4. *After* ಕಮಯಿಷ್ insert from F ಕಂಕಂ=ಕಂಕಮಿಷ್ or ಕಂಶಮಿಷ್ or ಕಂಕಮಯಿಷ್.

110

Before para 42 insert the following :—

41 A. Note carefully that in the reflective voice so far as the tense affixes are concerned the forms of the active voice, not of the passive, should be used in the case of—

(1). roots meaning “to adorn;”

(2). D roots; [and

(3). C roots;

though in the case of C roots the optional passive forms prescribed for the 1st and the 2nd future and for the conditional and the aorist except in the 3rd person singular, in consequence of the option of treating the affixes ಸ್ಯ, ಿಚ್ and ತಾನ್ &c. as affixes augmented with ಇಟ್ and having the condition of ಚಿಣ್ may also be used. (Sid. II. 277, 278).

,,

Line 13. *For* will read with.

112

Line 4. *For* ವದ read ವದ್.

,,

Line b 8. *After* 109) insert And in the aorist of the átma-

PAGE.

- 112 nepadi $\bar{1}$ ತ₂ should be used when the base has been formed by ಚಿಣ್; otherwise ತ₂ should be used. (VI. 4. 104).
- „ Line b 7. After ಅನ್, insert ದಾಯಿ=ದಾಯಿ + $\bar{1}$ ತ₂; but ಲವಿಷ್ = ಲವಿಷ್ + ತ₂.
- 113 Line 9. For ಚಾಲಂಘ್ read ಚಲಂಘ್ and for ಇಚ್ read ಇಚ್.
- „ Line b 8. For 4 ಸ read $\bar{4}$ ಸ.
- „ Line b 7. After consonant insert and also after bases ending in ಋ or ೠ which after gunation of the vowels appear necessarily as bases ending in ರ.
- „ Line b 6. For ಬಭಿದ್ = ಬಭಿದ್ read ಭಿದ್ or ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ or ಪಿಪ್ಯ = ಭಿದ್. etc.
- 114 Line 17. After class insert and from roots of the 5th class and for thad read that.
- „ Line b 11. For thad read that.
- 116 Col. 1. For ಧ್ಯ read I ಧ್ಯ; for ತನ್ವ್ಯ read ತನ್; and after ಸುನ್ವ್ಯ insert or ಸುನ್.
- 118 Col. 1. For ಸನ್ read ಸನ್ and for ಶಿಣಷ್ read ಶಿಷ್.
- „ Col. 2. For ಶಿಣಷ್ಟಿ read ಶಿಷ್ಷ್ಟಿ.
- 119 For ಸಚ್ಚೀತಃ read ಸಚ್ಚೀಠಃ and for ಶಿಣ್ಶಿ, ಶಿಣ್ಷ್ಟಿ, ಶಿಣ್ಶ್ಯಃ and ಶಿಣ್ಶ್ಯಃ read ಶಿಷ್ಶಿ, ಶಿಷ್ಷ್ಟಿ, ಶಿಷ್ಶ್ಯಃ and ಶಿಷ್ಶ್ಯಃ.
- 120 For ಜ್ಞೇಪ್ತಃ read ಜಾಪ್ತಃ.
- 121 For 3rd Person read 1st Person and for ಜ್ಞೇಪ್ತಃ read ಜಾಪ್ತಃ.
- 122 For ದೋಧು @ ಉರ್ read ದೋಧು @ ಉವ್ and after from ಋ insert (irregular).
- 123 For ಧೋಧುಠಃ read ದೋಧುಠಃ.
- 125 For ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ + ಈರ್ f read ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for f.
- „ For ಧನ್ @ lp. + ಠಃ read ಧನ್ @ lp. + ಠ.
- 126 For ಜರಿಘ್ರಹ್, ಜಂಜನ್, ಜಂಜಂತಿ, ಜಿಂಜಂತಿ, ಜಂಜಂತಃ and ಜಿಂಜಂತಃ read ಜರಿಘ್ರಹ್, ಜಂಜನ್, ಜಂಜೋಂತಿ, ಜಿಂಜೋಂತಿ, ಜಂಜಾಂತಃ and ಜಿಂಜೋಂತಃ.
- 127 For ತಂತಂಸ್ತಃ, ಜಾಘ್ರಣ್ಯಃ, ಜಂಜಂಸಿ, ಜಿಂಜಂಪಿ ಜಂಜಂಠಃ ಜಂಜಂಠಃ, ಜಂಜಂನಿ, ಜಿಂಜಂಠಃ ಜಿಂಜಂಠಃ and ಜಿಂಜಂನಿ read ತಂತಂಸ್ತಃ,

PAGE.

ಜರಿಫ್ಯೂಕ್ಟಿ, ಜಂಜೋಂಪಿ, ಜಿಂಜೇಂಪಿ, ಜಂಜಾಂಥಕಿ, ಜಂಜಾಂಥ,
ಜಂಜೋನ್ವಿ, ಜಿಂಜೇಂಥಕಿ, ಜಿಂಜೇಂಥ and ಜಿಂಜೇನ್ವಿ.

128 Omit @ gp. + ತಿ or ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್ ; before ಈತಿ insert ತಿ or ;
and for ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ read ಚಾಕೇರ್ತಿ and for ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ವ read
ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ವ.

129 For ಜಜಿಗ್ಯಧೀಷಿ read ಜರಿಗ್ಯಧೀಷಿ; omit @ gp. + ಸಿ or ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್
ತ್, and @ gp. + ಮಿ or ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್ ; for p + ಈಸಿ read p +
ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ ; for p + ಈಮಿ read p + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ ; and for
ಚಾಕರ್ತ್ವಿ and ಚಾಕರ್ತ್ವಿ read ಚಾಕೇರ್ತ್ವಿ and ಚಾಕೇರ್ತ್ವಿ.

130 For ನಾನಾಧ್ read ನಾನಾಧ್.

131 For ತೋತುಸ್ತು read ತೋತುಸ್ತು.

132 For ಧಿಪ್ read ಧಿಪ್.

133 For ದಿಧೇಷ್ಟಿ, ಜರಿಗರ್ತ್ವಿ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡಕಿ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡ, ತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಕಿ, ತಾಸ್ತೀ
ರ್ಥ and ವೋಮೂರ್ಷಿ read ದಿಧೇರ್ತ್ವಿ, ಜರಿಫುರ್ತ್ವಿ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡಕಿ,
ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡ, ತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಕಿ, ತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥ and ವೋಮೂರ್ಷಿ.

134&135 Omit model (27) ; for ಳ and ರ read and ಳ ; for ಸಾಪ್ಯ
ಜ್ಞೇತಿ, ಸಾಪ್ಯಜ್ಞೇಷಿ, ಸಾಪ್ಯಜ್ಞೇಮಿ and ಸಾಪ್ಯಜ್ಞೇತ್ರಿ read
ಸಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇತಿ, ಸಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇಷಿ, ಸಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇಮಿ, and ಸಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇತ್ರಿ ; for
ಸಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇ + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ read ಸಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇ @ ಳ್ for ಜ್ಞೇ + ಮಿ
or ಸಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇ + ಈಮಿ ; in other places for ಸಾಪ್ಯ read ಸಾಪ್ರ ;
and for (28) read (27).

136 For ಧೈ read I ಧೈ ; and after ಸುನ್ insert or ಸುನ್ವಿ.

138 Above Part I. insert Second Division.

140 Omit Second Division ; before ತಾತ್ insert ದುಹ್ and for
ದೋಗಾಢತ್, ಶಿಣಪ್ and ಶಿಣಪ್ಪು read ದುಗಾಢತ್, ಶಿಣಪ್ and
ಶಿಣಪ್ಪು.

141 For ದುಗ್ಧಿ, ಶಿಣಪಾನಿ, ಶಿಣಪಾವ and ಶಿಣಪಾಮ read ದೋಗ್ಧಿ, ಶಿಣ
ಪಾನಿ, ಶಿಣಪಾವ and ಶಿಣಪಾಮ.

144 For ಧೋಧು read ದೋಧು.

145 For ಧೋಧುತಂ read ದೋಧುತಂ and for ಇಯರಾನಿ, ಅಯರಾನಿ
and ಪಿಪರಾನಿ read ಇಯರಾಣಿ, ಅಯರಾಣಿ and ಪಿಪರಾಣಿ.

146 For ವಾವ್ಯಾತಾತ್ and ಜಹಯಾತು read ವಾವ್ಯಾರ್ತಾತ್ and ಜಾಹ
ಯಾತು.

PAGE.

- 147 For ಪಾಪ್ಯಾಹಿ, ಪಾಪ್ಯಾತಾತ್, ವಾವ್ಯಾಹಿ, ವಾವ್ಯಾತಾತ್ and ಚಾಕ್ಯಾಹಿ read ಪಾವ್ಯೂರ್ಹಿ, ಪಾವ್ಯೂರ್ತಾತ್, ವಾವ್ಯೂರ್ಹಿ, ವಾವ್ಯೂರ್ತಾತ್ and ಚಾಕ್ಯೇರ್ಹಿ.
- 148 For ಜಂಜುನು read ಜಂಜೀರ್ನು.
- 149 For ದಧನ್ರಿ, ತಂತನ್ರಿ, ಕಂಕನ್ರಿ, ಜಂಕಣ್ನಿ, ಜರಿಫುರ್ಣಾನಿ, ಜರಿಫುರ್ಣಾವ, ಜರಿಫುರ್ಣಾಮ read ದಧಾನ್ರಿ, ತಂತಾನ್ರಿ, ಕಂಕಾನ್ರಿ, ಜಂಕಾಣ್ನಿ, ಜರಿಫುರ್ಣಾನಿ, ಜರಿಫುರ್ಣಾವ and ಜರಿಫುರ್ಣಾಮ.
- 150 For ಜಿಂಜಿನ್ರು, ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್ and ಚಾಕತ್ರ್ಪ read ಜಿಂಜೀನ್ರು, ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್ and ಚಾಕ್ಯೇತ್ರ್ಪ; omit @ gp. +ತು or ಚಾಕ್ಯೇತ್ +; and before ಈತು insert ತು or.
- 151 For ವರ್ತಾ, ಗರ್ಧಾ and ಕರ್ತಾ read ವೃತಾ, ಗೃಧಾ and ಕೀರ್ತಾ.
- 152 For ಪಾಸ್ಪ read ಪಾಸ್ಪ; and for ಜೋಕು read ಜೋಕೂ.
- 153 For ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾನಿ, ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾವ and ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾಮ read ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾನಿ, ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾವ, and ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾಮ; and for ಪಾಸ್ಪ read ಪಾಸ್ಪ.
- 154 For ಜೋಕುಂಸ್ +ತು or ಜೋಕುಂಸ್ - p + ಈತು or read ಜೋಕುಂಸ್ + ತು or ಈತು or ಜೋಕುಂಸ್ - p + ತಾತ್; and for ಜೋಕುಂಸೀತು read ಜೋಕುಂಸೀತು.
- 155 For ತೋತೋ read ತೋತು.
- 156 For ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಾತ್ and ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಾಂ read ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಾತ್ and ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಾಂ.
- 157 Omit @ gp; and for ದಿಧೇಷಾನಿ, ದಿಧೇಷಾವ, ದಿಧೇಷಾಮ, ತುತೋರಾನಿ, ತುತೋರಾವ, ತುತೋರಾಮ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಿ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಾತ್, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಂ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢೆ, ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾನಿ, ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾವ, ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾಮ, and ತಾಸ್ಪೀರ್ಹಾನಿ read ದಿಧಿಷಾಣಿ, ದಿಧಿಷಾವ, ದಿಧಿಷಾಮ, ತುತುರಾಣಿ, ತುತುರಾವ, ತುತುರಾಮ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಿ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಾತ್, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಂ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢೆ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಾಣಿ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಾವ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಾಮ and ತಾಸ್ಪೀರ್ಹಾಣಿ.
- 158 For ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ತು or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ಈತು or read ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ತು or ಈತು or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ತಾತ್.

158&159 Omit model (27).

PAGE.

- 160 For ಛ and ವ read and ಛ; and for ಪಾಪ್ರವ್ಯುತು read ಪಾಪ್ರ
ಜ್ಯುತು.
- 161 For ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾನಿ and 28 read ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾನಿ and 27.
- 162 For ಧೈ read I ಧೈ; and after ಸುನ್. and ಕಕ್ಕು insert or
ಸುನ್ವ and or ಕಕ್ಕುವ respectively.
- 164 For ತಂ, read ತಾಂ; and for ಅಲೇಡ್ and ಅಲೀಡ್ read
ಅಲೇಡ್ and ಅಲಿಹ್.
- 165 For @ ದ್ or ಃ, ಅಲೇಡ್, ಅಲೇಡಂ, ಅಲೀಡ್ವ and ಅಲೀಡ್ತ read
@ ದ್ or ರು, ಅಲೇಡ್, ಅಲೇಹಂ, ಅಲಿಹ್ಯ and ಅಲಿಹ್ಯ.
- 166 For ಅರಾಣ್, ಔಣ್, ಅಶಿಣ್, ಅಶಿಣಡ್ and ಜಾಫ್ರತಾಂ read
ಅರಾಣ್, ಔಣ್, ಅಶಿಣ್, ಅಶಿಣಡ್ and ಅಜಾಫ್ರತಾಂ; for f
+ ತವ read f + ತಾಮ; and after ತ್, insert or 4 ತ್.
- 167 After ಸ್, insert or 4 ಸ್; and for ಅಶಿಣ್, ಅಶಿಣಡ್ and
ಅಶಿಣಪ್ read ಅಶಿಣ್, ಅಶಿಣಡ್ and ಅಶಿಣಪಂ.
- 168 Last line. For ತ್ read 4 ತ್ and for ಐಯರ್ತ್ read ಐಯಾ.
- 169 Last line. For ಸ್ read 4 ಸ್.
- 170 For ಪಿಘ್ಯಾ @ gf + ತ್, ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ gf + ತ್, ಆರಿಯರ್ತ್, ಆಪಿಪ
ರ್ತ್, ಅಚರಿಕರ್ತ್, ಅಪಿಪರ್ತ್, ಅವಾವರ್ತ್ and ಅಚಾಕರ್ತ್ read
ಪಿಘ್ಯಾ @ gf + 4 ತ್, ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ gf + 4 ತ್, ಅರಿಯಾ, ಅಪಿಪಾ,
ಅಚರಿಕಾ, ಅಪಿಪಾ, ಅವಾವಾ and ಅಚಾಕಾ.
- 171 For + ಸ್, ಅಜಾಹವ and ಅಜಾಹಮ read + 4 ಸ್, ಅಜಾಹಾವ and
ಅಜಾಹಾಮ.
- 172 For + ತ್, ಅಜಂಜನ್ and ಅಜಿಂಜಿಮ read + 4 ತ್, ಅಜಂಜೋನ್,
and ಅಜಿಂಜಿಮ.
- 173 For + ಸ್, ಅಜಂಜನ್, ಅಜಿಂಜಿಂ and ಅಜರಿಫುಣಮ read + 4 ಸ್,
ಅಜಂಜೋನ್, ಅಜಿಂಜಿಂ and ಅಜರಿಫುಣಂ; and omit @ gp.
- 174 Omit @ gp, + ತ್ or ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್; and for + ತ್, p + ಈತ್, ಅಜರಿ
ಗರ್ಧ್ and ಅಚಾಕರ್ತ್ read + 4 ತ್, p + 4 ತ್ or ಈತ್, ಅಜರಿ
ಫುರ್ತ್ and ಅಚಾಕರ್ತ್.
- 175 For ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ gp and ದ್, + ಸ್, p + ಈಸ್, ವರಿವ್ಯತ್ @ gp +
ಅ, ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ gp + ಅಂ, ಅವರಿವಾ, ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಧ್, ಅಜರಿಗಾ, ಅಚಾ

PAGE.

- ಕರ್ದ್ or ಅಚಾಕೆ, ಅವರಿವರ್ತಂ, ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಧಂ and ಅಚಾಕರ್ತಂ
read ಚಾಕೈತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p. and ದ್, + 4 ನ್, p. + 4 ನ್ or
ಈನ್, ಮಿವೃತ್ + ಅಂ, ಚಾಕೈತ್ @ ಈರ್ for f + ಅಂ, ಅವ
ರಿವಾಃ, ಅಜರಿಘರ್ತಂ, ಅಜರಿಘಾಃ, ಅಚಾಕೀರ್, or ಅಚಾಕೀಃ, ಅವರಿ
ವೃತಂ, ಅಜರಿಗೃಧಂ and ಅಚಾಕೀರ್ತಂ.
- 176 For - p + ಈತ್, + ತ್, ಪಾಸ್ಪ, ಅಜಾಗಾಧ್ and ಅದಾದಧ್ read
ಈತ್, + 4 ತ್, ಪಾಸ್ಪ, ಅಜಾಘಾತ್ and ಅದಾಧತ್.
- 177 Omit or ಅಚಾಸ್ಕಃ ; and for - p + ಈನ್, + ನ್, ಅಚಾಸ್ಕದ್,
ಅಚಾಸ್ಕದೀಃ, ಪಾಸ್ಪ, ಅಪಾಸ್ಪಃ, ಅಜಾಗಾದ್, ಅಜಾಗಾಃ, ಅದಾದಧ್
and ಅದಾದಃ read ಈನ್, + 4 ನ್, ಅಚಾಸ್ಕಃ, ಅಚಾಸ್ಕಂದೀಃ,
ಪಾಸ್ಪ, ಅಪಾಸ್ಪಾಃ, ಅಜಾಘಾತ್, ಅಜಾಘಾಃ, ಅದಾಧತ್ and ಅದಾಧಃ.
- 178 For + ತ್, ಅನಾನಾಥ್, ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ - p + ಈತ್ and ಅಚೋಕುಂಸೀತ್
read + 4 ತ್, ಅನಾನಾತ್, ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ + ಈತ್ and ಅಚೋಕುಂಸೀತ್.
- 179 For ಅನಾನಾಥ್ read ಅನಾನಾತ್ or ಅನಾನಾಃ or; and for + ನ್,
ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ - p + ಈನ್, ಅಚೋಕುನ್ or ಅಚೋಕುನ್ and ತೋ
ತುನ್ @ gp. read + 4 ನ್, ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ + ಈನ್, ಅಚೋಕುನ್,
and ತೋತುನ್.
- 180 For + ತ್, or ಅದಿಧೇಟ್, ಅತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಡ್ and ಅಜರಿಗೃಧಾಮ್ read
+ 4 ತ್, = ಅದಿಧೇಟ್, ಅತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಡ್ and ಅಜರಿಗೃಧಾಂ.
- 181 For + ನ್, ಅತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಡ್, ದಿಧಿಪ್ @ gp + ಅಂ = ಅದಿಧೇವಂ, ಅತುತೋ
ರಂ, ಅಜರಿಗೃಧಂ, ಅಜರಿಗೃಧಃ, and ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಹಂ, read + 4 ನ್,
ಅತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಡ್, ದಿಧಿಪ್ + ಅಂ = ಅದಿಧಿವಂ, ಅತುತುರಂ, ಅಜರಿಗೃಧಂ,
ಅಜರಿಗೃಧಃ and ಅಜರಿಗೃಹಂ.
- 182 Omit ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p +, and the part belonging to model (27) ;
for + ತ್ read + 4 ತ್, and for ಅಬಾಭಜೀತ್ read ಅಬಾಭಂ
ಜೀತ್.
- 183 Omit ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p +, and the part belonging to model (27) ;
and for + ನ್, ಅಬಾಭಜೀಃ, and ಅವೋಮೂರ್ವ್, read + 4 ನ್,
ಅಬಾಭಂಜೀಃ and ಅವೋಮೂರ್ಮ್.
- 184 For ಃ and ವ, + ತ್, ಪಾಪ್ರಟ್, and ಅಜಾಹರ್ತ್ read and ಃ, +
4 ತ್, ಅಪಾಪ್ರಟ್ and ಆಜಾಹಃ.

PAGE.

- 185 For + ಸ್, ಅಪಾಪ್ರಟ್ and ಅಪಾಪ್ರಙ್ತ್ read + 4 ನ್, ಅಪಾಪ್ರಕ್ and ಅಪಾಪ್ರಕ್ತ್.
- 186 For ಧ್ಯ, and ತನ್, and ಸುನ್, and ಅಕ್ಕುವ್, and and ಕ್ರೇಣ್ read I ಧ್ಯ, or ತನ್, or ಸುನ್ವ or ಸುನ್, or ಅಕ್ಕುವ್, and or ಕ್ರೇಣ್.
- 187 After ತುದಾಮಹೆ insert (1), after ಸುನ್ಯಹೆ insert (2), after ಅಕ್ಕುಮಹೆ insert (3), and after ಕ್ರೇಣೀಮಹೆ insert (4).
- 188 For ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿಂದ್ read ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿದ್.
- 189 After ಹ್ನುಮಹೆ insert (1), after ವಸ್ಯಹೆ insert (2), after ಇಂದ್ಯಹೆ insert (3), and after ವಿವಿಮಹೆ insert (4), and for ಇಂದ್ಯಹೆ and ಇಂದ್ಯಹೆ read ಇಂದ್ಯಹೇ and ಇಂದ್ಯಹೇ.
- 190 Omit and ತನ್; for ಧ್ಯ, and ಸುನ್, and ಅಕ್ಕುವ್, and and ಕ್ರೇಣ್ read I ಧ್ಯ, or ಸುನ್ವ, or ಅಕ್ಕುವ್, and or ಕ್ರೇಣ್; and omit ಕ್ರೇಣಾ before ಕ್ರೇಣೀ.
- 191 For ಅಮಹ್ಯೆ read ಆಮಹ್ಯೆ; and after ತುದಾಮಹ್ಯೆ insert (1); after ಸುನವಾಮಹ್ಯೆ insert (2); after ಅಕ್ಕುವಾಮಹ್ಯೆ insert (3); and after ಕ್ರೇಣಾಮಹ್ಯೆ insert (4).
- 192 For ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿಂದ್ read ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿದ್.
,, and for Rebutlicated read Reduplicated.
- 194 For ಧ್ಯ read I ಧ್ಯ; and after ಸುನು insert or ಸುನ್ವ.
- 196 For ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿಂದ್ read ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿದ್.
- 198 For ಧ್ಯ read I. ಧ್ಯ.
- 200 For ಜ್ಞೀ read ಜ್ಞೀ and for ಪಿಷ್ಠಾ @ ಈರ್ read ಪಿಷ್ಠಾ @ ಊರ್.
- 202 For Other bases ending in read Other bases ending in vowels and; and for III ಯ read III ಋ.
- 204 For ಧ್ಯ read I ಧ್ಯ.
- 206 For ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿಂದ್ read ಭಿಂದ್ ಭಿದ್.
- 207 For Parasmaipadi read Atmanépadī.
- 210 For imperfect read imperfect; and after ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯ in col: 1 insert or ಶಾಮಿಯಿಷ್ಯ.
- 214 After ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯ in col: 1 insert or ಶಾಮಿಯಿಷ್ಯ.
- 215 For ಆಶಾಮಿಯಿಷ್ಯೆ read ಆಶಾಮಿಯಿಷ್ಯೇ; and for ಅಶ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ in the last col: but one read ಅಶ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೇ.

PAGE.

- 224 For ಧಾರ್ಷ, ಅಧಾರ್ಷ್ಯ, and ಅಧಾರ್ಷತ read ಧಾರಿಷ್, ಅಧಾರಿಷ್ಯ and ಅಧಾರಿಷತ ; and underline ಅಧ್ಯತ, ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀಷ್ಯ, ಅಸ್ತಾರಿಷ್ಯ, ಅಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಯ, ಅಸ್ತರೀಷ್ಯ, ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಯ and ಅಜೇಷ್ಯ.
- 225 For ಅಧಾರ್ಷಾಃ, ಅಧಾರ್ಷಾಫಂ, ಅಧಾರ್ಷ್ಯಂ, ಅಧಾರ್ಷಿ, ಅಧಾರ್ಷ್ಯಹಿ and ಅಧಾರ್ಷ್ಯಹಿ read ಅಧಾರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ, ಅಧಾರಿಷ್ಠಾಫಂ, ಅಧಾರಿಷ್ಠ್ಯಂ, ಅಧಾರಿಷಿ, ಅಧಾರಿಷ್ಯಹಿ and ಅಧಾರಿಷ್ಯಹಿ.
- 226&227 For ನೇಷ್ read ನವಿಷ್ ; after ನು in col: 1 insert (ir) ; and for ಅನೇ read ಅನವಿ ; and for ದಾ read ದ್ರಾ.
- 230&231 For ಅಚ್ಛ read ಅಂಚ್ಛ (ಅಚ್ಛಿ) ; for ಅಚ್ಛ read ಅಂಚ್ಛಿ ; and for ಆನ read ಆನಾಂ.
- 234&235 For ಅನೃರ್ಷತುಃ and ಅನೃರ್ಷತುಃ read ಅನೃರ್ಷತುಃ and ಅನೃರ್ಷತುಃ ; after ದೃಪ್ insert (ದೃವೊ) ; after ದರರ್ಪಿಠ insert or ದರರ್ಪಿಠ ; after ದೃಪಿವ insert or ದೃಪಿವ ; after ದೃಪಿಮ insert or ದೃಪಿಮ ; and omit ಭಜ್ and the lines opposite to it.
- 236 Line b 7. For ಅಟ್ read ಅಟ್.
- ,, Omit line b 5.
- 237 Omit line b 6.
- 238&239 Col: 1 For ಅಚ್ಛ read ಅಂಚ್ಛ (ಅಚ್ಛಿ) ; for ಆನ read ಆನಾಂ ; and for ಅಚ್ಛಿ, ಅಚ್ಛಾ and ಅಚ್ಛಿ read ಅಂಚ್ಛಿ, ಅಂಚ್ಛಾ, and ಅಂಚ್ಛೀ.
- 240 For ಯಾಯಾವೆ read ಯಾ @ ಉವ್ for $f + v = ಯಾಯಾವೇ$; and omit ಲೂ @ ಉವ್ for $f + v =$
- 241 For ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಿವೆ read ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಿವೆ.
- 242&243 Omit ಭಜ್ and the line opposite to it ; for Pasive, ಬಧ್ and ಬಧ read Passive, ಬಧ and ಬಧ ; after ದೃಪಿವೆ insert or ದೃಪಿವೇ ; after ದೃಪಿವ್ಯೇ insert or ದೃಪಿವ್ಯೇ ; after ದೃಪಿವಹೆ insert or ದೃಪಿವಹೇ ; and after ದೃಪಿಮಹೆ insert or ದೃಪಿಮಹೇ.
- 244 Omit line b 5.
- ,, Line b 3. For ನಿವ್ read ನಿವ್.
- 245 For Pasive read Passive ; and omit line b 6.
- 246 Before the first para insert the following :—

PAGE.

- Observe that in the above models the distinction of roots ending in consonants into those having and not having indicatory ಉ has not been taken into consideration ; and so in applying them to such roots the option allowed for allowing or rejecting the augment ಇಟಿ before ಥಲ್, ವು and ಮು, in the *parasmaipadi* and ಸ್ಲೇ, ಧ್ವೇ, ವಹೇ and ಮಹೇ, in the *átmanepadi* should be borne in mind and given effect to in accordance with the rules on the subject. (See ದೃಷ್ in the models).
- „ Col. 2 lines b 8 & 7. For ಓಜ್=ಓಜಾಂ read ಓಜ್=ಓಜಾಂ.
- „ Col. 2 line b 3. For ಚೇಚೇಲಾಂ read ಚೇಚೇಲಾಂ.
- 247 Line 9. For ಆಂ read ಆಮ್.
- „ Line b 12. For ಒಭೂವ read ಒಭೂವ.
- „ Last line. For ನಕುಜಂ read ನಕುಜಂ.
- 248 Col. 1 line b 6. For ಇ and ಈ read ಇ and ಉ.
- 252 For ದಂದಂಕ್ read ದಂದಂಕ್.
- 256 to 271 For ಆತಾಂ, ಆಫಾಂ, ಯಾತಾಂ and ಯಾಫಾಂ, wherever these expressions occur read ಸ್ + ಆತಾಂ, ಸ್ + ಆಫಾಂ, ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ and ಯಾಸ್ಥಾಂ respectively.
- 260&261 Omit the whole of the last example in model (5) ; and for ಪಾಸ್ತೀಯಾತುಂ read ಪಾಸ್ತೀಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ.
- 268 Omit Original roots ending in ಇಕ್ in the place where these words occur ; and insert these words just above ತ್ಸಿ in the first column.
- 270 Col. 1 line 8. After ವಿ insert immediately or mediately through their ನಿ or F roots.
- 272 Line 6: After ವಿ insert immediately or mediately from their ನಿ or F roots.
- „ Line 8. After ಮ insert or from ನಿ ಕಮ್.
- „ Line 9. For ಶಾಮಯಿಷ್ವೇ read ಕಮಯಿಷ್ವೇ ; and after on insert ಸಂ ಕಂಕಮಿಷ್ವೇ or ಕಂಶಾಮಿಷ್ವೇ or ಕಂಕಮಯಿಷ್ವೇ.
- Lines b 8 & 4. For ಅಮಾ read ಆಮಾ.

PAGE.

- 273 to 288 *The numbering of the paragraphs following para 47 to the end of the chapter should be corrected so that they may be read as paras from 48 to 62.*
- 275 **Line 4.** For ಅಕೃಷ್ಯ read ಅಕ್ರಷ್ಯ and for ಸೃಷ್ಯ read ದುಷ್ಯ.
- „ **Line 5.** For ಕಾನ್ತ read ಕ್ರಾನ್ತ and for ಲಿಪ read ಲಿಪ್ಪ and for ಅತ್ಯತಿಗಣಃ read ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ.
- 276&277 *For ಮಾನ wherever it occurs after ರ or ಷ read ಮಾಣ.*
- 277 *For the root ಅಚ್ಛ read ಅಂಚ್ಛ and opposite to it for ಅಚ್ಛಿ and ಅಚ್ಛಾ read ಅಂಚ್ಛಿ and ಅಂಚ್ಛಾ and for ಅನಾ read ಅನಾಂ.*
- „ *For ಚಕರ್ಮನ್, ಚಿತ್ರಯಾನ, ತಸ್ತರಾನ and ಚಕರಾನ read ಚಕ್ರವನ್, ಚಿತ್ರಯಾಣ, ತಸ್ತರಾಣ and ಚಕರಾಣ.*
- „ *Omit line b 3.*
- „ *Last line. For ಅಪಿವನ್ read ಅಪಿವನ್.*
- 279 *Omit and ಫಲ್, ಫಲ್, ಫಲ್ವತ and ಫಲಿತ, ಫಲಿತವತ್.*
- 280 *Line b 10. For ವರಿವೃತ read ವರಿವೃತಿತ.*
- 281 *Lines b 6, 5 & 4. Omit ಕ್ಷಣ್ from ಕ್ಷಣಃ=ಕ್ಷಣ್ಣಿ and ಕ್ಷಣ್ಣಿ ವತ್; ತನ್ from ತನ್=ತಾನ್ತ and ತಾನ್ತವತ್.*
- 282 *Line 8. For ತ್ಯಾಡೆ and ತ್ಯಾಡೆವತ್ read ತ್ಯಾಡ and ತ್ಯಾಡೆವತ್.*
- „ *Line 12. For ತ್ಯಕ್ತ read ತ್ಯಕ್ತ.*
- 283 *Lines b 14 & 13. Omit ಹಾ from ಓಹಾ=ಹಾನ and ಹಾನವತ್.*
- „ *Lines b 9 & 8. For ತೂರ್ನ್ and ಧೂರ್ನ್ read ತೂರ್ಣ and ಧೂರ್ಣ respectively.*
- 284 *Line 8. For ರಾಗ್ನ್ read ರಾಗ್ಣ.*
- „ *Line 9. Omit ಮನ್=ಮಗ್ನ್ and ಮಗ್ನ್ ವತ್.*
- 287 *Col. 2 line 6. Omit ಅಂಚ್ from ಅಂಚು=ಅಕ್ಶ್ವಾ or ಅಂಚಿತ್ವಾ.*
- „ *Col. 2 line b 3. For ಪಿಕ್ಷ್ read ಪಿಪ್.*
- „ *Col. 2 line b 2. Omit ವನ್ = ವಸ್ವಾ.*
- 288 *Read para 15 as para 62 and above it insert the following:—*
- 61 A. Generally the gerund implies that the action denoted by it is prior to other actions of the same

PAGE.

agent (III. 4. 21.) *e. g.* ಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾವ್ರಜತಿ. ಸ್ನಾತ್ವಾಪೇಷ್ಯಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾವ್ರಜತಿ. But there are exceptions as follows:—

- 61 B. The gerund of the root ಮೇ (ಮೇಜ್) “to give barter or exchange” may be used along with a word denoting an action though the action denoted by the former word is not prior to the action denoted by the latter word (III. 4. 19.) *e. g.* ಅಪಮಿತ್ಯಯಾಚತೇ “He asks offering an exchange.”
- 61 C. The gerund of a root may be used to imply the situation of a thing with reference to the situation of another spoken of as the agent of the action denoted by that root and of the action denoted by another verb or primitive word used along with the gerund, though the action referred to in the gerund is not prior to the other action (III. 4. 20.) *e. g.* ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ಯನದೀಂಪರ್ವತಸ್ಥಿತಃ; ಅತಿಕ್ರಮ್ಯತುಪರ್ವತಂನದೀಸ್ಥಿತಾ.
- 61 D. We may also here notice a peculiar use of the gerund in Sanskrit with the force of a prohibitive particle in conjunction with the words ಅಲಂ and ಬಲಂ (III. 4. 18.) *e. g.* ಅಲಂಕೃತ್ವಾ or ಬಲಂಕೃತ್ವಾ.
- 61 E. But when the priority of an action to another action is indicated by the use of the expression ಯದ್ along with the word denoting the former action the word should be used not as a gerund but merely as a verb or primitive noun. But it should be remembered that the prohibition is confined only to the word to which the expression ಯದ್ directly refers and does not preclude the use of a gerund along with that word if required by its sense (III. 4. 23). *e. g.* ಯದಯಂ ಅಧೀತೇತತಃ ಕೇತೇ. But ಯದಯಂ ಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾವ್ರಜತಿ ಅಧೀತನಿವತತಃಪರಂ.
- 61 F. The following gerunds formed by ಣಮಾಲ್ or affixes having the same efficient portion are worthy of attention:—

*By the affixes referred to the exclusion of ತ್ಯಾ and ಕ್ಯಾ
and other gerundial affixes.*

ROOTS.	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARD- ING THE USE OF THE GE- RUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
ಕೃ along with a noun in the accusative case as an <i>upapada</i> .	ಋಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 25.)	If the sense intended implies abuse (ಆಕ್ರೋಶ) <i>e. g.</i> ಜೋರಂ + ಕಾರಂ ಆಕ್ರೋಶ ತಿ," He abuses (one) cal- ling him "thief."
ದೃಶ್ and ವಿದ್ along with a noun in the ac- cusative case as an <i>upa- pada</i> .	ಋಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 29.)	If the sense of the ex- pression "every one" is involved <i>e. g.</i> ಕನ್ಯಾಂ + ದ ಶಂವರಯತಿ," He courts every girl he sees. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮ ಣಾನ್ + ವೇದಂ ಭೋಜಯತಿ. He feeds every one he knows or finds or hears to be a Brahmin.
C root from ಕ್ಷಯ್ along with a noun de- noting 'clothing' in the accusative case as an <i>upapada</i> .	ಋಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 33. Sid. II. 470. note 50.)	If the sense implies a measure of the rain-fall <i>e. g.</i> ವಸ್ತ್ರಂ or ಜೇಲಂ + ಕ್ಷಯ ಪಂವ್ಯಪ್ಪತಿ," It rained so as to wet the clothes."
ಕೃ along with the nouns ಅನ್ಯಥಾ, ವಿವಂ, ಕಥಂ and ಇತ್ಯಂ.	ಋಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 27.)	Provided the gerund is a mere expletive <i>e. g.</i> ಅನ್ಯ ಥಾ + ಕಾರಂ, ವಿವಂ + ಕಾರಂ, ಕಥಂ + ಕಾರಂ, ಇತ್ಯಂ + ಕಾರಂ.
ಕೃ along with the nouns ಯಥಾ and ತಥಾ.	ಋಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 28.)	If the sense implies an impertinent reply <i>e. g.</i> ಯ ಥಾ + ಕಾರಮಹಂಭೋಕ್ಯೈ, ತಥಾ + ಕಾರಮಹಂ ಕಿಂತವಾನೇನ. I will eat as I like; what is that to you?

ROOTS,	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARDING THE USE OF THE GERUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
ವಿಡ್ (to find) and ಜೀವ್ along with the noun ಯಾವತ್.	ಣಮಾಲ್ (III. 4. 30.)	ಯಾವತ್ + ವೋದಂಭುಜ್ಜೇ. ಯಾವತ್ + ಜೀವಮಧೀತೇ.
X ಪೂರ್ along with the nouns ಚರ್ಮ and ಉವರ in the accusative case.	ಣಮಾಲ್ (III. 4. 31.)	e. g. ಚರ್ಮ + ಪೂರಂ, ಉವರಂ + ಪೂರಂ.
X ಪೂರ್ along with a noun in the accusative case.	ಣಮಾಲ್ (III. 4. 32.) Note the gerund formed may optionally reject its vowel (ಉ).	If the word made up of the gerund and the noun refers to a measure of the rainfall e. g. ಗೋಷ್ಪದಂ + ಪೂರಂ or ಪ್ರಂ, ವೃಷ್ಟಿಬೇವಣಿ.
Any root with a noun in the nominative or accusative case and with an appropriate term from the same root. (ಅನುಪ್ರಯೋಗ.)	ಣಮಾಲ್ (III. 4. 45, 46.)	If the sense implies a comparison e. g. ಅಜಕೃವ + ನಾಕಂನಷ್ಟ್ವ (nominative) ಸುವರ್ಣವಿವನಿಧಾಯಾಂಸಿತ. (accusative).
ಕಷ along with the words ನಿಮೂಲ and ಸಮೂಲ in the accusative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮಾಲ್ (III. 4. 34, 46.)	e. g. ನಿಮೂಲಂ or ಸಮೂಲಂ + ಕಾಪಂ, ಕವತಿ.
ಪಿಷ along with the words ಕುಷ್ಠ, ಚೂರ್ಣ and ರೂಕ್ಷ in the accusative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮಾಲ್ (III. 4. 35, 46.)	e. g. ಕುಷ್ಠಂ or ಚೂರ್ಣಂ or ರೂಕ್ಷಂ + ಷೇಷಂ, ಪಿನಷ್ಟಿ.
ಷ along with the word ಸಮೂಲ and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮಾಲ್ (III. 4. 36, 46.)	ಸಮೂಲಂ + ಘಾತಂಹನ್ತಿ.

ROOTS.	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARDING THE USE OF THE GERUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
<p>ಹೆ along with a noun in the instrumental case as an <i>upapada</i> and with an appropriate term from the same root.</p>	<p>ಣಮುಲ್ (III. 4, 37, 46.)</p>	<p>e. g. ಪಾಣಿಭ್ಯಾಂ + ಘಾತಂಕನ್ತಿ. He kills (him) by beating (him) with the hand.</p>
<p>ಪಿಷ್ along with a noun denoting oil or other similar liquid substances in the instrumental case and with an appropriate term from the same root.</p>	<p>ಣಮುಲ್ (III. 4, 38, 46.)</p>	<p>e. g. ತೈಲೇನ + ಪೇಷಂಪಿ ನಪ್ಪಿ.</p>
<p>C root from ವೃತ್ and IX ಗ್ರಹ್ along with a noun meaning 'hand' in the instrumental case and with an appropriate term from the same roots.</p>	<p>ಣಮುಲ್ (III. 4, 39, 46)</p>	<p>e. g. ಹಸ್ತೇನ or ಕರ್ಮಣ + ವರ್ತಂವರ್ತಯತಿ or ಹಸ್ತೇನ or ಕರ್ಮಣ + ಗ್ರಾಹಂಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯತಿ.</p>
<p>ಪುಷ್ with a noun in the instrumental case and with an appropriate term from the same root, the noun denoting "self" or any property or blood relation (ಸ್ವ).</p>	<p>ಣಮುಲ್ (III. 4, 40, 46.)</p>	<p>e. g. ಸ್ವೇನ or ಆತ್ಮೇನ or ಗೋಭಿಃ or ಪಿತ್ರಾ or ಮಾತ್ರಾ or ಧರ್ಮೇನ + ವ್ರೋಷಂಪುಷ್ಯತಿ.</p>
<p>IX ಬಂಧ್ with a noun in the locative case or when an appellative word is to be formed and with an appropriate term from the same root.</p>	<p>ಣಮುಲ್. (III. 4, 41, 42, 46.)</p>	<p>e. g. ಚಕ್ರೇ + ಬಂಧಂ ಬಧ್ನಾತಿ. ಮಯೂರಿಕಾಬಂಧಂ (appellative) ಬಧ್ನಾತಿ.</p>
<p>ಕೃ along with the noun ಅಕೃತ in the accusative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.</p>	<p>ಣಮುಲ್. (III. 4. 36.)</p>	<p>ಅಕೃತಂ + ಕಾರಂಕರೋತಿ.</p>

ROOTS.	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARDING THE USE OF THE GERUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
ಗ್ರಹ್ along with the noun ಜೀವ in the accusative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 36.)	e. g. ಜೀವಂ + ಗ್ರಾಹಂತ್ಯ ಹ್ಲಾತಿ.
ಸಕ್ along with the noun ಜೀವ in the nominative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 43.)	ಜೀವಃ + ನಾಕಂಸಕ್ಯತಿ.
ವಹ್ along with the noun ಪುರುಷ in the nominative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 43.)	e. g. ಪುರುಷಃ + ವಾಹಂ ವಹತಿ.
ಕುಷ್ and ಪೂರ್ along with the word ಉಧ್ವಂ in the nominative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 44.)	e. g. ಉಧ್ವಂ + ಕೂಷಂ ಕೂಷ್ಯತಿ. ಉಧ್ವಂ + ಪೂ ರಂ ಪೂರ್ಯತೇ.
Any root having the sense of 'to give pain or injure or kill' along with a noun in the instrumental case and another word derived from a root and governing the same object as the gerund formed from the former root.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 48.)	e. g. ದಂಜೇನ + ತಾಪಂ ಗಾಃಕಾಲಯತಿ.
Any root along with a noun in the instrumental or locative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4, 50, 51.)	If close contact or measure of length is implied e. g. ಕೇಶೈಃ or ಹಸ್ತೇಷು + ಗ್ರಾಹಂಯಾಧ್ಯ ನೋ.

ROOTS.	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARDING THE USE OF THE GERUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
Any root along with a noun in the accusative or ablative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4, 52, 53.)	If 'haste' or 'eagerness' is implied <i>e. g.</i> ಲೋಷ್ಯಂ + ಗ್ರಾಹಂ or ಕರ್ಯಾಯಾಃ + ಉತ್ಥಾಯಂ ಯಾದ್ಯನೇ.
Any root along with a <i>svánga</i> word in the accusative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4, 54, 55.)	If the <i>svánga</i> word denotes a transient thing (ಅಧುವಸ್ವಾಂಗಂ) or if otherwise, if the sense implies that what is described by it is fully affected <i>e. g.</i> ಭುವಂ + ವಿಕ್ಷೇಪಂಕಥಯತಿ. ಉರಃ + ಪ್ರತಿಪೇದಂ ಯಾದ್ಯನೇ.
ದಂಶ್ preceded by ಉಪ with a noun in the instrumental case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 47.)	ಮೂಲಕೇನ + ಉಪದಂಕಂಭುಜೈ.
ಪೀಡ್, ರಾಧ್ and ಕರ್ಷ್ preceded by ಉಪ and along with a noun in the instrumental or locative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 49.)	<i>e. g.</i> ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವಭ್ರಾಂ or ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವಯೋಃ + ಉಪಪೀಡಂ or ಉಪರೋಧಂ or ಉಪಕರ್ಷಂ ಕೇತೇ.
ವಿಕ್, ಪತ, ಪದ and ಸ್ತಂಧ along with a noun in the accusative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 56.)	If the sense implied in connection with the noun is that of "all" and the sense implied in connection with the root is 'frequently' <i>i. e.</i> when the former or the latter or both will have to be repeated. (For examples See Part V page 15.)
ಅನ್ preceded by ಅತಿ and ಕೃಷ್ along with a noun denoting 'time' in the accusative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 57.)	If the sense implied is that of 'interval' <i>e. g.</i> ದ್ವೈಕಂ + ಅತ್ಯಾಸಂಗಾಪಾಯತಿ.
ದಿಶ್ preceded by ಅ, and ಗ್ರಹ್ along with the word ನಾಮನ್.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 58.)	<i>e. g.</i> ನಾಮ + ಆದೇಶಂ or ಗ್ರಾಹಂ ಆಚ್ಛೇ.

B. *Affixes which are used alternatively with other gerundial affixes.*

ROOTS.	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARDING THE USE OF THE GERUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
Any root having the words ಅಗ್ರೇ, ಪ್ರಥಮಂ and ಪೂರ್ವಂ as their <i>upapadāḥ</i> .	ಣಮಾಲ್. (III. 4. 24.)	ಅಗ್ರೇಭೋಜಂ, ಪ್ರಥಮಂ ಭೋಜಂ, ಪೂರ್ವಂಭೋಜಂ or ಅಗ್ರೇಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾ ಓಠ.
ಕೃ along with the noun ಸ್ವಾದು and other nouns involving the sense of 'flavour' in the accusative case.	ಣಮಾಲ್. (III. 4. 26.) Note: 1. The noun in the accusative case should have the letter ಸ added to the final vowel. 2. The gerund implies that the thing stated to have been rendered agreeable to the taste was before not so. (Sid. II. 468. Note. 44).	e. g. ಸ್ವಾದುಂ + ಕಾರಂ, ಅವಣಂ + ಕಾರಂ, ಸಂಪನ್ನಂ + ಕಾರಂ or ಸ್ವಾದುಂ ಓಠ. + ಕೃತ್ವಾ.
ಕೃ along with indeclinables.	ಣಮಾಲ್. (III. 4. 59.)	If irony is implied e. g. ಉಚ್ಚೈಃ + ಕಾರಂ, ನೀಚೈಃ + ಕಾರಂ, or ಉಚ್ಚೈಃ + ಕೃತ್ವಾ.
ಕೃ along with the word ತಿರ್ಯಕ್.	ಣಮಾಲ್. (III. 4. 60.)	If the sense implied is that of completion e. g. ತಿರ್ಯಕ್ + ಕಾರಂ or ತಿರ್ಯಕ್ ಕೃತ್ವಾ.
ಕೃ and ಭೂ along with <i>svānga</i> secondary nouns formed by ತಸ್ or secondary nouns formed by ಧಾ or the words ವಿನಾ and ನಾನಾ.	ಣಮಾಲ್. (III. 4. 61, 62.)	e. g. ಮುಖತಃ + ಕಾರಂ or ಭಾವಂ or ಮುಖತಃಕೃತ್ವಾ ಓಠ. ನಾನಾ or ವಿನಾ + ಕಾರಂ or ಭಾವಂ or ನಾನಾ ಓಠ., + ಕೃತ್ವಾ ಓಠ. ದ್ವಿಧಾ + ಕಾರಂ or ಭಾವಂ or ದ್ವಿಧಾಕೃತ್ವಾ ಓಠ.
ಭೂ along with the word ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂ.	ಣಮಾಲ್. (III. 4. 63.)	e. g. ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂ + ಭಾವಂ or ಭೂತ್ವಾ.
ಭೂ along with the word ಅನ್ಯಕ್.	ಣಮಾಲ್. (III. 4. 64.)	If the sense implies agreement or concord e. g. ಅನ್ಯಕ್ + ಭಾವಂ or ಭೂತ್ವಾ.

PAGE.

63. With regard to the use of the infinitive, it has been said, firstly, that it is used as an infinitive of purpose *i. e.* along with a word denoting the action to which the action signified by it bears the relation of *purpose* (III. 3. 10); and secondly, that when it is not so used it can be used only along with a word which—

- (1) in connection with the action signified by it, asserts the wish or desire of a person who is also the agent of that action, (III. 3. 158.) or complete ability or power on the part of the agent for the performance of that action, (III. 4. 66) or the time proper for the performance of the action (III. 3. 167; Sid. II. 433);
- (2) is from the root कृ even when the sense of the root is not that of “to be able,” (III. 4. 65; Kás. on III. 4. 66.) or from the roots दृष्, ज्ञो, ग्लो, षो, रभ, लभ, कृ, स, अ; (III. 4. 65.); or
- (3) is from the root अस, or other roots having the same sense as that (III. 4. 65; Sid. II. 432.) *e. g.* दृष्टुं याति (infinitive of purpose); भोक्तुं च्छेति or वप्ति or वाञ्छति (wish or desire); भोक्तुं पठति or अलं or शारयति (ability or power); भोक्तुं कालं or समयां or वेलं or अनैकं (proper time); भोक्तुं कर्तुं, दृष्टुं, जानाति, गलति, षोते, अरभते, लभते, कृते, सते, अति; भोक्तुं, अस्ति or भवति or विद्यते (from अस &c.)

64. But in practice, the infinitive is found often employed in the sense of a noun. Thus, *विषयव्यक्तेर्विषयव्यक्तं* *स्य योऽप्येतादृशं प्रकृतं*. It must however be added that Sanskrit grammarians attempt to justify in different ways this use of the infinitive. Some say that the word used along with the infinitive is to be treated as an anomalous word employed instead of another more properly allowable. Thus, in the

PAGE.

above example ಸಾಂಪ್ರತಂ is taken as standing for ಯಾಜ್ಞತೇ (Sid. I. 252.) But others hold that some additional word is in such cases to be understood. Thus, in the example, they supply the word ಇಷ್ಯತೇ and read the sentence:—ವಿಷವೃಕ್ಷೈಃ ಸೇವಿಸಂವರ್ಧ್ಯಸ್ವಯಾಂಶೈಃ ತ್ತುಮಿಷ್ಯತೇ ಇತಿ ಅಸಾಂಪ್ರತಂ.

- 288 For Chapter XII. read Chapter VII.
- 289 Col. 1 Below ಇರಸೆ insert ಇಲಾ.
- „ Col. 2 For ಮನ್ಮಾಞ read ಮನ್ಮಾ (ಮನ್ಮಾಞ); and below ವಲ್ಗು insert ವೇದ.
- 290 Col. 1 For P. ಕಿತೆ read P or A. ಕಿತೆ (Sid. II. 105).
- „ Col. 2 For ದಿವಾಂಸ read ದೀವಾಂಸ.
- „ Line 11. After ಪಣೆ insert “to praise” (Sid. II. 59).
- „ Line 15. Before and insert ದಾನ್.
- „ Line 16. After 6) insert while the penultimate of other roots have not been *gunated* before the affix.
- „ After para 3 insert:—
- 3 A. Note also that when D roots from the roots in A are formed the third syllable should be reduplicated (Sid. II. 239). e. g. ಕಂಡೂಯಿಯುಪತಿ.
- 291 Line 13. For prostitute read prostitute.
- „ Col. 1 For II ಋ read III ಋ.
- „ Col. 4 For ಸಮಿಯುತೆ read ಸಮಿಯುತೇ.
- 292 Col. 1 For using violence read “using violence.”
- 293 Col. 1 line 5. After increasing insert or being abundant.
- „ Col. 1 line 8. After senses insert only.
- „ Col. 1 lines 10 & 11. For increasing read growing, or increasing or being abundant.
- „ Col. 1 line b 7. After increasing insert or being abundant.
- „ Col. 1 Line b 2. After ಅನು insert (not ಅನು operating as *Karmapravachanīya*).
- „ Col. 4 line 1. For ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೆ read ಉಪಕ್ರಮತೇ;

PAGE.

- 293 Col. 4 line 2. *For* ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೆ *read* ಪರಾಕ್ರಮತೆ.
- „ Col. 4 line 4. *After* ಅಕ್ರಮತೆ *insert* ಸೂರ್ಯ.
- „ Col. 4 line 7. *After* ಕ್ರಮತೆ *insert* ಖಚಿಬುದ್ಧಿ. ಅಧ್ಯಯನಾ
ಯಕ್ರಮತೆ. ಕ್ರಮಂತೆ? ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಾಣಿ.
- „ Col. 4 line 11. *After* ಅಕ್ರಮತೆ *insert*; but ವಾಣವಕಮನುಕ್ರ
ಮತೆ (ಅನು here means “together with” and is
Karmapravachanīyu).
- 294 Col. 1 line b 10. *Before* ಗಮ *insert* C root from.
- „ Col. 4 line 1. *After* ಸಂಕ್ರಮತೆ *insert* but ಸಂಕ್ರಮತೆಚಕ್ರಂ.
- 295 Col. 1 line 4. *After* ಸಂ *insert* immediately or with the
intervention of any other *upusarga*.
- „ Col. 4 line 1. *After* ಉಚ್ಚರತೆ *insert* ಧರ್ಮಂ but ಪಾಪಮು
ಚ್ಚರತಿ.
- „ Col. 4 line 2. *After* ಅಶ್ವೇನಸಂಚರತೆ *insert* or ಸಮುದಾಚರತೆ.
- „ Col. 4 last line. *After* ವಿತಪತಪ್ಯಪ್ತಂ *insert* But ಜೈತ್ರೋವ್ಯ
ತ್ರಸ್ಯಪಾಣಿಮುತ್ತಪತಿ (others' body).
- 296 Col. 1 line 17. *For* in the sense of blessing *read* in
other senses than that of “to seek;” and *opposite to*
ನಾಥ್ in *column* 2 and 3 for A *read* P and for P
read A.
- „ Col. 1 lines b 4 & 3. *For* to pay wages *read* to maintain
by paying wages; and *for* to pay as debt *read* to
pay off as a debt.
- „ Col. 4 line 1. *After* ಆದತ್ತೆ *insert* So ವ್ಯಾದತ್ತೆಪಿಪೀಲಿಕಾಪ
ತಂಗಸ್ಯಮುಖಂ (mouth of another). So ನದೀಕೂಲಂವ್ಯಾದದಾತಿ
(ಕೂಲಂ is somewhat like a part of the body of a
river). But ಮುಖಂವ್ಯಾದದಾತಿ (mouth); ವಿಪಾದಿಕಾಂವ್ಯಾದದಾತಿ
(action like that of opening the mouth).
- „ Line 5. *After* ನಾಥತೆ *insert* “He seeks” but ನಾಥತಿ
otherwise.
- 297 Col. 1 line 1. *For* governs *read* does not govern.
- „ Col. 1 line 3. *After* agent *insert* though it is circum-
flexly accented and the direct fruit of the action
accrues to the agent.

PAGE.

- 297 *Opposite to the root ನೀ, in columns 2 and 3 for P read A and vice versa.*
- „ Col. 4 line 1. *After ವಿನಯತೆ insert ಕ್ರೋಧಂ; but ಗಂಡವಿ ನಯತಿ.*
- 298 Col. 1. line 13. *Before intransitive insert not.*
- „ Col. 4 line b 2. *After ವದತೆ insert ಕಾಸ್ತ್ರೇ. ಭೃತ್ಯಾನುಪವದತೇ. ಕಾಸ್ತ್ರೇವದತೇ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರೇವದತೇ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರೇವಿನವದಂತೇ. ಉಪವದತೇ.*
- „ Last line *After ಅನುವದತೇ insert ಕಳಕಲಾಪಸ್ಯ; but ಅನುವದ ತಿವೀಣಾ.*
- 299 Col. 1 line b 3. *For investigate read wish to become perfect in the knowledge of something (by study, practice, and so on).*
- „ Col. 4 line b 2. *After ಶಿಕ್ಷತೆ insert (ಧನುಷಿಶಿಕ್ಷತೇ), “he desires to become perfect in (the use of the) bow.”*
- 300 Col. 1 lines 11 & 12. *For make an award or decision read rely upon one.*
- „ Col. 4 line 5. *After ತಿಷ್ಠತೇ insert ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಯಗೋಪೀ. ಕರ್ಣಾದಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಷ್ಠತೇ.*
- „ Col. 4 line 6. *After ಉತ್ತಿಷ್ಠತೇ insert ಮುಕ್ತಾ.*
- „ Col. 4 line 7. *After ಉಪತಿಷ್ಠತೇ insert ಭೋಜನಕಾಲೇ ಅಗ್ನೀ ಧ್ರಂ. ಆದಿತ್ಯಮುಪತಿಷ್ಠತೇ. ಮಹಾಮಾತ್ರಾನುಪತಿಷ್ಠತೇ. ರಥಿಕಾನು ಪತಿಷ್ಠತೇ. ಗಂಗಾಯಾನಾನಾಮುಪತಿಷ್ಠತೇ. ಪನ್ನಾಸುಘ್ನಮುಪತಿ ಷ್ಠತೇ.*
- 301 *After the first para in the table insert the following :—*
- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| ಸ್ವೈ coming after ಸಂ | A | ಸಂಸ್ವರತೇ. |
| in an intransitive sense. | (Sid. II. 246.) | |
- „ Col. 1 line 9. *After object insert (Note if preceded by ಆಜ್ it may be conjugated in the átmanepadi even when it takes ಿಯಜ್ (Sid. II. 214.)*
- „ Col. 1 line 12. *Before quality insert mental.*
- „ Col. 4 line 6. *After ಅನುಹರತೆ insert “He resembles in nature” but ಅನುಹರತಿ. “He resembles in appearance.”*
- „ Line b 2. *After ಯಕ್ insert or ಚೇಕ್.*

PAGE.

- 302 Line 2. *After ಸ್ವಯಾಮೇವ insert* So ಅಕತ and ವ್ಯಕ್ತತ in the aorist.
- „ Line 12. *For also lately read* absolutely.
- „ Line b 9. *For ದಯ್ read* ದೇ.
- 303 Line 17. *For ವಚ್ read* ವಂಚ್.
- „ Line 18. *For ವನೀವಚ್ read* ವನೀವಂಚ್.
- „ Line b 7. *For irregular read* irregular.
- 304 Para 8. *For indicatory read* indicatory; *and in the roots given here omit the vowels in the final open consonants.*
- 305 Line 3. *After dentals insert* or dento-labials.
- „ Line 4. *After ಅಧಿಕ್ಷಧ್ವಂ; insert* 8 ಅಧಿಪ್ಪುಹಿ or ಅಧಿಕ್ಷಾವುಹಿ.
- „ Line 5. *After ಅಲಿಕ್ಷಧ್ವಂ insert* 8 ಅಲಿಪ್ಪುಹಿ or ಅಲಿಕ್ಷಾವುಹಿ.
- „ *For article (3) substitute the following :*
- (3) ಧೈ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ಚ್, ಮದ್.
- Have ತ and ತವತ್ as their *nishṭhā* (VIII. 2. 57.) e. g. ಧ್ಯಾತ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್, ಮತ್ &c.
- „ *In article (5) for ಈಪ್ read* ಈಕ್.
- „ *In article (6) insert* VII before ಛ್ರದ್; *and for ವಲ್ read* ಸ.
- „ *In article (7) after nishṭhā insert* but including the affixes of the perfect.
- 306 Line 3. *After ದೋಽಪ್ಯತಿ insert* Aor. ಅಪ್ರಕತ್ Perf. 4 ಮ ದೋಽಗ್ಧ, ದಾದೋಽಢೆ or ದಾದೋಽಽಢೆ.
- „ *Substitute the following for article (8).*
- (8) ಧೈ (ಧೈಚ್) ಧೈ (ಧೈಚ್).
- (a) In the reflective voice, are used with only their active forms though in the *ātmanépadī* (Sid. II. 277); and
- (b) require ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 75). e. g. Reflec ದ್ರಿಯತೇ, ಧ್ರಿಯತೇ Aor. ಅಧೈತ. ಅಧೈತ D ದಿವರಿವತೇ. ದಿಧರಿವತೇ.
- „ Article (9) line 1. *After ಸು insert* ಸ್ನು.
- „ Article (10) clause b. *For ಸಚ್₁ read* ಸಚ್ which they take alternatively with ಸಚ್₁.

PAGE.

- 306 Line b 2. *For* ವಿವೂರ್ಷತಿ *read* ವ್ರವೂರ್ಷತಿ.
 ,, Last line. *For* ವಿವರವತಿ or ವಿವರೀವತಿ *read* ವಿವರವತಿ or ವಿವರೀ
 ವತಿ or ವ್ರವೂರ್ಷತೇ &c.
- 307 *For* article (11) *substitute the following* :—
 (11) ಜಕ, ವಹ.
- (a) Form no F roots except to express censure in respect of the action denoted by them (III. 1. 24) ; and
 (b) have the reduplicate of their FA and FP roots augmented with ನುಕ್ (VII. 4. 86). *e. g.* ಜಂಜಪ್ಯತೆ ಜಂಜಪೀತಿ, and so on.
- ,, Article (13) line 1. *For* ವಿಚ್ *read* ವಿಚ್. III ನಿಚ್.
 ,, ,, line 2. *For* Have ವೆ as *read* gunate the vowel of.
 ,, ,, line 3. *After* ವೆವೆಕ್ತಿ *insert* ನೇನೇಕ್ತಿ and so on.
- ,, *For* article (15) *substitute the following* :—
 (15) ಜ್ವರ.
 becomes ಜ್ before nasal affixes and ಝಲ್ affixes (VI. 4. 20). *e. g.* FP ಜಾಜಾರ್ತ or ಜಾಜ್ವರೀತಿ.
- ,, Article (17). *For* (17) *read* (16) and omit IX ರೀ, IX ನಿರೀ, IX ಸ್ತ್ರೀ (ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾ).
 308 ,, (16). *For* (16) *read* (17) and omit ಕಮ.
- ,, Article (18) line 4. *Before* affixes *insert* úrdhadhátuka.
 ,, ,, line 6. *For* ಅಜಗೀಯಾತ್ *read* ಜಗೀಯಾತ್.
- ,, Article (21) line 1. *Omit* ವಂಕ್.
 ,, ,, line 2. *For* their *read* its.
 ,, Article (22) line b 3. *For* *c. g.* *read* *e. g.*
 ,, ,, line b 2. *For* ದೀಧಿವ್ಯತಿ *read* ದೀಧಿವ್ಯತ.
- 309 *For* article (25) *substitute the following* :—
 (25) 1 ಕ್ಯನ್ವ (ಕ್ಯವಿ) 1 ಧಿನ್ವ (ಧಿವಿ).
 Become ಕ್ಯಣ and ಧಿನು respectively in the special tenses and take then ಉ and ಿ ಉ instead of ಕು as their tense affix, being further conjugated as if they were

PAGE.

roots of the 8th class, but without *gunāting* their penultimate (III. 1. 80. Sid. II. 70.) e. g. ಕೃಣೋತಿ, ಧಿನೋತಿ, 2 ಕೃಣುತಃ, ಧಿನುತಃ, 3 ಕೃಣ್ವಂತಿ, ಧಿನ್ವಂತಿ, 8 ಕೃಣುಮಃ or ಕೃಣ್ವಿಃ, ಧಿನುಮಃ or ಧಿನ್ವಿಃ, 9 ಕೃಣಾಮಃ or ಕೃಣ್ವಿಃ, ಧಿನುಮಃ or ಧಿನ್ವಿಃ, Impv. 4 ಕೃಣಾ, ಧಿನಾ, 7 ಕೃಣವಾನಿ, ಧಿನವಾನಿ, 8 ಕೃಣವಾವ or ಧಿನವಾವ.

- 309 Article (26) line 1. *Omit* ಕ್ಷಿಣ್ (ಕ್ಷಿಣಾ).
 ,, ,, line 5. *After* ಙ *insert* and before ಲ್ಯವ್.
 ,, ,, line 6. *Before* e. g. *insert* and this, except as to ಚುಣ್ which forms no FP, even as FP but without ceasing to take ಏ after the FP (Sid. II. 213); *omit* ಅಕ್ಷಿತ or ಅಕ್ಷಿಣಿಷ್ಟ; *and after* ಣ *insert* FP Impv. 4 ಜಃ ಘೃಃ and so on.
 ,, Article (27) lines 2 and 3. *Omit* not having indicatory ಣ or ಷ.
 ,, ,, line 4. *After* respectively *insert* and *loping* their reduplicates.
 ,, ,, line 5. *After* time *insert* except in the 3rd and 1st person singular.
 ,, ,, line b 3. *After* Perf. *insert* 1 ಕಶ್ರಾಥ or ಕಶ್ರಂಥ; *after* 2 *insert* ಕಶ್ರಥತಃ or ; *before* Reflec *insert* 4 ಕಶ್ರಂಥಿಥ or ಕ್ರೇಥಿಥ; 7 ಕಶ್ರಂಥ or ಕಶ್ರಾಥ or ಕಶ್ರಥ.
 310 Article (28) line 1. *Before* ಲಾಟ್ *insert* ಘುಟ್ *and for* ರಾಚ್ *read* ರಾಟ್.
 ,, ,, line 2. *Omit* ಕುಭ್ *and after* ಶ್ವಿತ್ *insert* all these being roots of the 1st class.
 ,, Article (29) line 1. *After* ವಾ *insert* excluding III. ವಾ but.
 ,, Article (29) line 3. *Omit* III. ವಾ.
 ,, ,, line 8. *Before* affixes *insert* *árdhadhátuka*.
 ,, ,, line 13. *After* ವಿತ್ಸುತಿ *insert* ವಿತ್ಸುತೇ.
 ,, Article (30) line 1. *For* ಸ್ಯ *read* ಸ್ಯದ್ *and for* ಕ್ಷಿದ್ ಕ್ಷಿ(ಇದಾ) *read* ಕ್ಷಿದ್ (ಇಕ್ಷಿದ್).

PAGE.

- 311 Article (32) line 4. *After* become *insert* respectively.
 „ „ line 5. *After* ಿ *insert* and ಃ.
 „ „ line 8. *After* ಣತವತ್ *insert* and so on.
 „ Article (33) line 1. *Omit* ವಹ್.
 „ „ line 2. *For* ಉ and ಉ *read* and ಉ.
 „ „ line 5. *Omit* ಉವಾಹ.
 „ „ line 6. *Omit* ಉಡ and ಉಡವತ್.
 „ Article (34) line 1. *Omit* ತ್ರವ್.
 „ „ line 2. *After* ಲೋಪೇ *insert* optionally.
 „ „ line 4. *Omit* ತ್ರೈಪೆ.
 312 Article (37) line 1. *Before* ವಿ *insert* V.
 „ „ line 3. *After* and *insert* except in the special tenses.
 „ „ line 5. *After* e. g. *insert* (V ವಿ) ವಿನೋದಿ, (IX ವಿ) ವಿನಾತಿ.
 „ „ line 7. *After* ವಿತ್ಸುತಿ *insert* ವಿತ್ಸುತೇ.
 „ *For* article (38) *substitute* the following :—
 (38) ತ್ರೈ. ನುದ್ (ಞುದ್). ಉಂದ್.
 Have ತ and ತವತ್ optionally as their *nishá* (VIII. 2. 56.) e. g. ತ್ರಾತ or ತ್ರಾಣ, ನುತ್, or ನುನ್, ಉತ್, or ಉನ್ &c.
 „ *For* article (39) *read* the following :—
 (39) ತ್ರೈ including all roots of this form except
 VI ತ್ರೈ. i. e. ತ್ರೈ, V ತ್ರೈ IX ತ್ರೈ.
 (a) Have ನ and ನವತ್ as their *nishá* in the active voice (VIII. 2. 46.); and
 (b) lengthen their final vowel before these affixes. (VI. 4. 60.) e.g. ತ್ರೈಣ, ತ್ರೈಣವತ್; but in the passive voice, ತ್ರೈತ, ತ್ರೈತವತ್.
 „ Article (40) line 3. *After* ಅನ್ಯಕ್ಷತ್ *insert* A ಅನ್ಯಕ್ಷ್ಯ or ಅನ್ಯಕ್ಷತ 3 ಅನ್ಯಕ್ಷತ or ಅನ್ಯಕ್ಷನ್, and so on.
 313 Article (41) line 1. *Omit* ಕ್ಯಕ್.
 „ „ line 2. *For* From *read* Form.
 „ „ line 3. *Omit* ಕ್ಯಚ್ಯಾ or ಕ್ಯತ್ಯಾ.

PAGE.

- 313 Article (44) last line. *After parasmaipadi insert* contrary to the general rule.
- 314 Article (46). *For* (46) *read* (45). *Before* ಹೊಭ್ *insert* ಧ್ವನ್; and *below* ಕವ್ಯ *insert* ಧ್ವಾಂತ “darkness.”
- „ Article (45). line 1. *For* 45 *read* 45A *and for* ದಮ, ಕಮ, *read* I ಕಮ.
- „ „ line 4. *Omit* ದಾಂತ or ದಮಿತ.
- 315 Article (48) line 1. *For* ರುವೆ *read* ರುವ್.
- „ Article (50) line 5. *Before* e. g. *insert* and has ತ as its reduplicate for the aorist of its C (VII. 4. 95); and *for* ತೂತೂರ್ತಿ *read* ತಾತೂರ್ತಿ. Aor. of C. ಅತತ್ಯರತ್.
- „ *For* article (51) *substitute* the following :—
(51) ಭ್ರವ್, ಮವ್.
- (a) Form FP roots (Sid. II. 217.) and.
- (b) respectively become ಸ್ರ and ಮೂ before nasal and ರ್ಘಲ್ affixes (VI. 4. 20.) e. g. FP ಸೂಸೂಸ್ತೀತಿ or ಸ್ತೇಸ್ತೀತಿ. ಮೂವೂಸ್ತೀತಿ or ಮೂಮವೀತಿ. *nishāhá* ಸ್ರತ, ಸ್ರತವತ್. ಮೂತ, ಮೂತವತ್.
- 316 Line 3. *After* ಸೆವವ್ಯತೆ *insert* But FP ಸಾಸ್ಯವೀತಿ.
- „ Article (54) line 3. *After* otherwise *insert* and forms no FP though it forms FA in its changed form of ವೀ.
- „ „ line 5. *Before* Impv. *insert* ಅಜತಿ; *and for* ವೀಯತಾಂ, ಅವೀಯತ, ವೀಯತ *read* ಅಜತು, ಅಜತ್, ಅಜೀತ್.
- 317 Lines 1 & 2. *Omit* FP ವೇವೇತಿ or ವೇವಯೀತಿ.
- „ Article (55) line 3. *After* aorist *insert* and.
- „ „ line 4. *After* ತ *insert* and ಲ್ಯವ್.
- „ „ *Omit* lines 5 and 6 *except* the figures 36, 37.
- „ „ *Omit* and in clause (b).
- „ „ *After* clause (b) *insert* the following :—
(bb) requires *sárvadhátuka* affixes consisting of single consonants to be augmented with ಅಟ್ (VII. 3. 100.) and.

PAGE.

- 317 Article (56) line 3. *For the read be.*
 „ „ line b 2. *After ಅನಿತಾತ್ insert 4 ಅನಿಹಿ.*
 „ *After article (56) insert the following:—*
 (56A) ಅಜ್ (ಅಜು) used not in the sense of
 “to worship.”
- Has ನ and ನವತ್. as its *nishtha* except when it is connect-
 ed in sense with a noun in the ablative case (VIII.
 2. 48.) e. g. (ಸವ್) ಅಕ್ಕ; but ಉದಕ್ರಮಾದಕಂಕೂಪಾತ್
 “Water was drawn from the well.”
- 318 Article (58) line 2. *After requires insert invariably.*
 „ Article (61) line 2. *After requires insert invariably.*
 „ „ line 3. *Omit and.*
 „ „ *Below clause (a) insert the following:—*
 (b) allows F roots to be formed (Sid. II. 206.); and.
 „ Article (61) line 4. *For (b) read (c).*
 „ „ line 6. *After ಅಜಿಷ್ಠಿ insert FA ಅಶಾಕ್ಯತೇ. FP*
ಅಶಾಪ್ಪಿ or ಅಶಾಶೀತಿ.
- 319 Article (62) line 5. *After 52) insert and so in the case*
of the úrdhadhátuka affixes it should be
represented by the root ಭೂ;
 „ „ line 6. *For úrdhadhátuka read sárvadhátuka.*
 „ „ line 9. *After 119) insert (not ತಾತಜ್ also*
Sid. II. 122.) and into ಷ್ before ವಿ (VII.
4. 52.)
 „ „ line 13. *Before e. g. insert and yet taking*
ಅಱಿ (not ಅಱಿ) as its augment when such aug-
ment is required to be used (Sid. II. 122.)
 „ „ line 15. *After ಅನೀತ್ insert, ಅಸ್ತಾಂ.*
 „ „ line 17. *After ಸ್ಯಾವಾ insert Atmanepadi*
1 ಸ್ತೇ, 2 ಸಾತೇ, 3 ಸತೇ, 4 ಸೇ, 6 ಧೈಃ 7 ಕೇ Impv. 6 ಧ್ಯಂ
7 ಸ್ಯೆ Imp. ಅಸ್ತ, O. ನೀತ.
 „ Article (63) line 2. *After aorist insert even when it is*
conjugated in the atmanepadi irregularly as already
mentioned.

PAGE.

- 319 Article (64) last line. *Before e. g. insert* and allows its C to come optionally before ಛೃಪ್ as ಅಪಯ್ (VI. 4. 57); *and after* ಈಪ್ಪತಿ *insert* (ಛೃಪ್) (ಪ್) ಅಪಯ್ಯ or ಅಪ್ಯ .
- 320 Article (65) line 3. *Before e. g. insert* and when it takes the participle affix ಅನ , changes the ಅ of the affixes into ಈ (VII. 2 83); *and after* ಅನಾಂಚಕ್ರೈ , *insert* (ಅನ) ಅನೇನ .
- „ Article (66) line 1. *For* ಇತ್ *read* ಇ (ಇತ್).
- „ „ line 3. *After* 77) *insert* taking then also ಜನ್ as its affix in the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110.)
- „ „ line 7. *After* ಗಮ *insert* in the *parasmaipadi*.
Below clause (b) *insert the following* :—
(bb) when its D is formed with a view to conjugate the D in the passive voice it should be changed into ಗಾಂ before ಸನ್ which it takes without the augment ಇಟ್ (II. 4. 47; VI. 4. 16; Sid. II. 200.)
- „ „ line b 2. *Before* But *insert* Pass of D ಜಿಗಾಂ ಸ್ಯತೇ .
- 320 & 321 Articles (67) and (68). *For* ಇಕ್ *and* ಇಜ್ *read* ಇ (ಇಕ್) *and* ಇ (ಇಜ್).
- 322 Article (69) line 1. *For* ಇಪ್ *read* VI ಇಪ್ .
- „ Article (70) line 3. *For* Sub *read* Sid.
- 323 Line 5. *Before e. g. insert the following* :—
and,
(f) allows F roots to be formed (Sid. II. 206.)
- „ Line 7. *After* ಉರ್ಣಾತಾತ *insert* Imp. ಉರ್ಣೋತ , 4 ಉರ್ಣೋಫ .
- „ Line 10. *For* ಉರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ or ಉರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ or ಉರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ *read* ಉರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ or ಉರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ or ಉರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ .
- „ Line 11. *After* ಉರ್ಣಾನಾನ *insert* 4 ಉರ್ಣಾನುವಿಧ or ಉರ್ಣಾನವಿಧ. FA ಉರ್ಣೋನಾಯತೇ.
- „ Article (74) line 1. *For* ಋ *read* I ಋ.
- „ „ *Omit* clause (d); *and read* clause (c) *as* clause (d); *and insert the following as* clause (e).

PAGE,

- has the word *ಮಣ* formed from it by *ನೃ* instead of by *ಕ್ಲ*, when the meaning of the word is "debt" (VIII. 2. 60.)
- 323 Line b 6. *After* formed *insert* but without being *gunated* before the affixes of the benedictive when it is FP.
- „ Line b 4. *Omit* Aor. ಆರತಃ.
- „ Last line. *For* ಅರಯಾರೀತಿ *read* ಅರಿಯಾರೀತಿ. 2 ಅರ್ಯತಃ or ಅರಿಯತಃ 3 ಆರತಿ or ಅರಿಯತಿ. Ben. ಅರಿಯಾತಃ or ಅರಿಯಾತಃ or ಆರಿಯಾತಃ. *ಮಣ* ("debt"); but *ಮತ* ("truth").
- 324 Article (75) line 1. *For* ಮುಚ್ಚ್ಯ *read* VI ಮುಚ್ಚ್ಯ.
- „ „ line 2. *After* &c. *insert* and further gets itself *gunated* in this tense.
- „ „ line 3. *After* ಆನರ್ಚ್ಯ *insert* 2 ಆನರ್ಚ್ಯತಾಃ.
- „ Article (76) line 4. *After* 31) *insert* being conjugated in the *ātmanepadi* when it takes ಈವಾಚ್ and in the *parasmaipadi* when it does not take it. (Sid. II. 109).
- „ „ line 6. *For* oqtionally *read* optionally.
- „ „ line 9. *For* ಅರ್ತಿಷ್ಯತೆ *read* ಅರ್ತಿಷ್ಯತಿ.
- „ „ line 10. *For* ಅರ್ತಿಷ್ಯ *read* ಆರ್ತಿಷ್ಯತಃ.
- „ „ line 11. *For* ಅನ್ಯತೆ *read* ಆನರ್ತ and for ಅರ್ತಿಷ್ಯ *read* ಮತ್ಯಾತಃ.
- „ „ line 12. *For* ಮುತಿಶಿಷ್ಯತೆ *read* ಅರ್ತಿಶಿಷ್ಯತಿ.
- 325 Article (81) line 1. *For* ಕುಪ್ಪ *read* ಕುಪ್.
- „ „ line 4. *For* prasmaipadi *read* parasmaipadi (III. 1. 90); and when it is preceded by ನಿರ್^೦ optionally rejects the augment ಇಟ್ before ವಲ್ *árilhadhátuka* affixes taking the augment however invariably before *nishthá* (VII. 2, 46, 47.); and *after* ಕುಷ್ಯತಿ *insert* or ಕುಷ್ಯತೇ; and *after* ಸ್ವಯಮೇವ *insert* (ನಿರ್^೦) 1st Fut. ನಿಷ್ಕೂಷಿತಾ or ನಿಷ್ಕೂಷಿಷ್ಯಾ. *nish* ನಿಷ್ಕೂಷಿತ, ನಿಷ್ಕೂಷಿತವತ್.
- 326 Line 2. *After* birds *insert* for the sake of evincing joy or earning livelihood or making a nest.

PAGE.

- 326 Line 3. *For* and *read* the augment coming to it even when between it and the *upasargáh* alluded to, there is the intervention of the augment ಅಟ್ or of a reduplicate (VI. 1. 136. Sid. II. 155.)
- „ Line 4. *After* ಇಟ್ *insert* (not ಈಟು); *and after* 75) *insert the following* :—
and
(c) in the reflective voice is used with only its active forms though in the *átmanepadi* (Sid. II. 277.)
- „ Line 5. *For* ಅಪಸ್ಕುರುತೆ *read* ಅಪಸ್ಕುರತೆ.
- „ Line 6. *Before* D *insert* Aor. ಸಮಸ್ಕಾರ್ಷೀತ್. Perf. ಸಂಜಸ್ಕಾರ. Reflex (ಅವ) ಕಿಲತೇಹಸ್ತೀ. Aor. ಅನಾಕೇಷ್ವರ್.
- „ Article (84) line 7. *After* 139) *insert* :—the augment coming to it even when between it and the *upasargáh* alluded to, there is the intervention of the augment ಅಟ್ or of a reduplicate (VI. 1. 136.)
- „ „ line 11. *For* affixes *read* affix.
- „ „ line 12. *After* when *insert* or १ ಹಿ or other.
- „ „ line 15. *Before* affixes *insert* ವಲ್; *and after* perfect *insert* except when it is augmented by ಸುಟ್.
- 327 Line 2. *After* Perf. *insert* 4 ಜೆಕ್ಕಥ.
- „ Line 3. *After* ಕೈಮು *insert* but ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿಥ, ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿವ, ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿಮು Ben ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್, ಸಂಸ್ಕಿಯಾತ್.
- „ Line 6. *Before* C *insert* Aor. ಅಕೈತ, ಸಮಸ್ಕೃತೆ. Ben. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತೆ ಪೀಷ್ವ.
- „ Line 9. *After* ಸಂಸ್ಕರ್ತಾ *insert* Aor. ಸಮಸ್ಕಾರ್ಷೀತ್ Perf. ಸಂಜಸ್ಕಾರ.
- „ Article (85) line b 4. *Before* ಕಲ್ಪುಸೆ *insert* ಕಲ್ಪು.
- „ „ line b 2. *For* ಅಕ್ಷವ *read* ಅಕ್ಷವ್.
- „ Article (86) last line. *A ter* thereon) *insert* and.
- 328 Line 2. *Before* e. g. *insert* and also optionally before E-ಕ್ಯಾ (VI. 4. 18.)
- „ Line 3. *For* ಕ್ರಾಮತ್ಯಾತ್ *read* ಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯಾತ್.

PAGE.

- 328 Line 6. *After ಕ್ರೋಧಿನ್ಯ insert Ger. ಕ್ರಂತ್ಯಾ or ಕ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಾ or ಕ್ರಮಿತ್ಯಾ.*
- „ Article (89) line b 4. *After ಷ insert and before ಷ್ಠ; and after 37) insert but without ceasing to take ಷ after its FP (Sid. II. 213.)*
- „ „ line b 2. *After ಅಕ್ಷಣಿಷ್ಯಾಃ insert FP Impv. 4 ಚಂಕ್ಷುಃ.*
- „ Article (90) line 2. *Before e. g. insert and has ಸ and ಸವತ್ as its nishṭhá (VIII. 2. 46; Kás thereon); and after ಕ್ಷೀಣೀತೆ insert nish ಕ್ಷೀಣ, ಕ್ಷೀಣವತ್.*
- 329 Article (91) line 2. *Omit beginning with ವಲ್.*
- „ Article (92) line 2. *After and insert and then even as FP.*
- „ „ line 4. *For lengthens its penultimate before ಸನ್ and also read becomes ಬಾ.*
- „ „ line 5. *Omit other.*
- „ „ last line. *After ಬಾಬಾಯತೆ insert FP ಚಂಬೀತಿ or ಚಂಬುತಿ. 2 ಚಂಬಾತ. 3 ಚಂಬುತಿ. nish ಬಾತ, ಬಾತವತ್.*
- „ Article (93) line 2. *Before e. g. insert and takes ಕ್ಷ and ಕ್ಷವತ್ as its nishṭhá (VIII. 2. 57); and for ಅಬ್ಯುತ್ read ಅಬ್ಯುತ್. nish ಬ್ಯುತ, ಬ್ಯುತವತ್.*
- „ *Below article (93) insert the following:—*
- Note. It has been stated that this root is not used except in the special tenses. It has been further said that this root is not used with ಸನ್ prefixed (Sid. II. 120). So it would seem that the rule above mentioned as to ಅಜ್ being used as the tense affix of the aorist applies only when this root is used as the substitute of ಚಕ್ಷ್ (See below). But see Kás on III. 1. 52 where it appears hinted that this root can be conjugated independently in other tenses also.
- „ Article (94) line 1. *For ಗಣ್ read ಗಣ.*
- „ Article (95) line 3. *Before of insert with ಇಟ್.*

PAGE.

- 329 Article (95) last line. *After ಂ insert* except ಅಙ್ and this even as FP though in this case only for other purposes than that of reduplication.
- 330 Line 4. *Before and insert* and this even as FP but without ceasing to take & after its FP (Sid. II. 213.)
- „ Line 8. *Before ಅಗತ insert* (ಏವು).
- „ Line 9. *Before ನಂನೀಷ್ಯ insert* (ಏವು).
- „ Line 10. *For ಜನವಿಷ್ಠಿ read ಜನವಿಷ್ಠಿ. (ಸಂ) ಜಿಗಂಸತೇ. Pass of D ಜಿಗಂಸ್ಯತೇ. FP 2 ಜಂಗತಃ, 3 ಜಂಗೃತಿ, Impv. 4 ಜಂಗು.*
- „ Article (97) line 1. *For ಗುಹೂ read ಗುಹ್, (ಗುಹೂ).*
- „ „ line b 5. *Before vowel insert* such; and after affixes insert as would ordinarily in the case of other roots *gunate* it.
- „ „ line b 3. *After ಗೂಹಿತಾ insert* or ಗೋಢಾ.
- „ „ line b 2. *Before Con insert* or ಘೋಕ್ಷೈತಿ; after ಅಗೂಷ್ಯತೆ insert ಅಘೋಕ್ಷೈತೆ; before ಅಗೂಢೆ insert ಅಗೂಷ್ಯ; and after ಅಘೋಕ್ಷತೆ insert ಃ ಅಗುಹ್ಯು or ಅಘೋಕ್ಷಾವಹಿ.
- „ „ last line. *Before D insert C ಗೂಹಯತಿ.*
- 331 Article (99) line 7. *Omit* and.
- „ „ line 9. *Before e. g. insert* and optionally changes into ಂ its ರ whenever it gets the latter letter before affixes beginning with vowels (VIII. 2. 21); and after clause (c) insert the following:—
- (d) is in the reflective voice used with its active forms only though in the *útmanepadi* (Sid. II. 277); and before D insert ಧರತಿ or ಧಲತಿ. 1st Fut ಗರಿತಾ or ಗರೀತಾ or ಗಲಿತಾ or ಗಲೀತಾ. Perf. ಜಗಾರ or ಜಗಾಲ. 4 ಜಗರಿಥ or ಜಗಲಿಥ. Pass of C ಗಾರ್ಯತೇ or ಗಾಲ್ಯತೇ. Reflec ಧರತೇ. Aor. ಅಗೀರ್ಷ್ಯ; and after ಜಿಗರಿಷತಿ insert or ಜಿಗಲಿಷತಿ.
- „ Article (100) line 6. *After perfect insert* or the affixes coming with the condition of ಚಣ್ and provided it is not taken as a FP root,

PAGE.

- 332 Line 3. *After* also insert in the perfect; *and before e. g.* insert and affecting also its FP though in this case for the purpose of reduplication its original form only should be considered (Sid. II. 216.)
- „ Line 8. *For* ಗ್ರಹಿಪ್ಯತೇ *read* ಗ್ರಹೀಪ್ಯತೇ.
- „ Line 9. *For* ಅಗ್ರಹೀಮಾತಾಂ or ಅಗ್ರಹಿಮಾತಾಂ *read* ಅಗ್ರಹೀಮಾತಾಂ or ಅಗ್ರಹಿಮಾತಾಂ.
- „ Line 11. *After* ಜಾಗ್ರಾಥಿ *insert* 2 ಜಾಗೃಥೇ. 1st Fut. ಜಾಗ್ರಹತಾ (not ಜಾಗ್ರಹತಾ) Ben. ಜಾಗೃಹ್ಯತ್.
- „ Article (101). *Insert the following as clause (a).*
Should not be used (1) in the benedictive of the active voice, (2) in the passive voice, and (3) with derivative or primitive affixes except those beginning with ವಲ್ and certain others expressly specified (II. 4. 40; Sid. II. 76, 75, notes 125 and 126.)
- „ „ *Read clause (a) as clause (b) substituting* ಕ್ವಸು *for* ವಸ್ (ವಸು) *and omitting* and.
- „ „ *Insert the following as clause (c).*
requires the affix ಧಲ್ to be invariably augmented with ಇಟ್ (Sid. II. 109.) and.
And read clause (b) as clause (d).
- „ Article (103) line 3. *Omit* and FA.
- 333 Line 3. *For* formrd *read* formed.
- „ Line 6. *Before e. g. insert* and has ಕ್ಷ and ಕ್ಷನತ್ as its *nishṭha* optionally (VIII. 2. 56.)
- „ Line 9. *After* ಔಘೋಃ *insert* nish ಘೋಃ or ಘೌತ &c.
- „ Article (106) line 4. *For* should be *read* and optionally before affixes of the perfect also is; *and before* ಖ್ಯಾ *insert* the root.
- „ Line 5. *Omit* (ಖ್ಯಾಃ); *for* ಕ್ಯಾ *read* the expression ಕ್ಯಾಃ; *and before e. g. insert* the said substitutes being conjugated in both the *parasmaipadi* and *ātmanepadi* though ಖ್ಯಾ when it is not treated as a substitute for ಚ್ಚ್ is, if conjugated in any other than the special tenses (see ಖ್ಯಾ above), conjugated only in

PAGE.

- 333 *parasmaipadi*, and the substitute *ಖ್ಯಾ* being conjugated in other respects as if it were the root *ಖ್ಯಾ* (Sid. II. 112, 113.)
- „ Article (106) last line. *After ಕ್ಯಾತಾ insert Perf. ಚಖ್ಯಾ or ಚಖ್ಯೇ or ಚಕ್ಯಾ or ಚಕ್ಯೇ or ಚಕ್ಯೇ. 2nd Fut. ಖ್ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ or ಖ್ಯಾಸ್ಯತೇ. ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ or ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಯತೇ. Aor. ಅಚಖ್ಯತ್ or ಅಚಖ್ಯತ. ಅಕಖ್ಯಸೀತ್ or ಅಕಖ್ಯಸ್.*
- „ Article (107) *Insert the following as clause (a) :— Does not allow its F roots to be formed except to express “censure” in respect of the action denoted by it (III. 1. 24.) and.*
Read clause (a) as clause (b); and in the same clause for ಚಂಚಾರ್ಯ and ಚಂಚಾರ್ read ಚಂಚಾರ್ಯ (or ಚಂಚಾರ್ಯ) and ಚಂಚಾರ್ (or ಚಂಚಾರ್).
- „ „ last line. *For ಚಂಚಾರ್ಯತೆ read ಚಂಚಾರ್ಯತೇ.*
- 334 Article (111) line b 2. *After ಜಕ್ಷತಾ insert 4 ಜಕ್ಷುಃ.*
- „ Article (112) line b 2. *After on) insert and this even as FP but without ceasing to be taken as ಜನ್ so far as the reduplication for the purpose of FP root is concerned (Sid. II. 215.)*
- 335 Line 2. *After ಂ insert and this even as FP for other purpose than that of reduplication.*
- „ Line 3. *Before aorist insert active.*
- „ Line 5. *For dose read does.*
- „ Line 7. *After parasmaipadi insert contrary to the general rules.*
- „ Line 10. *After ಜಂಜಸ್ಯತೆ insert FP 2 ಜಂಜಾತಃ. 3 ಜಂಜ್ಞತಿ.*
- „ Article (113) line 2. *For particulars read particulars.*
- „ „ line b 3. *For wtih read with.*
- „ „ line b 2. *Before ಜಜ್ಞಪೆ insert ಜಜನ್ತಿ. 2 ಜಜಾತಃ. 3 ಜಜನ್ತಿ. A 4.*
- 336 Line 8. *After Imp. insert ಅಜಾಗಃ. 2 ಅಜಾಗ್ಯತಾಂ.*

PAGE.

- 336 Line 10. *Before* Ben. *insert* 2 ಜಜಾಗತುಃ; *and after* ಜಾಗ ಯತೇ *insert* Aor. ಅಜಾಗಾಠಿ.
- Article (116) line b 6. *Omit* always.
- „ line b 5. *Before* *except insert* even when it does not take *átmanepadi* irregularly under the special rules already adverted to; *and after* ಅನು *insert* for in this case unless it can take *átmanepadi* under the special rules in question it requires its D to be conjugated only in the *parasmaipadi* as this is its ordinary mode of conjugation.
- 337 Line 4. *After* ಅನು *insert* (ವೃತ್ತ).
 „ Line 5. *After* ಅನು *insert* (ಧರ್ಮ); *and after* ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸತೆ *insert* And D (though preceded by ಅನು, the root itself admitting *átmanepadi* under the special rules already noticed) ಕರ್ಪಿಜೋನು ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸತೇ.
 „ Article (117) line 1. *For* V *read* IV.
 „ Article (120) line 3. *After* 16) *insert* without however lengthening the ಇ substituted for ಯ notwithstanding that it follows a consonant (VII. 3. 80; Sid. II. 167.); this rule affecting its FP also though not as regards the reduplication (Sid. II. 215.)
 „ „ Last line. *Before* *nishṭha* *insert* FP ಜಾಜ್ಯೇತಿ 2 ಜಾಜಿತಃ. Ben. ಜಾಜೇಯಾತ್.
- 338 Article (122) line 2. *Omit* and; *and insert* the following:—
 (b) has ನ and ನವತ್ as its *nishṭhá* (Kás on VII. 2. 14); and.
 „ „ *Read* clause (b) as clause (c).
 „ „ line 4. *Omit* except *nishṭha*.
 „ „ Last line. *After* ಇಯಿತುಂ *insert* *nish* ಡೀನ, ಡೀನವತ್.
- Article (123) line 3. *After* 37) *insert* and *before* ಳ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 4. 38; Kas thereon) and this even as FP but without ceasing to take ಃ after its FP (Sid. II. 213.)

PAGE.

- 338 Article (123) last line. *After ತಿತನಿಷತಿ insert FP Impv. 4 ತಾತಹಿ ; and after ತತ insert (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ತತ್ಯ.*
- „ Article (124) line 2. *For Has read Is to be conjugated in the reflective voice when it is accompanied by the word ತಪನ್ as its object (III. 1. 88). and has.*
- „ „ line 3. *For expres read express.*
- „ „ line 4. *For sing read ing and for even in other senses read voice as above.*
- „ „ last line. *After e. g. insert ತಪ್ಯತೇತಪನ್ಮಾಪಸ್ಯ. Aor.*
- 339 Line 3. *Before affixes insert personal ; and after consonants insert including even such affixes of this description as have not an indicatory ವ.*
- „ Line 4. *After ತೌತಿ insert 2 ತನೀತಃ or ತುತಃ.*
- „ Article (126) line 1. *For ತ್ಯಪ್ read IV ತ್ಯಪ್.*
- „ „ line 3. *Before and insert including those of the perfect.*
- „ Article*(129) line 3. *For not distinguished by indicatory ಣ or ವ read changing ವ into ದ್ವೇ and lopating its reduplicate at the same time.*
- 340 Line 2. *After Perf insert ವವಂಙ್ or ದ್ವೇಙ್.*
- „ Line 3. *After ದೇಭುಃ insert ವವಂಭಿಫ or ದ್ವೇಭಿಫ.*
- „ Line 4. *For ಧಪ್ಪ read ದಬ್ಧ.*
- „ Article (131) line 3. *Omit but absolutely before nishthá.*
- „ „ line 12. *After affixes insert having indicatory ಕ or ಷ.*
- „ „ line b 3. *After Imp insert ಅವರಿಜ್ರಾತ್.*
- „ „ last line. *After ದವರಿದ್ರಾ insert D ದಿವರಿದ್ರಿಷತಿ or ದಿವರಿದ್ರಾಸತಿ. nish ದರಿದ್ರಿತ.*
- 341 Article (132) line 4. *After 77) insert taking in the latter case ಜನ್ as the affix of the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110.)*

PAGE.

- 341 Article (132) line 7. *After 46) insert except after an upasarga ending in a vowel, when it becomes ತ (VII. 4. 47.)*
- „ „ line b 4. *After ಎ insert and except before ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which it remains as ದಾ.*
- „ „ line b 2. *After ಅದಾತ್ insert 3 ಅಮಾಃ.*
- „ „ last line. *After ದಿತ್ಸತಿ insert ದಿತ್ಸತ್ಕೆ; and after ದತ್ತೆ insert (ಪ್ರ) ತ್ತ; and after ದತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ದಾಯ.*
- „ Article (133) line 5. *After 77) insert taking in the latter case ಜನ್ as the affix of the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110).*
- „ „ last line. *After 46) insert except after an upasarga ending in a vowel, when it becomes ತ (VII. 4. 47).*
- 342 Line 6. *After ಎ insert except before ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which it remains as ದಾ.*
- „ Line 9. *After ಅದಾತ್ insert 3 ಅಮಾಃ.*
- „ Line 10. *After ದತ್ತೆ insert (ಪ್ರ) ತ್ತ.*
- „ Line 11. *After ದತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ದಾಯ.*
- „ Article (134) line 2. *After vowel insert árdhadhátuka.*
- „ „ line 5. *After vowel insert except in the special tenses.*
- „ „ line 6. *After e. g. insert ದೀಯತೇ.*
- „ Article (135) line 1. *For ವಾಕ್ಷ್ read ವಾಪ್.*
- „ Article (136) *Insert the following as clause (a).*
 Exceptionally is used in the reflective voice though it is one of the roots taking two objects (Sid. II. 276).
Read clause (a) as clause. (b) and clause (b) as clause (c).
- 343 Line 1. *After dentals insert or dento-labials.*
- „ Line 4. *For reflc read Reflec; and for ಗೋಃ read ಗೌಃ.*
- „ Line 5. *For ಆಮುಗ್ಧೆ read ಆಮುಗ್ಧೆ; and for ಗೋಃ read ಗೌಃ.*
- „ Line 7. *After ಆಧುಕ್ಷತೆ insert 8 ಅಮುಷ್ಯವಿ or ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾಮು.*
- „ Article (137) line 3. *After ವಲ್ insert including those of the perfect.*

PAGE.

- 343 Article (137) line 6. *For ಅದಾಪ್ಪೀತ್ read ಅದಾಪ್ಪೀತ್; and after ಅದಾಪ್ಪೀತ್ insert or ಅದ್ರಪತ್.*
- „ Article (138) line 5. *For ಸಚ್ read ಸಚ್.*
- „ „ line 7. *For ಅಜ್ read ಅಜ್.*
- 344 Article (140) line 5. *After 54) insert except after an upasarga ending in a vowel when it becomes ತ (VII. 4. 47.)*
- „ „ line 9. *After ಕ insert and except before ಲ್ಯಪ್.*
- „ „ last line. *After ದತ್ತ insert (ಪ್ರ) ತ್ತ; and After ದತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ದಾಯ.*
- 345 Article (141) line 3. *After ಅದಾತ್ insert 3 ಅದಾಃ; and after ದತ್ತ insert (ಪ್ರ) ತ್ತ.*
- „ „ line 4. *After ದತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ದಾಯ.*
- „ Article (144) line 4. *After 77) insert taking in the latter case ಜನ್ as the affix of the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110.)*
- 346 Line 9. *After ಧಿತ್ಸತಿ insert ಧಿತ್ಸತೇ.*
- „ Article (145) line 4. *After 49) insert taking after 1 ಸಚ್ the affix ಜನ್ in the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110)*
- „ „ line 12. *After ಎ insert and except before ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which it remains as ಧಾ.*
- „ „ line b 3. *After ಅದಧತ್ insert 3 ಅಧಾಃ or ಅಧಾ ಸಪ್ತಾಃ or ಅವಧನ್.*
- „ „ last line *After ಧೀತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ಧಾಯ.*
- 347 Article (146) line 1. *Before V ಧಾ insert I ಧಾ.*
- „ „ line 2. *For requires read require and after ಸಚ್ insert and affixes of the perfect except ಥಲ್.*
- „ „ line 3. *For it allows read they allow.*
- „ „ line 6. *After ಅಧವಿಷ್ಟ insert Perf 4 ಮಧೋಽಥ or ಮಧವಿಥ 8 ಮಧುವಿನ 9 ಮಧುವಿನಾ.*

PAGE.

347 For article (149) substitute the following :—

(149) IX ಧೂ.

Becomes ಧೂನ್ optionally when the C is formed (Sid. II. 181.) and has further the irregularity mentioned in the case of ಧೂ e. g. 1st Fut. ಧೂತಾ or ಧವಿತಾ &c., C ಧೂನಯತಿ or ಧಾವಯತಿ.

„ Article (150) line 3. After 38) insert and this even as FP but without ceasing to take ಓ after its FP (Sid. II. 213).

348 Line 6. After ಅನಂಸ್, insert FP Impv. 4 ನಂನಿ.

„ Article (151) line 3. After ವಲ್ insert including those of the perfect.
In clause (b) omit and not having indicatory ಕ or ಙ.

„ „ line b 7. After *parasmaipadi* insert contrary to the general rule.

„ „ line b 2. For ಸವ್ಯ and ಸವ್ಯವತ್ read ಸಂವ್ಯ or ಸಂವ್ಯವತ್.

„ Article (152) last line. After roots insert according to the general rules ; and after “motion” insert and further though it is transitive and agrees with an agent possessed of a will.

349 Article (153) line 1. For ಅಜ್ read ಅಜ್.

„ Article (155) line 1. For ಏ read I ಏ.

„ „ line 3. Before affixes insert *árdhadhátuka*.

„ „ line 4. After ಙ insert except the affixes of the benedictive before which it becomes ಫೇ and except ಲ್ಯಪ್.

„ „ last line. Before and insert taking then ಜಸ್ as the affix of the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110.)

350 Line 5. Before taking insert still.

„ Line 6. After ಅಪಾತ್ insert Ben. ಫೇಯಾತ್.

„ Line 9. After ವೀತ್ಯಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಫ್ರ) ಪಾಯ.

PAGE.

- 350 Article (156) line 1. *For* ಪೂಜ್ *read* ಪೂ (ಪೂಜ್).
- „ Article (157) *Insert the following as clause (b):—*
has ಕ್ಷ and ಕ್ಷವತ್ as its *nishthá* (VIII. 2. 57.) and.
- „ „ *Read clause (b) as clause (c).*
- „ „ *After* ಪಮರಾಃ *insert* *nish* ಪೂರ್ತ, ಪೂರ್ತವತ್.
- „ Article (158) line 3. *Before* and *insert* has ಕ್ಷ and ಕ್ಷವತ್ as its *nishthá* (VIII 2. 57.)
- „ „ line b 2. *After* ಪಪ್ರಾಃ *insert* *nish* ಪೂರ್ತ, ಪೂರ್ತವತ್.
- 151 Article (160) line 3. *Omit* and; *and* *insert* the following:—
(b) is in the reflective voice used with only its active forms though in the *átmanepadi* (Sid. II. 277.) and.
Read clause (b) as clause (c).
- „ „ line 5. *After* e. g. *insert* ವೃಜ್ಞತಿ *and* *before* D *insert* Reflec ವೃಜ್ಞತೇ. Aor. ಅಪೃವೃ.
- „ Article (161) line 5. *For* ಪಾಣ್ವ *read* ಘಾಣ್ವ.
- „ Article (162) line 4. *After* ಪಂ *insert* or ಪಜ್.
- 352 Line 2. *Before* e. g. *insert* provided it is not preceded by *upasarga*, and ಲ instead of ಕ್ಷ when preceded by ಉದ್ or ಸಮ (Sid. II. 350, 351.)
- „ Lines 3 & 4. *After* ಪಂಘಲ್ಯತೆ *insert* ಪಜ್ಞಲ್ಯತೇ *and* *after* ಫ್ಲವತ್ *insert* ಉತ್ಪಲ್ಯ, ಸಂಘಲ್ಯ, but ಪ್ರಫ್ಲ.
- „ Article (164) line 2. *For* *pursmaipdi* *read* *parasmaipadi*.
- „ „ clause (b). *For* forms the base of the aorist from C and of D from C as ಪಿಪ್ರವ or ಪುಪ್ರವ *substitute* has ಪಿ as a reduplicate alternatively with ಫು when D from its C is formed and also when the aorist of its C is formed.
- „ Article (165) line 1. *For* ಬಾಧ್ *read* IV ಬಾಧ್.

PAGE.

- 352 Article (165) line 4. *After parasmaipadi insert contrary to the general rule.*
- 353 Line 9. *For their read the.*
- „ Article (167) line 4. *After ಭ್ರಜಿರ insert or ಬಭ್ರಾಜೇ &c.*
- „ Article (169) line 4. *After 6) insert and the change into ಊನ್ itself when it is a FP not taking place in the perfect and being optional in the aorist (Sid. II. 212; B. 766.)*
- „ „ line 6. *and this even when it is FP (Sid. II. 212. B 766.)*
- „ „ last line. *After ಬೋಭವೀತಿ insert Perf. ಬೋಭ ವಾಂಚಕಾರ Aor. ಅಬೋಭೂವೀತ್ or ಅಬೋಭವೀತ್ or ಅಬೋಭೂತ್.*
- 354 Article (170) line b 4. *Before affixes insert ವಲ್.*
- „ Article (171) line 1. *For VI ಭ್ರಮ್ read IV ಭ್ರಮ್.*
- „ „ line 2. *After and insert optionally.*
- 355 Article (172) line 2. *After becomes insert optionally.*
- „ „ line 3. *After ಭ್ರಮತುಃ insert or ಬಭ್ರಮತುಃ.*
- „ „ line 4. *After ಭ್ರವಿಥ insert or ಬಭ್ರವಿಥ.*
- „ Article (173) line 2. *For Becomes ಭೃಷ್ read Becomes optionally ಭೃಷ್.*
- „ „ line 6. *After e. g. insert ಭೃಷ್ತಿ.*
- „ Article (175) line 3. *After ಾ insert and before ಳ್ಯಪ್; and this even as FP but without ceasing to take ಃ after its FP (Sid. II. 213); after e. g. insert FP Impv. 4 ಮಂಮುಃ; and after ಮತ್ವಾ insert (ಳ್ಯಪ್) ಮತ್ಯುಃ.*
- „ Article (176) line 2. *After ಾ insert and before ಳ್ಯಪ್ and this even as FP but without ceasing to take ಃ after its FP.*
- „ „ line b 2. *Before nishá insert FP Impv. 4 ಮಂಮುಃ.*
- „ „ last line. *After ಮತ್ವಾ insert ಳ್ಯಪ್ (ಮತ್ಯುಃ).*
- 356 Article (177) line 1. *After ವಿದ್ insert (ಇವಿದಾ).*

PAGE.

- 356 Article (177) line 2. *After having insert initial.*
 „ „ line 3. *After 82) insert and for ಮದ್ಯತೇ read ಮದ್ಯತಿ; nish ಮೇದಿತ or ಮಿಸ್ನ; ಮೇದಿತವತ್ or ಮಿಸ್ನವತ್; and before e. g. insert the following :—*
- (b) when it, as a root having indicatory ಅ, takes E *nishthá* optionally, takes ತ and ತವತ್ instead of ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್ (I. 2. 19; Sid. II. 354.)
- „ Article (178) last line. *For ಮುಮೋಕ್ಷತೆ read ಮುಮುಕ್ಷತೇ.*
- „ Article (180) line 3. *After affixes insert and including those of the perfect.*
- „ „ line 6. *After rules insert though it is intransitive and agrees with an agent possessed of a will.*
- „ „ line 7. *Before C insert Aor. ಅಮೂಜತ್ Perf. 4 ಮುಮೋಕ್ಷಥ or ಮುಮೋಕ್ಷಠ or ಮುಮೋಕ್ಷಠ.*
- 357 Article (182) line 3. *After affixes insert not being affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ.*
- „ „ line 4. *Before 3 insert 2 ಮೃಷ್ಟ್ಯಃ and after ವೂರ್ಜತಿ insert Aor. of C ಅಮೂರ್ಜತ್ or ಅವಿಮೃಜತ್.*
- „ Article (185) line b 4. *After 38) insert and this even as FP but without ceasing to take the affix ಹ after its FP (Sid II. 213.)*
- „ „ line b 2. *Before though insert also according to the general rules.*
- 358 Line 10. *Before nishthá insert or ಆಯಾಮಾಯತಿ.*
 „ Line 13. *After ಉಪಾಯಂಸ್, insert FP Impv. 4 ಯಂಯುಹ.*
- 359 Article (189) line 3. *For before read ಅಜ್ and.*
- „ „ line b 2. *For ರರಂಧ್ಯೆ read ರೇಧ್ಯೆ; and for ರರಂಧ್ಯೆ read ರೇಧ್ಯೆ; and before nishthá insert Aor. ಅರಧತ್.*
- „ Article (190) line 5. *After chase insert deer and other animals of this kind (ಮೃಗ) (not birds &c.)*

PAGE.

- 359 Article (190) line 7. *For* tenses *read* tense.
 „ „ last line. *After* ರಜಯತಿ *insert* ವ್ಯಗಾನ್ but
 ರಂಜಯತಿಪಕ್ಷಿಣಃ.
- 360 Line 2. *Before* Aor. *insert* 4 ರಾದಿಹಿ.
 „ Article (192) line b 2. *Before* e. g. *insert* and this even
 as FP but without ceasing to take ಹಿ after
 its FP (Sid. II. 213.) *and after* ಅರಂಭೀತ್
insert FP Impv. 4 ರಂರಹಿ.
 „ Article (195) *Insert the following as clause (a):—*
 Is optionally conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* in the
 aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as its tense affix (I. 3. 91 ;
 III. 1. 55.)
 „ Article (195) line 2. *For* has *read* (b) has : *and add* and
after 89.
 „ „ line 4. *Before* e. g. *insert the following:—*
 (c) does not form a F root to express in-
 tensity though it forms such a root to
 express frequency (Sid. II. 206).
 „ „ last line. *Before* ರೋಚಯತಿ *insert* Aor. ಅರು
 ಚತ್ or ಅರೋಚಿಷ್ಯ; C. *and after* ರೋಚಯತಿ
insert FA ರೋಚಯಿಷ್ಯತೇ (only frequentative).
- 361 Article (196) line 1. *For* ರಾ *read* II ರಾ.
 „ „ line 5. *Before* affixes *insert* personal ; *and*
after affixes *insert* including even such
 affixes of this description as have not
 indicative ಪ.
 „ „ line 6. *Before* augmented *insert* optionally.
 „ „ line 7. *After* ರವೀತಿ *insert* 2 ರವೀತಃ or ರಾತಃ.
 „ Article (199) line 5. *For* and otherwise optionally *be-*
fore all *read* ಲಾ or ವೀನ್ optionally *before*
 ಣಿ when the sense is “to melt” (VI. 3.
 39 ; Sid. II. 193.) ಲಾ optionally *before* ಣಿ
 in other senses and *before* all other.
 „ „ line 9. *For* particular *read* first.

PAGE.

- 361 Article (199) lines b 4 & 3. *For* (in the sense alluded to) ಲಾಪಯತೆ *read* (in the first senses alluded to) ಲಾಪಯತೇ; (in the second sense alluded to) ಲಾಪಯತಿ or ಲಾಯಯತಿ or ವೀಸಯತಿ.
- 362 Article (200) line 2. *After* has *insert* except that of becoming ವೀ before ಠಿ.
- „ „ line 5. *After* ಲೇತಾ *insert* C (in the senses alluded to) ಲಾಪಯತೇ; (but in other senses) ಲಾಪಯತಿ or ಲಾಯಯತಿ.
- „ Article (203) line 5. *After* ಕ *insert* this rule affecting its FP also though not as regards reduplication (Sid. II. 215.)
- „ „ last line. *After* ಉಕ್ತ್ಯಾ *insert* FP. Ben. ವಾ ಉಚ್ಯತೆ.
- 363 Line 8. *Omit* only.
- 364 Article (207) line 2. *Before* e. g. *insert* and ವನೀ as its reduplicate for its F roots (VII. 4. 84); *and after* e. g. *insert* FP ವನೀವಂಚೀತಿ. FA ವನೀವಜ್ಯತೇ. Ger.
- „ Article (209) line 2. *For* Requires *read* Requires.
- „ Article (210) line 3. *Omit* and ; *and insert* the following:—
- (b) has the word ವಿತ್ತ as the word formed by the *nishthá* affix ಕ್ತ, when the meaning of the word refers to “enjoyment” or “faith” (VIII. 2. 58).
- „ „ *Read* clause (b) as clause (c) and clause (c) as (d).
- „ „ line b 2. *For* ವಸು *read* ಕ್ವಸು; *after* ವಿಂದತಿ *insert* 1st Fut ವೇದಿತಾ or ವೇತ್ವಾ; *and after* ವಿವಿವಿಷತಿ *insert* or ವಿವಿತ್ಸತಿ.
- „ „ last line. *After* ವಿವಿತ್ಯಾ *insert* ವಿತ್ಯಾ. (ಕ್ತ). ವಿತ್ತ. (wealth).
- „ Article (211) line 3. *After* verbs *insert* without having its vowel *gunated* before ಆಮ.

PAGE.

- 364 Article (211) last line. *After* thereon) *insert* without having its vowel *gunated* before ಅಸು.
- 365 „ „ *Insert the following as clause (e):—*
allows the plural in the *átmanepadi* to be optionally formed by ರತೇ, ರತಾಂ, and ರತ, instead of ಅತೇ, ಅತಾಂ, and ಅತ (VII. 1. 7).
- „ „ *Read clause (e) as clause (f) and for (f)* allows optionally the augment ಇಃ before the primitive affix ವಸು (VII. 2. 66). *read (g)* takes ವಸು optionally instead of ಕೃತ್ಯ whenever it otherwise may take the latter affix (VII. 1. 36).
- „ „ line b 2. *After &c., insert* Imp. 3 ಅವಿದುಃ.
- „ „ last line. *After &c., insert* A 3 (ಸಂ) ವಿದತೇ or ವಿದ್ರತೇ. Impv. 3 ವಿದತಾಂ or ವಿದ್ರತಾಂ. Imp. 3 ಅವಿದತ or ಅವಿದ್ರತ; *and after* ವಿದಿತ್ಯಾ *insert* (ಕೃತ್ಯ) ವಿದ್ವಿಸ್ or ವಿದತ್.
- „ Article (212). *After* ಚಿಣ್ *insert* and primitive affixes having indicatory ಣ or ಙ.
- „ Article (213) *Before* Becomes *insert* (a); *after* 55) *insert* and; *and before e. g. insert the following:—*
(b) changes its vowel into ಯಣ್ also alternatively with ಇಯಾಜ್ before heterogeneous vowel affixes when it takes the augment ಅಟ್ (Sid. II. 119); *and after e. g. insert* Imp. 3 ಅವ್ಯನ್ or ಅವಿಯನ್.
- „ Article (214) line 3. *After* ತ್ *insert* taking then invariably the augment ಇಟ್ before ಫಲ್, *and after* and *insert* becomes.
- 366 Article (216) line 6. *Omit* and, *and insert the following:—*
(c) becomes ವ್ಯಾಯ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 37.) and.
- „ „ *Read clause (c) as clause (d).*
- „ „ line b 4. *Before e. g. insert* this rule affecting its FP also though not as regards reduplication (Sid. II. 215.)

PAGE.

- 366 Article (216) line b 3. *After ವೀಯತೆ insert C ವ್ಯಾಯಯತಿ.*
 „ „ line b 2. *Before ನಿಷ insert FP ವಾವ್ಯಾತಿ. 2*
ವಾವಿತಃ Ben. ವಾವೀಯಾತ್.
- 367 Line 3. *For ವವ್ಯಕ್ತ ತುಃ read ವವ್ರಕ್ತ ತುಃ.*
 „ Article (221) line b 2. *After ಣಿ insert when it does not*
mean “to go”
 „ „ last line. *After ಕಾದಯತಿ insert when the*
sense is “to go” but ಕಾತಯತಿ otherwise
D ಕಿಕ್ತೃತಿ.
- 368 Article (223) line b 4. *Omit 4 ಕಾಧಿ.*
 „ „ line b 3. *After ಕಾಸತು insert 4 ಕಾಧಿ; and*
after Imp. insert ಅಕಾತ್.
 „ Article (224) line 5. *After affixes insert including those*
having indicatory ಕ or ಙ.
 „ „ line b 3. *Omit and, and insert the fol-*
lowing:—
 (c) requires ವಲ್ *úrdhadhátuka* affixes to be augmented
 with ಇಟ್ (B. 510.) and;
and read clause (c) as clause (d).
- 369 Article (227) line 3. *Omit and.*
 „ „ line 5. *After absolutely insert requires the*
augmentation with ಇಟ್.
 „ „ line 7. *Before e. g. insert and; and then*
insert the following:—
 (c) in the reflective voice, in the present,
 the imperfect, the imperative, the optative,
 and the aorist allows optionally the
 base in the active voice to be used (Sid.
 II. 278).
 „ „ line b 2. *After ಯಥ insert Reflec (ಉದ್) ಕ್ರ*
ಯತೇ or ಕ್ರಿಯತೇ. Aor. (ಉದ್) ಅಕಿಕ್ರಯತ or
ಅಕ್ರಯಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಕ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಕ್ರಾಯಿ.
- 370 Article (228) line 8. *After ಏಚ್ insert in the parasmai-*
padi.

PAGE.

- 370 Article (229) line 1. For V ಕೃ read ಕೃ.
- „ „ line b 2. After upasarga insert (not karma-pravachanīya).
- 371 „ „ line 5. After ಪ್ರತಿಕುಕ್ರೂಷತಿ insert ಅಕುಕ್ರೂಷತಿ. Still, ದೇವದತ್ತಂಪ್ರತಿಕುಕ್ರೂಷತೇ (karmupravachanīya)
- „ Article (230) line 2. After ನಿಜ್ insert in the parasmai-padi.
- „ „ line b 2. After ಕೃಷಿತಿ insert Impv. 4 ಕೃಷಿಃ; and for ಅಕೃಷ್ಯತಃ read ಅಕೃಷತಃ.
- „ Article (232) line 1. Before ಸದ್ insert I and VI.
- 372 Article (233) line 10. After ಷ insert and this even as FP but without ceasing to be taken as ಸನ್ so far as reduplication for the purpose of FP root is concerned (Sid. II. 215).
- „ „ line 12. After ಷ insert and this even as FP though only for other purposes, than that of reduplication.
- „ „ line b 2. Before D insert FP 2 ಸಂಸಾತಃ.
- „ Article (234) line 1. For ಸಾ read V ಸಾ.
- „ Article (236) last line. After 77) insert taking then ಜನ್ as the affix of the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110.)
- 373 Line 5. Before affixes insert úrdhadhátuku.
- „ Line 10. For ತಿಪ್ಪತಿ read ತಿಪ್ಪತಿ; and after ಅನ್ಘ್ರತಃ insert ಅನ್ಘ್ರತಿ.
- „ Line 12. For ಪ್ಪಿಪತಃ and ತ್ರೇಪ್ಪಿಯತೇ read ಪ್ಪಿಪತಃ and ತ್ರೇಪ್ಪಿಯತೇ.
- „ Article (237) line 4. After ತ insert changing its penultimate into ಓ when it so rejects ಇಟ್ (VI. 3. 112.)
- „ „ last line. For ಸಾಧ್ಯಾ read ಸೋಧ್ಯಾ.
- „ Article (239) line 1. For ಸೂ read II ಸೂ.

PAGE.

- 373 Article (239) line 3. *After affixes insert except those of the perfect.*
- „ „ line 5. *After affix insert except when it is a FP.*
- „ „ last line. *Before nish insert Perf. 4 ಸುಷು ಎಮ್. FP ಸೋಸವೀತಿ or ಸೋಸೋತಿ.*
- 374 *For (142) ಸ್ಯಜ್ read (242) VI ಸ್ಯಜ್.*
- „ Line 3. *After ಕ insert and gets ಥಲ್ augmented optionally with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 65).*
- „ Article (243) line b 4. *Before affixes insert árdhadhátuka.*
- 375 Line 3. *After ಏತ್ಯಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಅವ) ನಾಯ.*
- „ Article (245) line 5. *Before affixes insert personal; and after affixes insert (including even such affixes of this description as have not indicative ಏ).*
- „ „ line b 2. *Before Aor. insert 2 ಸ್ತವೀತಃ or ಸ್ತುತಃ.*
- 377 Line 3. *Before D insert Aor. of C ಅವಸ್ಥರತ್ or ಅವಸ್ಥು ರತ್; and for ಸುಸ್ಪುರಿಷತಿ read ವುಸ್ಪುರಿಷತಿ.*
- „ Article (252) line 2. *For Has read (a) Has; and after 57) insert the following:—*
and
(b) has ಸ (short) as its reduplicate for the aorist of its C (VII. 4. 95.);
- „ „ *After ಸುಸ್ಮೃಷ್ತೆ insert Aor. of C ಅಸಸ್ಮರತ್.*
- 378 *For article (255) substitute the following:—*
(255) I. ಸು.
Requires ಏಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi* to be optionally augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 72. Sid. II. 98.) e. g. ಅಸಾವೀತ್ or ಅಸಾವೀತ್.
- „ Article (256) line 10. *After ಕ insert this last rule affecting its FP also though not as regards reduplication (Sid. II. 215.)*

PAGE.

- 378 Article (256) line b 5. *For ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ read ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ and after ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ insert Impv. ಸ್ವಪಿಹಿ.*
- „ „ line b 2. *For ಅನುಷ್ಠಪತ್ read ಅನುಷ್ಠಪತ್.*
- „ „ last line. *Before nishṭhá insert but FP ಸಾಸ್ವಪೀತಿ. Still FP. Ben ಸಾಸುಷ್ಯಾತ್.*
- 379 Article (258) line 3. *For ಸನ್ read ಸನ್.*
- „ Article (259) line 2. *For ವಧ read ವಧ.*
- „ „ line 3. *After 44) insert this expression ವಧ of course becoming afterwards ವಧ after its final is lopated as the personal affixes of the benedictive and the tense affix of the aorist are, as we have seen, árdhadhátuka (II. 4. 42; Sid. II. 111. Note 2); and this rule for the change into ವಧ being applicable to its FP also to the exclusion not only of any other form of it but also of the rule regarding the reduplication of the base (Sid. II. 214), but not being applicable in any case when the personal affixes of the benedictive átmanepadi are augmented with ಸ್ವಯಾಽಽ - ಚೀತ್ (Sid. II. 270).*
- „ Line 18. *Omit except ಅಜ್; and before becomes insert not only becomes ಷ before ಲ್ಯಪ್ but also.*
- „ Line 15. *After 55) insert but lopating in the last mentioned case the penultimate of ಘನ before vowel affixes and the final nasal before ಝಲ್ affixes, when their affixes have an indicatory ಕ or ಜ, without ceasing however to take ಓ after its FP (Sid. II. 213. 214.)*
- 380 Line 7. *After ಅವಧೀತ್ insert (not ಅವಾಧೀತ್).*
- „ Line 16. *After ಜಂಘನ್ತಿ insert or ಜಂಘನೀತಿ. 2 ಜಂಘತೇ. 3 ಜಂಘತಿ. Impv. 4 ಜಂಘಹಿ. A ಆಜಂಘತೇ. Aor. ಅವಧೀತ್. Ben. ವಧ್ಯಾತ್.*
- „ Line 16. *After ಹತ್ವಾ insert (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ಹತ್ಯ.*
- „ *Read article (160) as article (260).*
- „ Line b 6. *For benedicative read benedictive.*

PAGE.

- 380 Line b 4. *After* ಜ *insert* except ಲ್ಯಪ್.
- „ Last line. *After* ಹಿತ್ಯಾ *insert* ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಫ್ರ) ಹಾಯ.
- 381 Article (261) line 2. *For* expect *read* except.
- „ „ line 3. *After* ಣಿ *insert* and except before the affixes of the 1st person imperative and of the 3rd person plural imperfect before which the final vowel is only *gunated* according to the general rules; and after *e. g. insert* Perf.
- „ „ last line. *After* ಜೆಫ್ರಿಯಾತಿ *insert* but Aor. of C. ಅಜೀಹಯತ್.
- „ Article (262) line 2. *For* auxiliary *read* auxiliary.
- „ „ Line b 2. *After* ಜಹ್ಯತಿ *insert* Imp. 3 ಅಜಹ ವ್ರಿ; and *for* Imp. *read* Impv.
- „ Last line. *Before* Perf. *insert* 7 ಜಹವಾನಿ. 8 ಜಹವಾವ. 2 ಜಹವಾವು.
- 382 Lines 1 & 2. *Omit* before ಣಿ followed by ಚಜ್ or ಸನ್ and
- „ Line 4. *Omit* and.
- „ Line 5. *For* ಹ್ಯಾಯ್ before ಣಿ not followed by ಚಜ್ or ಸನ್ *read* ಹಾವ್ (long) or is *samprasāranated* before ಣಿ followed by ಚಜ್ and becomes ಹಾವ್ also before ಣಿ followed by ಸನ್.
- „ Line 6. *After* 37) *insert* and.
- „ *After* clause (c) *insert* the following:—
- (d) Becomes ಹ್ಯಾಯ್ before ಣಿ not followed by ಚಜ್ or ಸನ್ (VII. 3, 37.)
- „ Line 8. *After* ಅಜಾಹವತ್ *insert* or ಅಜಾಹಾವತ್.
- „ *Below* Article (265) *insert* the following:—
- (266) ಅಟ್ X ಸೂಚ್ X ಸೂತ್ರ X ಮೂತ್ರ.

Allow F roots to be formed (Sid. II. 206.) *e. g.* FA ಅಟಾ ಟ್ರ್ಯತೇ, ಸೂಸೂಚ್ಯತೇ, ಸೂಸೂತ್ರತೇ, ಮೂಮೂತ್ರತೇ.

(267) X ಅಟ್ವ.

In reduplication has the second ಟ reduplicated (Sid. II. 172.) *e. g.* Aor. of C ಅಟ್ವಿಟತ್.

(268) IX ಇಷ್.

Has the irregularity (b) mentioned in the case of VI ಇಷ್ (Sid. II. 168.) *e. g.* ವಿಹಿತಾ or ವಿಷ್ವಾ.

(269) ಉಜ್ಜ್.

In reduplication has the latter ಜ reduplicated (Sid. II. 191.) *e. g.* Aor. of C ಔಜ್ಜಜತ್.

(270) III ಋ.

- (a). Has all the irregularities of I ಋ except the liability to be changed into ಮಜ್ಜ್ in the special tenses; and
- (b). takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist *e. g.* Aor. ಅರತ್ (See I ಋ for other examples).

(271) V ಋ.

Has all the irregularities of I ಋ except that of becoming ಮಜ್ಜ್ in the special tenses.

(272) I ಕಣ್ X ಕಣ್. ಋಣ್, ಙ್ಣ್, ಕ್ರಣ್, ಲಾಪ್, ಹೈಟ್, ವಣ್, ಲೋಟ್, ಲೋಪ್, ಪಣ್, ಲೋರ್.

Have their penultimate shortened optionally before ಣಿ followed by ಪಜ್ (Sid. II. 192.) *e. g.* ಅಪೀಕಣತ್ or ಅಪಿಕಾಣತ್ &c.

(273) ಕೃಶ್.

Has ಕೃಶ as the word formed by the *nishá* affix ಕ್ಷ, when it is not preceded by any *upasarga* (VIII. 2. 55) and forms its gerund by ಕ್ಷ್ವಾ alternatively with ತ್ವಾ (I. 2. 25.) *e. g.* ಕೃಶ್; but ಪ್ರಕೃಶಿತ. Ger. ಕೃಶಿತ್ವಾ or ಕರ್ಶಿತ್ವಾ.

(274) VI ಕ್ಷಿ.

- (a). Becomes ಕ್ಷೀ before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 4. 59); and
- (b). has ನ and ನನತ್ as its *nishá* lengthening its vowel when it takes these affixes (VI. 4. [60; VIII. 2. 46), optionally when the meaning implies 'abuse' on the part of the speaker or 'meanness or poverty' on the part of the person spoken of (VI. 4. 61), but absolutely otherwise *e. g.* (ಲ್ಯಪ್) (ಪ್ರ) ಕ್ಷೀಯಾ *nish.* ಕ್ಷೀಣಾ, ಕ್ಷೀಣನತ್ or ಕ್ಷಿತ, ಕ್ಷಿತನತ್.

(275) ಕ್ಷೇವ.

Has ಕ್ಷೇವ as the word formed by the *nishthá* affix ಕ್ಷ when it is not preceded by any *upusarga* (VIII. 2. 55.) *e. g.* ಕ್ಷೇವ; but ಪ್ರಕ್ಷೇವಿತ.

(276) ಕ್ಷೈ.

Has ವು and ವುವತ್ as its *nishthá* (VIII. 2. 53.) *e. g.* ಕ್ಷೈವು, ಕ್ಷೈವುವತ್.

(277) I ಕ್ರಥ್. X ಕ್ರಥ್.

Vridhhiate their penultimate before ಣಿ though they have an indicatory ವು, but they may afterwards optionally shorten their penultimate so *vridhhiated* before ಚಿಣ್ and ಣಮೂಲ್ (Sid. II. 83.) *e. g.* ಕ್ರಥಯತಿ. ಅಕ್ರಥ or ಅಕ್ರಥಿ. ಕ್ರಥಂ or ಕ್ರಥಂ.

(278) ಕ್ಷಿ including all roots of this form except

VI ಕ್ಷಿ *i. e.* I ಕ್ಷಿ, V ಕ್ಷಿ, IX ಕ್ಷಿ.

- (a). Have ನ and ನವತ್ as their *nishthá* in the active voice (VIII. 2. 46); and
 (b). lengthen their final vowel before those affixes (VI. 4. 60). *e. g.* ಕ್ಷೇಣ, ಕ್ಷೇಣವತ್; but in the passive voice ಕ್ಷಿತ, ಕ್ಷಿತವತ್.

(279) ಕ್ಷಿಣ್.

- (a) Has all the irregularities of ಘೃಣ್; and
 (b) before its tense affix is only optionally *gunated* (Sid. II. 161.) *e. g.* ಕ್ಷಿಣೋತಿ or ಕ್ಷೇಣೋತಿ. Aor ಅಕ್ಷಿತ or ಅಕ್ಷೇಣಿಷ್ಪು.

(280) IV ಕ್ಷೈದ್ (ಇಕ್ಷೈದಾ.)

When it takes E *nishthá* as being a root having indicatory ಳ takes ತ and ತವತ್ instead of ಕ್ಷ and ಕ್ಷವತ್ (I. 2. 19.) *e. g.* ಕ್ಷೈದಿತಿ or ಕ್ಷೈದನ್ತ, ಕ್ಷೈದಿತಿವತ್ or ಕ್ಷೈದನ್ತವತ್.

(281) VI ಖಿದ್. VI ಪಿರ್.

Become ಖಿದ್ and ಪಿರ್ respectively in the special tenses. (VII. I. 59.) *e. g.* ಖಿದತಿ. ಪಿರ್ಕತಿ.

(282) X ಚಿ.

Optionally is treated as ಚಾ before ಣಿ (VI. 1. 54.) *e. g.* ಚಾಪಯತಿ or ಚಾಯಯತಿ.

(283) ಜಭ್.

Has the same irregularities as those of ಜಪ್ and further gets augmented with ಸುಮ before vowel affixes (VII. 1. 61.) Perf. ಜಜಂಭ. 2 ಜಜಂಭತಾಃ. C ಜಂಭಯತಿ. FA ಜಂಜಭ್ಯತೇ. FP ಜಂಜಂಭೀತಿ or ಜಂಜಪ್ತಿ.

(284) ತ್ರಪ್.

Lopates its reduplicate and becomes ತ್ರೀಪ್ at the same time before affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 122.) e. g. ತ್ರೀಪೇ.

(285) VII ತ್ಯಹ್.

In the special tenses after taking the tense affix becomes ತ್ಯಣಿಹ್ before consonantal affixes having indicatory ಪ (VII. 3. 92.) e. g. ತ್ಯಣೇದಿ. 4 ತ್ಯಣೇದ್ವಿ. 7 ತ್ಯಣೇಹ್ಯು. Impv. ತ್ಯಣೇಡು Imp. ಅತ್ಯಣೇಟ್.

(286) I ದಮ್.

- (a). Conjugates its C in the *átmanepadi* as well as in the *parasmaipadi* according to the general rules, though it is intransitive and agrees with an agent possessed of a will (I. 3. 89); and
- (b). allows its C to be formed optionally by ಿಣಿ when *nishthá* affixes are to be taken by it, the *nishthá* affixes themselves rejecting then the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. C ದಮಯತೇ, ದಮಯತಿ. *nish* ದಾಂತ or ದಮಿತ.

(287) I ದಂಶ್.

- (a). *Lopates* its penultimate in the special tenses (VI. 4. 25);
- (b). forms its F roots only to express censure in respect of the action denoted by it (III. 1. 24.); and
- (c). has the reduplicate of its F root augmented with ಸುಕ್ (VII. 4. 86.) e. g. ದಶತಿ. FA ದಂದಶ್ಯತೇ. FP ದಂದಶೀತಿ.

(288) ದಿವ್.

Has ದ and ದವತ್ as its *nishthá* except when it means "to gamble" (VIII. 2. 49). e. g. ದ್ಯೂದ್; but ದ್ಯೂತ. (gambling).

(289) ದೀಢ್.

- (a). allows its C to have ದಿ as well as ದೀ as its reduplicate before ಚಜ್ (VII. 4. 3); and
- (b). takes ಚೀಢ್ optionally in the 3rd person singular of the aorist in the active voice (III. 1. 61.) e. g. Aor. ಅದೀಪಿ or ಅದೀಪಿಷ್ಠ್ಯ. Aor. of C ಅದಿದೀಪತ್ or ಅದೀದಿಪತ್.

(290) VI ದ್ಯ (ದ್ಯಜ್).

Is used in the reflective voice with its active forms only though in the *átmanepadi* (Sid. II. 277.) e. g. (ಅ) ದ್ರಿಯತೇ. Aor. (ಅ) ದ್ಯತ.

(291) ಪಚ್.

- (a). Exceptionally is used in the reflective voice though it is one of the roots taking two objects (Sid. II. 276); and
- (b). has ವ and ವವತ್ as its *nishthá* (VIII. 2. 52.) e. g. ಉದಾಂಬರಾಪಚ್ಯತೇಫಲಂ. *nish* ಪಕ್ವ, ಪಕ್ವವತ್.

(292) I ಪದ್.

Has only the last mentioned irregularity of IV ಪದ್ e. g. FA ಪನೀಪದ್ಯತೇ. FP ಪನೀಪದೀತಿ.

(293) IV ಪತ್.

Has the irregularities of ಪತ್ (ಪತ್) except (a) e. g. D ಪಿಪತಿ ವತ್ತೇ or ಪಿತ್ನತೇ. FA ಪನೀಪತ್ಯತೇ. FP ಪನೀಪತಿತಿ.

(294) ಪಚ್.

Has the reduplicates of its F roots augmented with ಸುಕ್ (VII. 4. 86.) e. g. ಪಂಪಕ್ಯತೇ, ಪಂಪೀತಿ.

(295) II ಪಾ.

Becomes ಪಾಲ್ before ಣಿ (Sid. II. 193.) e. g. ಪಾಲಯತಿ.

(296) ಪೈ.

Becomes ಪಾಯ್ when C is to be formed (VII. 3. 37. Kás. thereon; Sid. II. 96.) e. g. ಪಾಯಯತಿ.

(297) IX ಪ್ರೀ.

Becomes ಪ್ರೀಢ್ optionally before ಣಿ (Sid. II. 181.) e. g. ಪ್ರೀಣಯತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಯಯತಿ.

(298) X ಪ್ರಪ್.

Has ಪ್ರಪ್ as its base before the personal affixes of the aorist (VII. 4. 95.) *e. g.* ಅಪ್ರಪ್ತತ್.

(299) I ಬುಧ್.

Has only the irregularity referred to in (b) for IV ಬುಧ್ (I. 3. 86.) *e. g.* ಬೋಧಯತಿ.

(300) ಛಂಜ್.

(a). Optionally *lopates* its penultimate nasal before ಚಿನ್ (VI. 4. 33.); and

(b). has its reduplicate augmented with ಸುಕ್ when F roots are to be formed (VII. 4. 86.) *e. g.* Aor. ಅಭಾಜಿ or ಅಭಂಜಿ. FA ಬಂಭಜ್ಯತ್.

(301) ಭಿವ್.

Has the word ಭಿತ್ತ formed by ತ್ instead of ನ್ when the word means 'a part, fragment, or bit,' though it has ಭಿನ್ otherwise. (VIII. 2. 59.) *e. g.* ಭಿತ್ತ (a bit).

(302) ಮಸ್ಜ್ (ಮಸ್ಜ್ಜ್).

Becomes ಮಂಗ್ before affixes beginning with ಝ (including ನ and ನವತ್ the substitute for ತ್ and ತ್ವತ್). (VII. 1. 60. Sid. II. 155) *e. g.* 1st Fut. ಮಜ್ಜ್ಯಾ. 2nd Fut. ಮಂಜ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಮಾಂಜ್ಯತ್. Perf. 4 ಮಮಜ್ಜಿಥ್ or ಮಮಂಕ್ಚ್ಚ D ವಿಮಾಂಜ್ಯತಿ. FP ವಾ ಮಂಕ್ಚ್ಚಿ. Ger. ಮಂಕ್ಚ್ಯ. *nish* ಮಗ್ನ, ಮಗ್ನವತ್.

(303) III ವಾ.

Has all the irregularities of IV ವಾ and further has ವಿ as its reduplicate in the special tenses (VII. 4. 76). *e. g.* ವಿವಿವಾತ್ಯೇ. Ben. ವೇವಾತ್. Pass ವಿವಾಯಾತ್ಯೇ D ವಿವಿವಾತ್ಯೇ. FA ವೇವಿವಾಯಾತ್ಯೇ. *nish* ವಿವಾತ್.

(304) I ವಿ.

Becomes ವಿ before ಲ್ಯವ್ (VI. 4. 70) *e. g.* (ಅವ) ವಿವ್ಯೇ.

(305) ಮ್ರದ್.

Has ಮ as the reduplicate for the aorist of its C (VII. 4. 95.) *e. g.* ಅಮಮ್ರದತ್.

(306) IV ಯಾಜ್.

Is used with its passive forms in all tenses though the sense is only active (Sid. II. 277.) *e. g.* ಯಾಜ್ಯತೇಬ್ರಹ್ಮಚಾರೀಯೋಗಂ.

(307) ಲಭ್.

- (a). Changes its penultimate into *a* and *lopates* its reduplicate at the same time before *ಃ* (VII. 4. 5', 58); and
- (b). becomes *ರಂಭ್* before vowel affixes except in the special tenses and in the perfect (VII. 1. 63.) *e. g.* C ರಂಭಯತಿ. D ರಿಭ್ವತೇ.

(308) IV ರೀ, ಕ್ರೋಯ್, ಕ್ರೋಯ್.

Becomes ರೇಪ್, ಕ್ರೋಪ್, and ಕ್ರೋಪ್ respectively before ಣಿ (VII. 3, 36, 86.) *e. g.* C ರೇಪಯತಿ, ಕ್ರೋಪಯತಿ, ಕ್ರೋಪಯತಿ.

(309) IX ರೀ. IX ಪ್ಲೀ.

- (a). Shorten their final vowels before affixes having indicatory *ಃ* (VII. 3. 80); and
- (b). become ರೇಪ್ and ವ್ಲೇಪ್ respectively before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 36, 86.) *e. g.* ರೀಣತಿ. ಪ್ಲೀಣತಿ. C ರೇಪಯತಿ, ವ್ಲೇಪಯತಿ.

(310) ಲಭ್.

- (a). Changes its penultimate into *a* and *lopates* its reduplicate at the same time before *ಃ* (VII. 4. 54, 58);
- (b). becomes *ಲಂಭ್* optionally before *ಚಿಣ್* and *ಣಮುಲ್* when it is not preceded by *upasarga* and absolutely before vowel affixes except in the special tenses and the perfect (VII. 1. 64, 69; Sid. II. 273); and
- (c). becomes *ಲಂಭ್* also before affixes beginning with *ಯ* when preceded by *ಆಜ್* (VII. 1. 65.) *e. g.* Pass. Aor. ಅಲಾಙಿ or ಅಲಂಙಿ; (ಪ್ರ) ಪ್ರಾಲಂಙಿ. C ಲಂಭಯತಿ; D ಲಿಭ್ವತೇ. (ಛ್ರವ್) ಆಲಂಭ್ಯ. (ಣಮುಲ್) ಲಾಙಂ or ಲಂಙಂ.

(311) ಲಾ.

Becomes optionally *ಲಾಲ* before ಣಿ when the sense is "to melt" (VII. 3. 39.) *e. g.* ಲಾಲಯತಿ or ಲಾಪಯತಿ.

(312) ಲಾಘ್.

When preceded by *ಉಡ್* and not preceded by any other *upasarga* has *ಲಾಘ* as the word formed by the *nishthá* affix *ಕ್*, (VIII. 2. 55.) *e. g.* ಉಲ್ಲಾಘ; but *ವೋಲ್ಲಾಘಿತ*.

(313) ಲಂಠ್.

Forms its F roots only to express censure in respect of the action denoted by it (III. 1. 24.) e. g. FA ಲಂಠಲಾಪ್ಯತೇ.

(314) VI ಲಂಠ್

- (a). Becomes ಲಂಠ್ in the special tenses (VII. 1. 59); and
 (b). forms F roots only to express censure in respect of the action denoted by it (III. 1. 24.) e. g. ಲಂಠತಿ. FA ಲಂಠಲಾಪ್ಯತೇ.

(315) ಷಕ್.

- (a). Has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.)
 (b). is *samprasāranated* before affixes having indicative ಕ್ (VI. 1. 15); and
 (c). becomes ವು when its ಕ್ is changed into ಢ್ and then *lopat*ed according to the rules of *sandhi* (VI. 3. 112). e. g. Perf. ಉಷಾಹ. 1st Fut. ಓಢಾ. Aor. 2. ಅನ್ವೋಢಾಂ. *nish* ಓಢೆ.

(316) ವಾ.

- (a). Becomes ವಾಕ್ before ಣಿ when it means "to shake" (VII. 3. 38); and
 (b). when preceded by ನಿರ್ has ನ instead of ಕ್, as the *nishṭhá* affix provided it does not mean "to blow as wind" (VIII. 2. 50). e. g. C ವಾಜಯತಿ (in the sense alluded to,) but ವಾಪಯತಿ (otherwise). *nish* ನಿರ್ವಾಣ; but ನಿರ್ವಾತ "not windy."

(317) IV ವಿಡ್.

Forms its D base by ಸ್ಠ, and its gerund by ಕ್ವಾ (I. 2. 8.) e. g. D ವಿವಿಡಿಷ್ಯತೇ. Ger. ವಿಡಿತ್ವಾ.

(318) VII ವಿಡ್.

Has besides the irregularity of IV ವಿಡ್ another one in having ಕ್, and ಕ್ವವತ್ optionally as its *nishṭhá* (VIII. 2. 56). e. g. D ವಿವಿಡಿಷ್ಯತೇ. Ger. ವಿಡಿತ್ವಾ. *nish* ವಿತ್, or ವಿನ್ನ್ &c.

(319) ವೈ.

Becomes ವಾಜ್ before ಣಿ if the sense is that of 'shaking' (VII. 3. 38). e. g. ವಾಜಯತಿ; but ವಾಪಯತಿ if the sense is not that of 'shaking.'

(320) ವ್ಯಚ್.

- (a). Becomes ಎಚ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 1. 16). and
 (b). has ಎ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.)
e. g. Perf. ಎವ್ಯಾಚ್. 2. ಎವಿಚತುಃ. Pass. ಎಚ್ಯತೇ. Ben.
 ಎಚ್ಯಾತ್. *nish* ವಿಚಿತ, ವಿಚಿತವತ್.

(321) ವ್ಯಧ್.

- (a). Becomes ವಿಧ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ, this rule affecting its FP also though not as regards reduplication (VI. 1. 16; Sid. II. 215); and
 (b). has ಎ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.)
e. g. Perf. ಎವ್ಯಾಧ್. 2. ಎವಿಧತುಃ. Pass. ಎಧ್ಯತೇ. FP
 ಎವ್ಯಧೀತಿ. 2. ಎವಿಧ್ಯತಿ. Ben. ಎವಿಧ್ಯಾತ್. *nish* ವಿಧಿತ,
 ವಿಧಿತವತ್.

(322) I ಕಕ್.

Changes its penultimate into ಇ and *lopates* its reduplicate at the same time before ಸ್ (VII. 4. 54, 58) *e. g.* ಕ್ಷೇತಿ.

(323) IV ಕಕ್.

- (a). Changes its penultimate into ಇ and *lopates* its reduplicate at the same time before ಸನ್; (VII. 4, 54. 58.) and
 (b). optionally rejects the augment ಇಟ್ before ವಲ್ *árdhadhátuka* affixes (Sid. II. 13.) *e. g.* 1st Fut. ಕಿತಾ or ಕಕ್ತಾ. D ಕ್ಷೇತಿ.

(324) IV ಕಮ, IV ವಮ.

- (a). Lengthen their penultimate in the special tenses (VII. 3. 74); and
 (b). allow C to be formed optionally by ಿಣಿ when *nish* affixes are to be taken by them, the affixes themselves rejecting then the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 27.)
e. g. ಕಾಮ್ಯತಿ, ದಾಮ್ಯತಿ. ಕಾಂತ or ಕಮಿತು. ದಾಂತ or ವಮಿತು.

(325) I ಕುಭ್.

- (a). Is optionally conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* in the aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as its tense affix (I. 3. 91; III. 1. 55); and
 (b). forms its F root to express only frequency (Sid. II. 206); *e. g.* Aor. ಅಕುಭತ್ or ಅಕುಸ್ಪೀವ್ಯೈ. F.A. ಕೋ ಕುಭ್ಯತೆ (only frequentative).

(326) VI ಕುಭ.

Forms its F root to express only frequency (Sid. II. 206.)
See I ಕುಭ.

(327) ಕೌ.

Both as causative and original root optionally becomes ಕೌ and takes ಕೌ instead of the *nishthá* affix ಣ when the word means 'boiled' with reference to milk or sacrificial food. (VI. 1. 27). e. g. ಕೌತ in the sense alluded to, though ಕೌಣ (original root) and ಕೌಪಿತ (C. root) otherwise.

(328) ಕುಪ.

Has ಕೌ and ಕೌವತ್ as its *nishthá* (VIII. 2. 51). e. g. ಕುಪ್ಪ, ಕುಪ್ಪವತ್.

(329) ಕ್ಷಿಪ.

Forms its aorist by ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ and ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ (not by ಲಜ) when the sense is 'to embrace.' (III. 1. 46) e. g. (ಅ) ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ.

(330) IV ಸೂ (ಸೂಜ).

Has the irregularities of II ಸೂ except that of *gunāting* the final vowel before *sárvadhātuka* personal affixes (VII. 2. 15, 44; Kas on VII. 3. 88.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಸೂತಾ or ಸೂತಾ.

(331) IV ಸೃಜ.

- (a). Becomes ಸೃಜ before ಧ್ವಜ affixes not distinguished by indicative ಕ (VI. 1. 58.); and
- (b). when the sense of respect or reverence is implied along with that properly belonging to it is used with its passive forms in all its tenses though the sense is only active (Sid. II. 277.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಸೃಜ್ಯ. 2nd Fut. ಸೃಜ್ಯೇ. Aor. ಅಸೃಜ್ಯ; but ಭಕ್ತಃ ಸೃಜಮಸರ್ಜಿ "the devotee prepared the garland with reverence" Inf. ಸೃಜ್ಯಂ.

(332) ಹಾ (ಪಿಹಾಜ).

Has ಜಿ as its reduplicate in the special tenses (VII. 4. 76.)
e. g. ಜಿಹೀತೇ.

(333) ಹ್ಲಾದ.

Becomes ಹ್ಲಾದ before *nishthá* (VI. 4. 95.) e. g. ಹ್ಲಾದ್, ಹ್ಲಾದ್
ವತ್

PART IV.

PAGE.

- 3 Line 5. *For nouns read affixes.*
- 4 Line 2. *For addition read addition.*
- „ Col. 2, line 2. *For ವ್ಯನ್ read ವ್ರನ್.*
- 5 Article 11, col. 2. *Omit ನಿ₁ sub for ಕ್ರನ್ (iv); and for (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), and (ix) read (iv), (v), (vi), (vii) and (viii) respectively.*
- „ Article 12, col. 2. *Omit ನಿ₁ sub for ಕ್ರನ್ (x); and for (xi), (xii), (xiii), (xiv) and (xv) read (x), (xi), (xii) (xiii), and (xiv) respectively.*
- „ Article 13, col. 2. *Omit ನಿ₁ sub for ಕ್ರನ್ (viii); and for (ix), (x), (xi), (xii), (xiii), (xiv), (xv), (xvi) and (xvii) read (viii), (ix), (x), (xi), (xii), (xiii), (xiv), (xv) and (xvi) respectively.*
- „ Articles 13 & 14. *For aff read affs.*
- 6 Lines b 9, 8 & 7. *For contained in read (see; for respectively read respectively); and for ಅನ and ಅಕ read respectively ಅಕ and ಅನ.*
- „ Below clause (2) under para 3 insert the following :—
 (3) The affixes which denote the simple state of an action when the words formed by them are used along with words denoting the action performed for the sake of that action confer upon it the sense of futurity (III. 3. 11). *e. g.* ಯಾಗಾಯಯಾತಿ “ He goes for sacrifice” *i. e.* to perform a sacrifice.
- 7 Line 12. *For affixes and affix read affixes and affix*
- „ Line 15. *For ತೆ read ತೆ ; and for ಧಾರಿನ್ read ಧಾರಿನ್.*
- „ Line 19. *For ಧರವಾಸ read ಧರವಾಸ.*
- „ Line 20. *For ಪಿಪತಿವವಾಸ read ಪಿಪತಿವವಾಸ.*
- „ Line b 8. *For affixes read affixes*
- „ Last line. *For ಪಿಪತಿವನ read ಪಿಪತಿವನ; and for ಪಿಪತಿವನೀಯ read ಪಿಪತಿವನೀಯ.*
- 8 Line 7. *For ಚಿರ read ಚಿತ್.*
- „ Line b 10. *For ವನಿವ read ವನಿವ.*
- 9 Line 19. *Omit ಪಚ = ಪಚ್ಚೇವಿ.*

PAGE.

- 9 Line 20. For ಶ್ರಿಯೇಲಿಮಾ read ಶ್ರಿಯೇಲಿಮಾ; and for ಪ್ರ read ಪ್ರ.
- 11 Lines b 12 and 11. Omit ಶ್ರಿವ್ = ಕ್ರೋತಿ; and for ನದ್ read ನಂದ್.
- „ Line b 4. For ಭಂಜ್ read ಭಜ್.
- 12 Line 7. After upapada insert and
- „ Lines 10 to 14. Omit and 3rdly, if they whether transitive or intransitive, and whether coupled with an upasarga or not, have a word ending in a case affix as an upapada.
- 13 Line 4. After 149) insert except roots ending in ಯ (III. 2. 152).
- „ Line 16. Omit not.
- „ Line b 8. After ಂಜ್ insert after roots distinguished by indicatory ಷ and also.
- „ Lines b 6 & 5. Omit ನಿ sub for ಕ್ಷ after roots ending in ಷ and after ಂಜಿ roots (III. 3. 94).
- 14 Line 1. For affix read affixes.
- „ Line 6. For 10 read 12.
- „ Line 7. Omit ನಿ sub for ಕ್ಷ.
- „ Lines b 8 & 6. For or read ಚ or.
- 15 Line 5. For 11 read 13 and omit except.
- „ Line 6. Omit ಲ್ಯಜ್.
- „ Line 7. For 12 read 14.
- „ Lines b 3 & 2. Omit and its sub.
- 16 Line b 2. For ತ್ಯ ವಫಿ read ವಿಧಿತ್ಯ.
- 17 Omit lines 17 and 18.
- 18 Line 3. After vowel insert (a) in roots ending in ಉ and ಊ should be changed into ಅವ್ before ಯತ್, and ಅವ್ before ಣ್ಯತ್ and (b); and for ಅ read ಆ and for ಈ read ಏ.
- „ Line 5. For in read into.
- „ Line 15. For ಲೋಯಾ read ಲವ್ಯ.
- „ Line 19. For ಕಾವ್ಯಾ read ಕಾವ್ಯ.
- „ Line 22. For ಗ್ಲಜಾ read ಗ್ಲಜ್ (ಗ್ಲಜಾ).

PAGE.

- 18 Line 23. For *ಸುಜ್ಯೆ* or *ಸುಜ್ಯೆ* read *ಸೋಜ್ಯೆ* or *ಸೋಜ್ಯೆ*.
- 19 Line b 4. For *rememberd* read *remembered*.
- 21 Line 3. After *ಸ* insert as also affixes which though beginning with any other consonant than *ಯ* have the force of *ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್*, a secondary affix to be referred to presently, provided the bases after which they come are bases ending in *ತ* or *ಸ*.
- „ Line 6. After affixes insert and not being affixes, which having the force of *ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್* come after bases ending in *ತ* or *ಸ*.
- „ For *ಅರ್ಪ* wherever it occurs read *ಅರ್ಪ*.
- 22 Line 7. After *ವಸು* insert (*ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು*).
- „ Line 12. For *ಯತ್* read *ಯರ್*.
- „ Line 16. For Before the *pada* affix of the genitive plural read The *pada* affix.
- „ Line 17. Omit *pada*.
- „ Line 18. For the read *be*.
- „ Below line 21 insert the following :—
- (5) Before secondary affixes whose efficient portions are *ಪಾಕ*, *ಕಲ್ಪ* and *ಕ* (see below), words ending in *ರ* or *ಸ* change their final letter into *ಸ* when they have any letter not being *ಇಣ್* as their penultimate and into *ಷೆ* when they have *ಇಣ್* as such provided the words are not indeclinables, and if indeclinables are only *avyayibháva* compounds of which mention will be made hereafter (VIII. 3. 38. 39; Sid. I. 73.)
e. g. *ಪಯರ್ + ಪಾಕ*, *ಕಲ್ಪ*, and *ಕ = ಪಯಸ್ಪಾಕ*, *ಪಯಸ್ಕಲ್ಪ*, *ಪಯಸ್ಕ*; *ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಪಾಕ*, *ಕಲ್ಪ*, and *ಕ = ಸರ್ಪಿಪ್ಪಾಕ*, *ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಕಲ್ಪ*, *ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಕ*; *ಯಜುಸ್ + ಪಾಕ*, *ಕಲ್ಪ*, and *ಕ = ಯಜುಪ್ಪಾಕ*, *ಯಜುಷ್ಕಲ್ಪ*, *ಯಜುಷ್ಕ*; *ಉಪವಯಸ್*, *ಉಪಸರ್ಪಿಸ್*, and *ಉಪಯಜುಸ್ + ಪಾಕ &c. = ಉಪವಯಸ್ಪಾಕ &c.* *ಉಪಸರ್ಪಿಪ್ಪಾಕ &c.* *ಉಪಯಜುಪ್ಪಾಕ &c.* (*avyayibháva* compound). But *ಪ್ರಾತರ್* and *ಪ್ರನರ್ + ಕಲ್ಪ = ಪ್ರಾತಕಲ್ಪ* or *ಪ್ರಾತ × ಕಲ್ಪ* and

PAGE.

ಪುನಃಕಲ್ಪ or ಪುನ × ಕಲ್ಪ (Indeclinables not being *avyayibhāva* compounds).

- (6) Before ಸುಪ್, the locative case affix to be referred to hereafter, words ending in ರ, not being ರ derived from ಸ, do not change their final letter into ಸ or *visarga* (VIII. 3. 16.) *e. g.* ನೀರ್ + ಸು = ನೀರ್ಸು (ನೀರ್ಮು), ಧೂರ್ + ಸು = ಧೂರ್ಸು (ಧೂರ್ಮು), ಚತುರ್ + ಸು = ಚತುರ್ಸು (ಚತುರ್ಮು). (For change of ಸ into ವ in the above examples, see above)
- (7) Before ತರಪ್, ತಮಪ್, ತಯಪ್, ತ್ಯ, ತಲ್, ತನ್, and ತ್ಯಪ್ (secondary affixes to be referred to hereafter) the ಸ or ರ of a noun if preceded by short ಇಣ್ is changed into ವ (VIII. 3. 101. Kās thereon). *e. g.* ಸರ್ಪಿನ್ and ಯಜುನ್ + ತರ, &c. = ಸರ್ಪಿವ್ವರ, ಸರ್ಪಿವ್ವಮ, ಯಜುವ್ವರ, ಯಜುವ್ವಮ &c. But ನೀರ್ and ಧೂರ್ + ತರ = ನೀಸ್ತರ and ಧೂಸ್ತರ (not preceded by short ಇಣ್); ಸರ್ಪಿನ್ + ಸ್ಯತ್ = ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ಯತ್ (not one of the secondary affixes referred to) ಛಿದ್ಯುನ್ + ತರಾಮ್ = ಛಿದ್ಯುಸ್ತರಾಮ (ನ್ belongs to a verb, not a noun).
- (8) The final ಋ of noun bases should always coalesce by *sandhi* with non-homogeneous vowels of secondary affixes having indicatory ಸ (Sid. I. 52) *e. g.* ವರ್ಕು + ಣ್ = ವರ್ಕುಣ್.
- 23 Line 17. *After* ತರ್ಮ *insert* ನ.
- „ Last line. *After* affixes *insert* (see below)
- 24 Col. 1. *For* ಅಜ್, ವ್ರಜ್, ಇಜ್, ಫಿಜ್, ಖಜ್, ಡಜ್ *read* ಅಜ್, ವ್ರಜ್, ಇಜ್, ಫಿಜ್, ಖಜ್, and ಡಜ್; *for* ಆಣ್₆ *read* ಅಣ್₆; *for* ಅ + ಇ (ಇಜ್) *read* ಅ (ಅಣ್) + ಇ (ಇಜ್); *and for* ಈನ್ (ಖಜ್) *read* ಈನ್ (ಖಜ್)
- „ Col. 2. *For* ಗೋಷ್ಪ *read* ಗೋಷ್ಠ and omit ತ್ರ) (Vibh) ತರಪ್ + ಅಮಾ, and ತಮಪ್ + ಅಮಾ.
- 25 *For* ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್ *read* ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್; *for* ಷ್ಯಾಜ್ *read* ಷ್ಯಾಜ್; *and for* ಯ (ಷ್ಯಾಜ್) *read* ಯಾಜ್; *and omit* ತ್ರಾ *and* ಯಾಗಜ್.
- „ *Before* para 10 *insert* the following:—

PAGE.

43 *After para (21) insert the following :—*

(21 a) Observe that when *sankhya* words are compounded to express other numbers in the manner above mentioned, the less number should always be put before the greater number (Sid. I. 428, 429) e. g. ದ್ವಿತ್ರ. ದ್ವಾದಶ.

„ Line b 14. *For ಸಹಸ್ರಾಕ್ಷಿಕ read ಸಹಸ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀಕ.*

„ Line b 4. *For ಸದಾಪ read ಸಪಾದ.*

44 Line 16. *For of read of the.*

45 Line b 10. *Before ಅಸ್ಮದ್ insert ಮದ್, ತ್ವದ್.*

„ Line b 9. *After follow insert the first two being used in the singular while the last two are used otherwise.*

„ *Below clause (f) insert following :—*

(g) Words signifying the interrogative pronoun :—

ಕ is used when case affixes follow ; ಕ, ಕ್ವ, and ಕು, when secondary affixes called *vibhakti* follow, and ಕಿ in other cases.

(h) Words signifying both the two :—

ಉಭ is used for declension and also for the formation of a secondary word by ಅಕಬ್ ; but ಉಭಯ for other purposes (Sid. I. 97 note 44).

47 Line 3. *For Nominal read Noun.*

„ Line 7. *For indicatory read indicatory ; and after 70) insert whether from a root or crude noun.*

„ Line 9. *Before e. g. insert a base being for the purpose of this rule held as having indicatory ಉಕ್ though it after having taken such an affix has been changed into a root by a noun-root affix and then again into a crude noun by ಕ್ರಿಸ್ (Sid. I. 183).*

„ Line 17. *For Nevertheless read Nevertheless.*

„ Line b 4. *After vowels insert bases formed from roots by the loration of letters such as open ಯ or ಅ that had followed the ರೂ being however excluded from the operation of this rule.*

„ Last line. *After ಧಾತ್ಯುಣ್ insert ಬೇಛಿದ್ (from ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯ + ಕ್ರಿಸ್) = ಬೇಛಿದ್. ಪಿಪಲಿಷ್ (from ಪಿಪಲಿಷ್ + ಕ್ರಿಸ್) = ಪಿಪಲಿಷ್.*

PAGE.

- 49 Line 6. *For nominal read noun.*
- „ Line b 7. *After ಸ insert and are other than the noun ಅಕನ್ not being followed by the affixes ಟ or ಖ.*
- „ Line b 2. *Before ಅನ್ನಿ ಕರ್ಮನ್ insert (3).*
- „ Last line. *For ಇಜ್ಞ read ಇಜ್ಞ; and after ಇಜ್ಞ insert ಅಕನ್ + ಟ or ಖ. ಅಹ + ಟ or ಖ. But ಅಕನ್ + ಛ = ಅಕನ್ + ಛ.*
- 51 *After para 5 insert the following:—*
- 5 A. *Another exception to the rule is in the case of the affix ಅಕಚ್ (Sid. I. 407) e. g. ಸರ್ವಾ + ಅಕಚ್ = ಸರ್ವಾ + ಅಕಚ್.*
- „ Line 14. *For from read form.*
- „ *After para 6 insert the following:—*
- 6 A. *Observe that the affix ಚೈ though it is in fact equal to zero only operates as a pada affix upon its base. Thus ಸರ್ವಾ before ಚೈ = ಸರ್ವಾ.*
- 52 Line 2. *For befor read before.*
- „ Line 4. *For masculine read the masculine.*
- „ Line b 6. *For ತರಮ್ read ತರಮ್.*
- 53 Line 10. *For ಇಜ್ಞ read ಇಜ್ಞ.*
- „ *After para 1 insert the following:—*
- 1 A. *But in the case of the above affixes when the first vowel in the base is preceded by ಯ or ವ derived by the sandhi of vowels belonging to two different words (pada) which have entered into composition, the vowel should not be vridhdhiated, but ಏ before ಯ, and ಔ before ವ, should be introduced (VII. 3. 3.) e. g. ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ (from ವಿ + ಆಕರಣ) before ಅಣ್ = ವೈ + ಯಾಕರಣ. ಸ್ವಕೃತ್ಯ (from ಸು + ಅಕೃತ್ಯ) before ಅಣ್ = ಸೌ + ವಕೃತ್ಯ.*
- 1 B. *Before the secondary affix ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್, the final short vowels of polysyllabic bases should be lengthened provided the words formed are intended to be appellative (VI. 3. 119.) e. g. ಮಕಕ + ವತ್ = ಮಕಕಾವತ್; but ವ್ರೀಹಿ + ಮತ್ = ವ್ರೀಹಿಮತ್.*

PAGE.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF SECONDARY AFFIXES.

ಅ (ಅಚ್).	ಇನ್ (ಇನಿ).
ಅ (ಅಣ್)+ಆಯನಿ (ಫಿಜ್).	ಇಲ (ಇಲಚ್).
ಅಕ (ವ್ರನ್).	ಇ (ಇಜ್) + ಆಯನ (ಫಕ).
ಅತಸ್ (ಅತಸುಚ್).	ಇಕ or ಕ (ಇಲಿ).
ಅಸ (ಅಸಿ).	ಇ + ಕ (ಕನ್).
ಅಸ್ತಾತ್ (ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ).	ಇ (ಇಜ್) + ಯ (ದ್ಯುಜ್).
ಅಯ (ಅಯಚ್).	ಈನ (ಋ).
ಆ (ಆಓ).	ಈಯ (ಫಸ).
ಆತ್ (ಆತಿ).	ವಿಧಾ (ವಿಧಾಚ್).
ಆಮಾ.	ವಿನ (ವಿನಪ).
ಆಯನ (ಫಕ).	ವಿರ (ಫಕ) + ಇ (ಇಜ್).
ಆಯನಿ (ಫನ್).	ಕಟ (ಕಟಚ್).

- 26 Line 14. *For* ವ್ರ *read* ವ್ರಿ.
- 27 Line 11. *For* (ಓ) ನಿಚಮ *read* (ಓ) ನಿಚಯ.
- „ Line b 13. *For* ಸಮಾವಸ್ಥಿತ *read* ಸಮಾವಸ್ಥಿತ.
- 28 Line 2. *For* ಆಕ್ರತೀಗಣಾ *read* ಆಕ್ರತೀಗಣಾ.
- Line 13. *For* ಸವಿಾ *read* ಸವಿಾ.
- Line b 3. *For* 1 ಸು *read* 1 ಅಮ್; *for* 3 ಸು *read* 4 ಸು; *and* *for* ಅಮ್ *read* ಮ.
- 29 Line 1. *For* 3 ಸು *read* 4 ಸು (3) ಅ.
- „ Line b 4. *For* ಔಚ್ *read* ಔತ್ (ತ್, exceptionally indicative) (Sid. I. 112 note 86).
- 31 Line b 4. *After* respectively *insert* except those which change their final ಈ into ಇಯಜ್ and ಉ into ಉವಜ್ under rules to be mentioned hereafter.
- „ Line b 3. *For* Feminine bases *read* Other feminine bases
- „ Last line. *For* even when they are not *Bhāshita* *read* if they are such as change their ಈ into ಇಯಜ್ and ಉ into ಉವಜ್ under the above mentioned rules and.
- 32 Line 1. *Omit* pumskāh.
- „ Line 6. *After* ಕ್ವಿಪ್ *insert* and being invariably feminine
- „ Line 16. *For* ಚತುರ್, ಚತುಸ್ and ಚತುಸ್ *read* ಚತುರ್, ಚತಸ್ and ಚತಸ್ respectively.

PAGE.

- 32 Line b 5. *Omit* (Id) *before* F.
- 33 Line 2. *Omit* ಕ.
- „ Line b 10. *For* ಅಕ್ಷೌಹಣೀ *read* ಅಕ್ಷೌಹಣೀ.
- „ Line b 9. *For* ಮಹಾಕ್ಷೌಹಣೀ *read* ಮಹಾಕ್ಷೌಹಣೀ.
- 34 Line 5 *For* or having two parts *read* (having two parts).
- „ Line 15 *For* ಅಧರ *read* ಅಧರ.
- „ Line b 9. *After* 128) *insert* optionally in the nominative and vocative plural and absolutely in other cases. (I. 1. 36).
- „ Line b 5. *For* ಅ *read* ಅನೌ.
- „ Line b 3. *Before* ತವಕ *insert* ತವ.
- „ Line b 2: *Before* ಮಮಕ *insert* ಮಮ.
- „ Last line. *After* ಕ *insert* ಕ್ವ.
- 35 Line 5. *Omit* or.
- „ Line b 5. *For* exist *read* exists.
- 36 Line b 14. *For* ಸಿಕ್ಷೇಪಂ *read* ಭ್ರೂವಿಕ್ಷೇಪಂ.
- „ Line b 7. *For* noun *read* gender:
- 37 Line 2. *For* ಗೃಹಣಾ *read* ಗ್ರಹಣಾ.
- „ Line 6. *For* fāti *read* jāti.
- „ *Under* Observations *insert* the following :—
- (1) Even proper names such as ದತ್ತ, which imply a cause for their origin in some act or state common to both a non-masculine and a masculine noun, as the act of giving implied in the name ದತ್ತ, is, are to be treated as *Bhāshitapumska* nouns (Sid. I. 408); and *read* para (1) as para (1 a).
- 38 Line 13. *After* 80 *insert* and not being 100 and above
- „ *After* para (5) *insert* the following :—
- (5 a) ಅಷ್ಟಾ is the word to be used in composition with numerals denoting 10, 20, and 30 absolutely, and optionally if they denote any other number except 80 and 100, and except numbers above 100.
- 39 Line 7. *For* expressed *read* expressed.
- „ Line b 2. *For* ದಟ್ಟಿಸಿ *read* ದಟ್ಟಿಸಿ.
- 41 Line b 13. *Omit* of.
- 42 Line b 15. *Omit* than.
- „ Line b 4. *For* ದ್ವಿಕಕತಂ *read* ದ್ವಿಕತಂ.

PAGE.

- 1 C. The final ಅ, ಈ, & ಉ of bases before the secondary affixes ಕ and ಕ್ಕ should be shortened (VII. 4. 13.)
e. g. ಜ್ಞಾ and ಕೌಮಾರೀ + ಕ = ಜ್ಞಾ and ಕೌಮಾರಿ + ಕ.
- 53 Line 14. *For lengthned read lengthened.*
 ,, Line 18. *For ಮರಾ read ರಾಮಾ.*
 ,, Line 21. *For indiclinables read indeclinables.*
- 54 Line b 2. *For affixes read affix.*
- 55 Lines b 8 & 7. *For indicatory read indicatory and for ಉ read ಲೂ.*
- 56 Line 5. *After 79) insert the ವ್ of ಅವ್ not being liable to be loped on account of its concurrence with ಯ (Sid. I. 40).*
 ,, Line 13. *For beses read bases; and for perfix read prefix.*
- 57 Line 12. *For before read before.*
 ,, Last line. *Before e. g. insert and is entirely displaced before ಉತ್ಸ in the ablative and genitive singular (VI. 1. 111).*
- 58 Line 8. *After = ಧಾತ್ಯ insert ಧಾತ್ಯ before ಉತ್ಸ = ಧಾತ್.*
- 59 Line b 3. *For ३ ಸು read ४ ಸು.*
- 60 Line 1. *After ಅವ್ insert and not having their ಿ loped according to the rules already referred to.*
 ,, Line 2. *After and insert except.*
 ,, Line 3. *For ಇಷ್ಟನ್ read ಇಷ್ಟನ್.*
 ,, Line 7. *For ರಾಜನ್ read ರಾಜನ್.*
 ,, Line 9. *After ಅವ್ insert in the above bases.*
 ,, Line 10. *For ಇಷ್ಟನ್ read ಇಷ್ಟನ್.*
 ,, Lines 11 & 12. *Omit such; and as do not cause the lotation of ಿ; and though.*
 ,, *Omit line 13 except (Sid. I.*
 ,, Line 14. *For ಇಷ್ಟನ್ read ಇಷ್ಟನ್.*
 ,, Line b 10. *For affixes read affix.*
 ,, Lines 4 & 3. *For ३ ಸು read ४ ಸು.*
- 61 *In para 32 for ३ ಸು read ४ ಸು; and for ವಿವ್ಯನ್ read ವಿವ್ಯನ್.*

PAGE.

- 61 Line 15. For ಮತುಪ್ read ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್.
 „ Line 16. For without indicatory letters read (ವಸು-ಕ್ಯಸು.)
 „ Line b 10. After ಅಣ್ insert ವಿದ್ವಸಿ + ಮಾತ್ = ವಿದುಪ್ + ಮಾತ್.
 „ Line b 5. After affix insert not being the affix ವುನ್ alluded to in article (5) under the head of active primitive affixes.
- 62 Line 1. For ಏ read ಆಪ್.
 „ Line 2. For + ಆ read + ಆಪ್.
 „ Line 4. After sandhi insert ಜೀವಕ + ಆ = ಜೀವಕಾ (ವ್ರನ್).
 „ Line 9. For preceeding read preceding.
 „ Line 13. Before is insert and not being the ಪ of the secondary affix ತ್ಯಪ್.
- „ Line b 7. After ಪಪ್ insert ಇಹತ್ಯಕ + ಆ = ಇಹತ್ಯಕಾ (ಕ್ಯಪ್).
 63 Line 13. For ಬಿಪ್ಪಕ read ಬಿಪ್ಪಕಾ.
 65 Line b 6. For ಕ್ಯಪ್ read ಕಪ್.
 66 Lines 3 & 4. For ಈ is to be used as the affix read is other than those referred to in (4).
 „ Line 6. After in insert (1).
 „ Line 12. For ನ read ನ.
 „ Line 14. Omit &c.
- 67 Col. 2 For ಪ್ಪನ್ read ಪ್ಪನ್; for ಕಮಾರೀ read ಕಮಾರೀ; and for ಬಲಾಕ read ಬಲಾಕಾ.
- 67&68 Omit clause (h); and read clause (i) as clause (h).
 68 Col. 1 line 11. For animal read the animal.
 „ Col. 2 lines b 7 to 5. Omit ಕುರು = ಕುರೂ; ಅಲಬು = ಅಲಬೂ; ಕರ್ಕನ್ದು = ಕರ್ಕನ್ದು.
 „ Col. 2 line b 3. For ವ್ಯಕ read ಕ್ಯಕ.
 69 Col. 2 line 9. For ದತ್ತಿವತ್ read ದತ್ತವತ್.
 „ Col. 2 line 17. For ಪೀವನನ್ read ಪೀವನ.
 „ Col. 2 line 20., For = ಪಂಚ read = ಪಂಚನ್.
 70 Lines b 11 & 10. For not belonging to the classes called Bha and pada read which may be considered separately from other affixes.
 „ Line b 7. For ಬಹುಪ್ರಥಕ್ insert ಬಹುಪ್ರಥಕ್.

PAGE.

- 71 Line 1. For ಪ್ರಥಕ್ and ಪ್ರಥಕಡ್ read ಪೃಥಕ್ and ಪೃಥಕಡ್.
- 72 Line 5. For for read far.
- „ Line 6. After bases insert or the introduction of ಐ and ಔ before ಯ and ವ of the bases.
- „ Line 8. For nevertheless read nevertheless.
- „ Line 10. Before in insert and by the introduction of ಐ and ಔ when this is necessary.
- „ Line 17. For suppose read suppose.
- „ Line b 2. For having read having.
- 73 Line b 13. For ಬಹಿಸ್ read ಬಹಿಸ್.
- 74 Line 12. For ಇಪ್ಪ read ಇಪ್ಪ.
- „ Article (4). Omit ಅಜೆಟ್, ಫೇ, ವುಜ್ and ಆ; after ಛ insert ಛಿಸ್; after ವುಫೆ insert ಅಜೆಟ್; and after ಇಲಜೆಟ್ insert ಈಕಕ್, ಏ.
- „ Line b 2. For ತಿಪ್ಯಪುನರ್ವಸು read ತಿಪ್ಯಪುನರ್ವಸೂ.
- 75 Line 8. After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು).
- „ Line 13. After ಕ್ಯುಫೆ insert ಕೈತ.
- 76 Line 5. After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು).
- „ Line 10. For ಫಿಜಾ read ಫಿಜಾ and after it insert ಫಿಫೆ, ಫಕಕ್; and for ಅಜಾ, ಇಜಾ, ಖಜಾ read ಅಜಾ, ಇಜಾ, ಖಜಾ.
- 77 Line 2. For others read other.
- „ Line b 9. After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು)
- „ Line b 4. For ಸ್ಯೂಜಾ, ಜ್ಯೂಜ್, ಲ್ಯೂ, ಜ್ಯೂಟ್, ಜ್ಯೂ, ಯಜಾ, ಯಕ್ read ಸ್ಯೂಜಾ, ಜ್ಯೂಜ್, ಜ್ಯೂ, ಯಜಾ, ಲ್ಯೂ, ಯತ್.
- „ Line b 2. For ಅಧಿರಾಜೆ and ಅಧಿರಾಜ್ಯೆ read ಅಧಿರಾಜೆ and ಅಧಿರಾಜ್ಯೆ.
- 78 Line 3. For ವೈಕ್ಯಪ್ಯ read ವೈಕ್ಯಪ್ಯ.
- „ Line b 5. After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು).
- 80 Line 7. After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು).
- „ Below line 10 insert the following:—

Note. When the word formed is intended to be appellative the short final vowels of polysyllabic bases should be lengthened, though this is not shown in the models (see page 53 of this part and the list of corrections and additions).

PAGE.

- 80 *Below line b 4 insert the following:—*
 NOTE.—The final long ಅಣ್ vowels of bases should be shortened though this is not shown in the models. (see page 53 of this part and the list of corrections and additions).
- 81 Line 1. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು-ಕ್ವಸು).*
- 82 *Omit line 14.*
 „ Line 15. *Omit ಡಟ; for ಧಕ್ read ಧಮಾ; and for ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್ read ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್.*
 „ Line 16. *Omit ಟ್ಯಲ್, ತುಟ್+ಟ್ಯ; and after ರಿಷ್ವಾತಿಲ್ insert ಕಟಚ್, ರೂಢ್ಯ, ಪಟಚ್, ತೈಲಚ್, ಧಮಾಜ್.*
 „ Line 18. *For ತಾಸಿ read ತಸಿ.*
 „ Line b 10. *For ನಿಷ್ಯತ್ಸುಕಿ read ನಿಷ್ಯತ್ಸುಕಿ.*
 „ Line b 6. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು).*
- 83 Line 7. *For ಫಿಜ್ + ಡೆಕ್ read ಇಜ್ + ಷ್ಯಜ್ and omit ಅಜ್ + ಫೆಕ್ and ಣ್ಯ + ಇಜ್.*
 „ Line 8. *Omit ಜ್ಯಾಜ್ + ಇಜ್.*
 „ Line 10. *For ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್ + ಡ read ಧಮಾಜ್ + ಡ.*
 „ Line b 4. *For ಡಘ್ನುಜ್ read ದಘ್ನುಚ್.*
 „ *For ಠಜ್, ಕಜ್, ಯಜ್, ಅಜ್ read ಠಜ್, ಕಜ್, ಯಜ್, ಅಜ್.*
 „ Line 5. *For ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಕ = ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಕೇ read ದ್ವೈತೀಯಾಕ = ದ್ವೈತೀಯಾಕೇ.*
 „ Line 10. *For ದೇವ್ಯ = ದೇವ್ಯಾ read ದೈವ್ಯ = ದೈವ್ಯಾ.*
 „ Line 16. *Before if insert (1).*
 „ Line b 14. *For ಅಂಬಷ್ಯೈ = ಅಂಬಷ್ಯಾಶ್ಯೈ read ಅಂಬಷ್ಯೈ = ಅಂಬಷ್ಯಾಶ್ಯೈ.*
 „ Line b 13. *For ಯಜ್ from a word read if the bases have been formed by ಯಜ್ from words.*
- 85 Line 15. *For previously read previously.*
 „ Line 16. *For ಉಕ್ read ಁ.*
 „ Line b 12. *For previously read previously.*
- 86 Line 5. *Before Before insert (1).*
 „ *Below line 11 insert the following:—*
 (ii). And a word formed by a non-patronymic secondary affix having ಯ should *lopate* the ಯ before

PAGE.

an affix coming in the form of ಈ provided the ಯ follows a consonant (VI. 4. 150). e. g. ಗಾನ್ಧ್ಯ + ಈ = ಗಾನ್ಧೀ; ಕಾರಿಕೇಯ + ಈ = ಕಾರಿಕೇಯಿ.

- 86 Line 12. *For* Chapter XI *read* Chapter IX.
- „ Line 13. *For* meaning *read* meanings.
- 87 Line 18. *For* These classes *read* The latter class.
- „ *Below* sub-section 3 *insert the following* :—
- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|--|--|------------------------|
| Words denoting
meters. | ಆಣ್. | | | ತ್ರಿಪ್ಪಜ್ = ತ್ರೈಪ್ಪಜ್. |
| | (Sid. I. 538). | | | |
- 91 *Below* sub-section 10 *insert the following* :—
- | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--|--|-------------|--|------------------------|
| (10 a.) Expressing
that what is denoted
by the base refers to
some past time. | Nouns. | | | ಚರಣ್. | | ಅಡ್ಯಚರ, ಸುಕಾ
ವಾರಚರ. |
| | | | | (V. 3. 53). | | |
- „ *For* ಆಜ್ and ವೃಜ್ *read* ಅಜ್ and ವೃಜ್.
- 92 Col. 4 *For* ಸ್ರಜ್ (ಸ್ರ್ಜಿನ್) = ಸ್ರಜೀಯಸ್, ಸ್ರಜಿಪ್ಪ್ *read* ಸ್ರಜ್ (ಸ್ರ್ಜಿನ್) = ಸ್ರಜೀಯಸ್, ಸ್ರಜಿಪ್ಪ್.
- 93 Line 2. *Omit* (A) Denotative affixes.
- „ Col. 4 line b 3. *After* ಅಸ್ಯಫಾ *insert* ಉಭಯಫಾ (not ಉಭಫಾ.)
- 94 Col. 4 *After* ಸರ್ವತಃ *insert* ಉಭಯತಃ (not ಉಭತಃ).
- 95 Col. 3 *For* ತ್ರ *read* ತ್ರಲ್.
- 96 Line 2 *For* Basss *read* Bases.
- „ Col. 4 *Before* ತ್ಯತ್ರ *insert* ಉಭಯತ್ರ (not ಉಭತ್ತ).
- 98 Col. 4 *For* ಜ್ವರತುಕುರು *read* ಜ್ವರತುಕುರು.
- 99 Col. 3 Line b 6. *After* ಅಸ್ತಿ *insert* (Id).
- 100 Col. 2 *For* ಉಪರ *read* ಅಪರ.
- 101 Col. 3 *For* ಧ್ಯಮಾಡ *read* ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್.
- 107 *Below* sub-section 15 *insert the following* :—
- Observation.—Words formed by ಚೈ and ಡಾಬ್ are called *gatayah* with reference to verbs and primitive nouns with which they are used (I. 4. 61.)
- 110 Col. 2 *For* ವಂಚಕತ್ *read* ವಂಚಾಕತ್; and *for* ಷ್ಪಿ *read* ಷ್ಪಿಪ್ಪಿ.
- „ Col. 3 *For* charged *read* changed.

PAGE.

- 110 Col. 4 For ಪಂಚಾಕತ್ತಮಾ read ಪಂಬಾಕತ್ತಮಾ; and for ಷಷ್ಠಿತಮಾ, ವಿಕಷ್ಠಿತಮಾ or ವಿಕಷ್ಠ್ಯ read ಷಷ್ಠಿತಮಾ, ವಿಕಷ್ಠಿತಮಾ or ವಿಕಷ್ಠ್ಯ.
- 114 Col. 4 For ಷಷ್ಠ್ಯಯ read ಷಷ್ಠ್ಯಯ.
- „ Line b 4. For of horses read horses.
- „ Last line. For singular read plural.
- 116 Col. 2 line 2. For decendants read descendants.
- 118 Col. 1 For ಘಜಾ read ಘಜಾ; and for circumstnce read circumstance.
- „ Col. 4 After ಕೈವ insert ಉಪ್ಪು = ಲಿಪ್ಪು.
- „ Below clause (h) insert the following :—
- | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| (i) denoting metre to express what as that portion of the Vedās called Pragūtha begins with that metre. | ಅಠ (IV. 2. 55.) | ಪಜ್ಜಿ = ಪಾಜ್ಜಿ. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
- 123 Col. 4 line b 3. For ಕುತ read ಕತ.
- 124 Below clause (c) insert the following :—
- | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|
| (cc) Vriddha bases denoting countries & ending in ಅಕ or ಇಕ or having a penultimate ಂ. | ಛ (IV. 2. 141.) | ಆರೋಹಣಕ, ಅಕ್ಷುಪ ಛಕ, ಕೋಟಿಶಿಖ = ಆರೋಹಣಕೀಯ, ಅಕ್ಷುಪಛೀಯ, ಕೌಟಿಶಿಯ. |
|---|-----------------|--|
- 126 For ಷಿಠ read ಷಿಠ.
- 127 For ಖಜಾ read ಖಜಾ.
- „ Col. 4. line b 2. For ಯೌಷ್ಠಾ read ಯೌಷ್ಠಾ.
- 131 Col. 4. For ಐಷ್ಠಿಕ read ಐಷ್ಠಿಕ; and for ಸುಪ read ಸೂಪ.
- 132 For ಅಜಾ, ಯಜಾ ಇಜಾ, ವುಜಾ, ಠಜಾ read ಅಜಾ, ಯಜಾ, ಇಜಾ, ವುಜಾ, ಠಜಾ.
- 136 For ಅಜಾ, ಯಜಾ, ಇಜಾ read ಅಜಾ, ಯಜಾ, ಇಜಾ.
- „ Col. 4. For ಸೌದಾಮ್ನಾ read ಸೌದಾಮನು.
- 137 Col. 3. line 3. For ವುಜಾ read ಅಜಾ.
- 139 Col. 1. line b 6. For book read a book.
- 148 Col. 4. For ಸಮೂಹಿಕ read ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ.
- 149 Col. 4. For ಕಪ್ಪುಲಿ = ಶಾಪ್ಪುಲಿಕ read ಕಪ್ಪುಲಿ = ಶಾಪ್ಪುಲಿಕ.

PAGE.

- 151 Col. 4 *For* ವಾತ್ಸೀಯಾ *read* ವತ್ಸೀಯಾ.
- 153 Col. 4 *For* ದ್ವಿತೀಯಕ *read* ದ್ವಿತೀಯಿಕ; *and for* ಸಪ್ತತಿಕ *read* ಸಾಪ್ತತಿಕ.
- 155 Col. 4 *For* ಚಾತುರ್ದಶ್ಯ *read* ಚಾತುರ್ದಶಕ.
- 158 Col. 2 *For* desendants *read* descendants.
- „ Col. 3 *For* ಪ್ಯಜ್ and ವ್ವಜ್ *read* ಪ್ಯಜ್ and ವ್ವಜ್; *and for* ಯತ್ *read* ಯತ್.
- 159 *For* ವ್ವಜ್, ಅಜ್ and ಪ್ಯಜ್ *read* ವ್ವಜ್, ಅಜ್ and ಪ್ಯಜ್.
- 160 Col. 3 *For* ಗೋಪ್ಯ *read* ಗೋಪ್ಯ.
- 163 Col. 4 *For* ಆಪೂರ್ವಿಕ *read* ಅಪೂರ್ವಕ.
- 164 Col. 2 *For* afterwords *read* afterwards; *for* ಸೂಕ್ತ *read* ಸೂಕ್ತ; *and for* I ಮತುಪ್ *read* I ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್
- 164 to 168 *For* ಇನ್ *read* ಇನಿ; *and for* ಮತುಪ್ *read* ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್.
- 169 Col. 1. line 1. *For* (56) *read* (57).
- „ *Below* article 56 *insert the following*—
- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (58) Used after words to
express what belonged to
the persons or things deno-
ted by them at some past
time. | ರೂಪ್ಯ or
ಚರಜ್
(V. 3. 54.) | ದೇವದತ್ತರೂಪ್ಯ or
ದೇವದತ್ತಚರ. |
| | | |
- „ *Below* clause (2) *under* Observations *insert the following*—
- (3). The nature of an action also may be expressed by a secondary affix, if an interchange of action is implied. This is done by attaching to the root expressing the action the primitive affix ಣಜ್ and then attaching the secondary affix ಅಜ್ to the primitive word formed as above. It should however be remembered not only that the secondary word thus formed is to be used invariably in the feminine gender but also that the exceptional rule relating to the insertion of ಏ and ಓ respectively, as already stated, before ಯ and ನ preceding the first vowel in the base, should be disregarded and the general rule followed. (III. 3. 43; V. 4. 14; VII. 3. 6). *e. g.* ವ್ಯಾವಕ್ರೋಶೀ. ವ್ಯಾವಹಾಸೀ.
- (4). From words formed by secondary affixes having the senses referred to in articles (14) to (24) (both

PAGE.

inclusive) (ಸೈಹಿಕ) and in article (57) under C class, no secondary words can again be formed by affixes of the same form. (Sid. II. 205). Thus in the sense referred to in article (15), from the word ಕಾವೀಯಾ which is from ಕಾಲಾ + the affix ಛ, no secondary word can be formed by the use of the same affix and so the intended meaning should be expressed only by the phrase ಕಾವೀಯಾಭವ. But from the word ಅಹಿಚ್ಛತ್ರ which is from ಅಹಿಚ್ಛತ್ರ + the affix ಆಣ in the same sense, we may, if we wish, form the secondary word ಅಹಿಚ್ಛತ್ರೀಯಾ by the affix ಛ, because the affixes are different in form though the sense is the same. So, though from ಧನವತ್ which is from ಧನ + the affix ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್, we cannot form a secondary word to express what is denoted by the phrase ಧನವಾನ್ಅಸ್ಯಾಸ್ಮಿ, we may by the secondary word ದಂಡಿಮತ್ which is from ದಂಡಿ + the affix ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ express the meaning of the phrase ದಂಡಿಅಸ್ಯಾಸ್ಮಿ, because ದಂಡಿ is formed by the affix ಇನ್ which is different in form from ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ though similar in sense.

171 to 180 For ಇಡ, ಸಿಡ, ಪ್ಯಜ read ಇಡ್, ಸಿಡ್, ಪ್ಯಜ್.

172 Col. 1 line 3. For descendant read descendants.

„ Col. 3 For ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣ read ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣ.

173 Col. 3 For ದತ್ತೇಯಿ read ದಾತ್ತೇಯಿ.

174 Col. 3 line 2. For ಅತ್ತೀಯಾ read ಅತ್ತೀಯಾ.

179 Line 2. For ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣ read ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣ.

„ Line 3. For ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣೀಯಾ read ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣೀಯಾ.

180 Line b 11. For ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯಣಿ read ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯಣಿ.

„ Line b 10. For ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯಣ read ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯಣ.

„ Below para 8 insert the following:—

(8 A) It has been further said that even in the case of non-*viddha* bases except a few which should be ascertained only by study the affix ಸಿನ್ may be used optionally as their patronymic affix (IV. 1. 160.) e. g. ಗ್ಲಜೆಃಕ, ಅಹಿಚ್ಛತ್ರೀಯಾ = ಗ್ಲಜೆಕಾಯಣಿ, ಅಹಿಚ್ಛತ್ರೀಯಾ.

181 Line b 6. After ಪುಷಿ insert (indeclinable).

PAGE.

- 182 Line 1. *After used insert as an indeclinable, i. e.*
 „ Line b 14. *For ಕೃಷ್ಣ read ಕೃಷ್ಣ.*
 „ Line b 12. *For ಉರಸ read ಉರಸಿ (particle); for ಮಧ್ಯಪದೇ read ಮಧ್ಯೇ, ಪದೇ, and for ನಿವಚನೇ read ನಿವಚನೇ.*
 „ Line b 10. *Before implying insert when.*
 „ Lines b 9 & 8 *For ಮಧ್ಯಪದೇ read ಮಧ್ಯೇ or ಪದೇ; and for ಅನ್ಯಾಜೇ read ನಿವಚನೇ.*
 „ Line b 7. *For ಮನಸ read ಮನಸಿ. (particle).*
 „ Line b 4. *For and implying read so as to imply.*
 183 Line 3. *Omit ಪ್ರಾದಾಸ.*
 „ Line 8. *For ಕೃಷ್ಣ read ಕೃಷ್ಣ.*
 „ *Omit lines b 12, 11 and 10.*
 „ Line b 9. *For (o) read (e).*
 „ Line b 4. *For ತಸ್ತೇ read ತಸ್ತೇ.*
 184 Lines 5 & 6. *Omit (39) ಪ್ರಾದಾಸ and (41) ಅವಿಸ; and for (40) read (39).*
 „ Line 7. *For ಕೃಷ್ಣ read ಕೃಷ್ಣ with the sense of ಚೈ.*
 „ Line 8. *For ಪಟಪಟಾ read ಖಾಟ್.*
 „ *Below line 9 insert the following :—*
 (f). *ಪ್ರಾದಾಸ when used with verbs or primitive words from ಭೂ or ಅಸ, and ಅವಿಸ when used with verbs or primitive words from ಕೃಷ್ಣ, ಭೂ, or ಅಸ, with the sense of ಚೈ, and ಪ್ರಾದಾಸ optionally when used with verbs or primitive words from ಕೃಷ್ಣ with the sense of ಚೈ (I. 4. 61, 74; Sid. I. 372 notes 131, 132; Sid. I. 374 Note 144.)*
 „ Lines b 13 & 12. *For ಸೂಕಂ read ಕುಕಂ: and for ಯಥಾ (4) ಕಥಾ read ಯಥಾಕಥಾ; and for (3) and (4) are interjections read (3) is an interjection.*
 „ Line b 12. *For (5) and (6) read (4) and (5).*
 „ Line b 11. *For ಭೋ read ಭೋಃ (ಭೋಃ) for (7), (8), (9), (10) and (4) to (10) read (6), (7), (8), (9) and (4) to (9).*
 „ Line b 10. *For (11), (12) and (13) read (10), (11) and (12).*
 „ Line b 9. *For (14) and (15) read (13) and (14).*
 185 Line 1. *For form read from.*

PAGE.

- 185 Line 10. *For ಅನಿತಂ read ಅನಿಕಂ*
 „ Line 13. *For ಸುಷ್ಪ್ಯ read ಸುಷ್ಪ and for ದುಷ್ಪ್ಯ read ದುಷ್ಪ.*
 „ Line 16. *For ಅನ್ಯಕ್ read ಅನ್ಯಕ್.*
 „ Line 17. *For ಯೇವಂ read ವೆವಂ.*
- 186 Line 7. *After ಉಭ insert (both the two); and after ಉಭಮ insert (having two parts).*
 „ Line 8. *For singular read singular and plural only.*
- 188 Col. 2 line 3. *For denting arrow read denoting an arrow.*
- 189 Col. 1 line 3. *For M read M. N.*
 „ Col. 2 line 7. *For N read M. N.*
 „ Col. 2 line b 6. *For N read M. N.*
- 190 Col. 1 *Omit line 2.*
- 191 Col. 1 *For ಗೃಹಸ್ಥಣ read ಗೃಹಸ್ಥಣ; and for ಚಸಕ read ಚಷಕ.*
 „ Col. 1 line b 11. *For inding read ending.*
- 192 Col. 1 line 8. *For N read M. N.*
 „ Col. 1 *Omit ತ್ಯಚ್ F (Sid. II. 627).*
 „ Col. 1 line b 14. *For N read M. N.*
 „ Col. 1 line b 11. *For ದಿಕ read ದಿಕ್.*
 „ Col. 1 line b 10. *For N read M. N.*
- 193 Col. 2 line b 2. *For M read M. N.*
- 194 Col. 1 *For ಪ್ರೀತ್ಯ read ಪ್ರೀತ್ಯ.*
 „ Col. 2 *For ಭ್ರಂಗಾರ and 631 read ಭ್ರಂಗಾರ and 632.*
 „ Col. 2 *Omit lines b 13 and 12.*
 „ Col. 2 *For ಮಫ read ಮಫನ್.*
- 195 Col. 2 line b 17. *For N. read M. N.*
 „ Col. 2 line b 12. *For N. read M. N.*
- 196 Col. 1 line b 6. *For N. read M. N.*
 „ Col. 2 line 16. *For endidg read ending.*
- 197 Col. 1 line 3. *For N. read M. N.*
 „ Col. 1 line b 14. *For N. read M. N.*
- 198 Col. 1 *Omit line 10.*
 „ Col. 2 line 6. *For Sdi read Sid.*
 „ Col. 2 line b 4. *For M. read M. N.*
 „ Col. 2 *For ಹೃದ read ಹೃದ.*
 „ *Under the last line insert the following :—*

II. 4. 31.

Sid. I. 392. Note 2|3.

ಅಂಕುಕ	M. N.	ನಖರ	M. N.	ವರ್ಣ	M. N.
ಅಪರಾಹ್ನ	M. N.	ನಾಟ	M. N.	ವಲಯ	M. N.
ಆದ್ರ್ವ	M. N.	ನಾಲ	M. N.	ವಲ್ಕಲ	M. N.
ಇಷ್ಯಾಸ	M. N.	ನಿಗಡ	M. N.	ವಲ್ಕೀಕ	M. N.
ಉದ್ಯೋಗ	M. N.	ನಿಜ	M. N.	ವಸಂತ	M. N.
ಔಷಧ	M. N.	ಪಂಕ	M. N.	ವಾರವಾಣಿ	M. N.
ಕಕಾದ	M. N.	ಪಂಚಕ	M. N.	ವಿಟಜ್ಯ	M. N.
ಕಪಿತ್ಥ	M. N.	ಪಂತ್ರೀರ	M. N.	ವಿಡಂಕ	M. N.
ಕರ್ಮನ	M. N.	ಪಂತ್ರೀವ	M. N.	ವಿಶಾಲ	M. N.
ಕಲಹ	M. N.	ಪಾಲಕ	M. N.	ವಿಹಾರ	M. N.
ಕಲ್ಪ	M. N.	ಪಿಣ್ಯಾಕ	M. N.	ಕೆಯು	M. N.
ಕೃತ್ಯು	M. N.	ಪಿಧಾನ	M. N.	ಕಕಟ	M. N.
ಕೃಷ್ಣಿಮ	M. N.	ಪುರ	M. N.	ಕಕಲ	M. N.
ಕೌಡಪ	M. N.	ಪುಸ್ತ	M. N.	ಕತವಾಣ	M. N.
ಕೌಮುದ	M. N.	ಪೂರ್ವ	M. N.	ಕಪಧ	M. N.
ಕೋಕ	M. N.	ಪ್ರಗ್ರೀವ	M. N.	ಕರಾವ	M. N.
ಖಂಡಲ	M. N.	ಪ್ರತಿಸರ	M. N.	ಕಾಕ	M. N.
ಖಲ	M. N.	ಪ್ರವಾಲ	M. N.	ಕಾಲ	M. N.
ಖಿಲಿನ	M. N.	ಪ್ರೋಥ	M. N.	ಕಿಖರ	M. N.
ಗೂಢ	M. N.	ಫಲ	M. N.	ಕೀಕರ	M. N.
ಚಪಕ	M. N.	ಖಲ	M. N.	ಕುಲ್ಕ	M. N.
ಚಪಾಲ	M. N.	ಖಿಲ	M. N.	ಕೂಕ	M. N.
ಛಲ	M. N.	ಭೂಷಣ	M. N.	ವೃಷ್ಟಕ	M. N.
ಛಾಲ	M. N.	ಮಂಚಕ	M. N.	ಸಂಗಮ	M. N.
ತಂಡಕ	M. N.	ಮಂಡಪ	M. N.	ಸಮರ	M. N.
ತಂತುಲ	M. N.	ಮಂಡಲ	M. N.	ಸುವರ್ಣ	M. N.
ತಡಗ	M. N.	ಮಕ	M. N.	ಸೌಧ	M. N.
ತವಾಲ	M. N.	ಮತ	M. N.	ಸ್ತನ	M. N.
ತಾಂಡವ	M. N.	ಮಧ್ಯ	M. N.	ಸ್ತನ	M. N.
ತಿವಿರ	M. N.	ಮಾಪ	M. N.	ಸ್ಥಾಣಿ	M. N.
ದರ	M. N.	ಮುಕುಲ	M. N.	ಸ್ಥೂಲ	M. N.
ದಿವಕ	M. N.	ಮುಖ	M. N.	ಸ್ಥೂಪ	M. N.
ದ್ವೈತ	M. N.	ಮೂಲಕ	M. N.	ಸ್ವರ	M. N.
ದ್ಯೂತ	M. N.	ಮೂಷಿಕ	M. N.	ಹಲ	M. N.
ಧನುಸ್	M. N.	ಯಾವನ	M. N.	ಡಿಮ	M. N.
ಧರ್ಮ	M. N.	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	M. N.	ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ	M. N.
ಧ್ಯಜ	M. N.	ಲೋಮಕ	M. N.	ಕ್ಷೇಪಿತಿ	M. N.
ನಖ	M. N.	ಲೋಹ	M. N.		

PAGE.

- 199 Line 3 *For meaning read meanings.*
 „ Col. 1 *For secrifices read sacrifices.*
 200 Col. 1 *For dowry read copper.*
 „ Col. 1 *For ಕುಲ್ಕ read ಕುಲ್ವ.*
 „ Col. 1 *For ಘೆಞ read ಘೆಞ್.*
 „ Col. 1 *(gha) read (ghu).*
 201 Col. 1 line 5. *For other sense read a sense other.*
 „ Col. 1 *For ಪ್ಯಞ, ಅಞ, ವೞಞ read ಪ್ಯಞ್, ಅಞ್, ವೞಞ್.*
 „ *Above section III insert the following:—*

Words formed by ಅಞ್ from words derived by the primitive affix ಣಞ್ (see list of corrections and ad- ditions and page 169 of this part.)	Fem.	ವ್ಯಾ ವ ಕೆ ಳ್ ರಿ ಲ್. ವ್ಯಾವಹಾಸಿಲ್.
---	------	-------------------------------------

- 203 Line 5. *For ಅವಶಿಷ್ಠ read ಅವಶಿಷ್ಠ್ಯ.*
 „ Line 12. *For Form read Forms.*
 „ Line b 12. *Before (Id) insert other than pronouns of
the first and the second person.*
 „ Line b 4. *For ಘೆಞ read ಘೆಞ್.*
 204 Line 6. *After affix insert to.*
 „ Line 8. *Omit aud.*
 „ Line 17. *For inplied read implied; and after ಶ್ರಿಯಾ
insert And it is said the rule holds good as to words
which do not differ in sense though they differ in
sound (Sid. I. 444). Thus, ವಕ್ರದಂಡ and ಕುಟಲದಂಡ
which respectively mean “crooked stick” when
spoken of together are expressed by the word ವಕ್ರ
ದಂಡ or ಕುಟಲದಂಡ.*
 „ Line b 3. *After ಗಾರ್ಯಃ insert or ಗಾರ್ಥಿಃ.*
 „ Line b 2. *After ಗರ್ಘಃ insert (not having a patronymic
affix).*
 „ Last line. *After ಗಾರ್ಥಯಣ್ಠಃ insert ಗಾರ್ಯಃ and ಗರ್ಘಃ (no
yuvan affix) = ಗಾರ್ಯಗರ್ಘಃ.*
 205 Line 7. *After ಅಜಾಃ insert (feminine).*
 „ Line 13. *For ಕುಕ್ಲಿಃ read ಕುಕ್ಲಂ.*

PAGE.

- 205 Line b 16. *After vice-versa insert* and the gender of the remaining word being neuter if any neuter pronoun is among the pronouns concerned and being masculine otherwise.
- „ Line b 8. *After dual insert* (For the change of gender, see below).
- „ Line b 3. *Before she insert* he or.
- „ Line b 2. *For* “Devadatta” *read* Devadatta; *and for* (m. plural) *read* (n. plural); *and for* he *read* Devadatta (m).
- „ Last line. *For* (dual) *read* (n. dual).
- 206 Line 5. *For* ಭ್ರತಾರೌ *read* ಭ್ರತರೌ.
- „ Line 7. *For* ಕೃಕೃ *read* ಕೃಕೃ.
- „ Line b 9. *For* ಅಮಃ *read* ಮಃ.
- 207 Line 10. *After bases insert* except bases ending in ಅ.
- „ Line 11. *After* 2) *insert* except to neuter bases ending in ಅ, to which ಅ is attached (VII. 1. 24; VI. 1. 69, 107; Sid. 1. 139).
- „ Line 15. *After after insert* neuter bases ending in ಅ and.
- „ Line b 14. *Omit* including neuter bases ending in ಅ.
- 208 Line 7. *For* ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಃ *read* ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಃ.
- „ Line 12. *Omit* ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಃ or ಅ.
- „ *Omit* lines 13, 14 and 15 *except* the words ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಃ *after*.
- „ Line 16. *Omit* other.
- „ Line b 4. *After* ಔ *insert* (ಔಃ).
- 209 *Opposite to* Nom. Singular, *for* ಅಮಃ *read* ಮಃ.
- „ *Opposite to* Voc. Singular, *for* ಅಮಃ = ಸರ್ವಮಃ *read* ಅ = ಸರ್ವಃ; *and for* ಕಾಂತಂ *read* ಕಾಂತ.
- „ *Opposite to* Acc. Singular, *for* ಅಮಃ *read* ಮಃ.
- 214 Col. 1. *For* Pluarl *read* Plural.
- 221 Col. 3. *Omit* or” @ ಸ್ + 4 ಸು = ಧಿ (ಛಿ).
- 222 *For* ಪಧ್ಯಂ *and* ಪಧ್ಯೌ *read* ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಂ *and* ಪ್ರಧ್ಯೌ.
- 225 Col. 3. *Omit* or „ @ ಸ್ + 4 ಸು = ಲಾ (ಛಿ).
- 227&228 Cols. 3 and 4. *Omit* or.

PAGE.

- 229 *Opposite to Voc. Sing. for ತಃ read ಧಾತಃ.*
- 235 *Opposite to Nom. Plural, for ಶಾಂತವತಿ read ಶಾಂತವಂತಿ.*
- 236 *Opposite to Nom. Plural, for + ನ್ read @ ನ್.*
- 251 *Last line. After ಸ್ವಾಃ insert And even in the ablative and the genitive singular, though they are sarvanāma absolutely in those numbers they may take ಆತ್ and ಜಿ optionally (VII, 1. 16.) e. g. ಪೂರ್ವಸ್ವಾತ್ or ಪೂರ್ವಾತ್, ಪೂರ್ವಸ್ವಿನ್ or ಪೂರ್ವೇ.*
- 252 *Line 4. For number read that number.*
- „ *Line b 9. For ಟ್ಯಾ read ತುಟಿ + ಟ್ಯಾ.*
- „ *Line b 8. For is read are.*
- „ *Line b 7. For scoundary read secondary.*

PART V.

- 1 *Line 9. For wards read words.*
- 2 *Line 6. For pouuding read pounding.*
- „ *Line b 4. For ening read ending.*
- 3 *Line 18. For ಜಾಲ್ಪ್ಯ read ಜಾಲ್ಯ.*
- „ *Line b 12. For a “habitual read “an habitual; and for destroyer read destroyer.*
- 4 *Line 10. For compound read compounds.*
- „ *Lines 15 & 16. For ಏಕದಾ and ನೈಕದಾ read ಏಕಧಾ and ನೈಕಧಾ.*
- „ *Line 23. For likliness read likeness.*
- “ *Below para 10 insert the following :—*

10 A. With regard to the use of an indeclinable having the sense of a case-affix with another noun to form an *avya.* comp. it is said that the noun too should be supposed to have had its proper case-affix before the indeclinable was compounded with it. This supposition then would make the indeclinable an unnecessary surplusage inconsistent with the general principle of grammar which we will notice hereafter and which is that no meaning which is involved in the affix by which a word has been formed should

PAGE.

again be expressed along with that word. But to this principle the above should be considered an exception (Sid. I. 323).

- 4 Line b 11. *Omit* succession.
- 5 *Above para 12 insert the following:—*
- 11 A. Observe also that by “possession” is meant possession of something becoming the person or thing denoted by the noun. Thus, ಸ (indeclinable) with ಸ್ವತಃ, a noun, means “as becomes the nature or profession of warriors” *i. e.* as warriors ought (Sid. I. 327, note 34).
- „ Line 9. *For avyai read avyayi.*
- 6 Line 2. *For bnt read but.*
- „ Line b 10. *After* compounds *insert* either exclusively of or alternatively with other kinds of compounds which they may form according to the rules relating to them.
- „ Line b 4. *For tat read tatp; and after comp. insert* the rules of which prohibit the composition of such words; hence, these compounds are *avya*.
- „ Last line. *After comp. insert* the rules of which allow composition; hence *tatp* compounds also may be formed; only ಪಾರಂ and ಮಧ್ಯಂ should not then be changed into ಪಾರೇ and ಮಧ್ಯೇ.
- 7 Line 2. *After aggregate insert i. e.* their junction.
- „ Line 3. *After ಸದಯಃ insert* ದ್ವೇ + ಯಮಾನಾ; *and after comp. insert* to the rules of which this rule is an exception.
- „ Line 6. *For compound read* compounded.
- 8 *Insert the following as para 20 A.*

Observe that by words in the genitive case are meant not only words which are properly in that case according to rules hereafter to be adverted to in connection with the use of the cases of nouns but also nouns put in the genitive case instead of other cases under the said rules on account of the words

PAGE.

governing them being primitive words. (see below) (Sid. I. 344). e. g. ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣಃ and ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸಾ may be compounded though ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣಃ stands for the accusative case under the rules in question.

- 8 Line b 13. *After indeclinable insert* formed by primitive affixes.
- „ Line b 3. *After 345) insert* But it has at the same time been remarked that to this rule there are a few exceptions. Thus, such compounds as ಅರ್ಥಗೌರವ, ಬುದ್ಧಿವಾಂದ್ಯ, ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಚಾತ್ಮ್ಯ are met with occasionally even in good authors. (Sid. I. 345).
- 9 Line 10. *After ಅಕ insert* (ಔಲ್).
- „ Line 15. *For ಅನ್ವಾಪಕ read* ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ; *after ಭರ್ತ್ಯ insert* (in the sense of ಪತಿ); *and for ಪತಿಗಣಕ read* ಪತ್ರಿಗಣಕ.
- „ Line 17. *After ಸಾಚಕಃ insert* ವ್ರಜಸ್ಯಭರ್ತಾ (no composition).
- „ Line b 15. *After profession insert* So ಭೂಭರ್ತಾ (compound) (ಭರ್ತಾ means here ಪತಿ).
- „ Line b 9. *For ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಃ read* ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಃ.
- 10 Line 13. *For ಕ್ರಘ್ read* ಕ್ರಾಘ್ (for ಕ್ರಘ್ irregularly); *and for* (01) *read* (10).
- „ Line 14. *For ಪಿ+ಅವ read* ವಿ+ಅವ.
- „ Line b 4. *For* (d) *read* (5).
- 11 Line 3. *For* (e) *read* (6).
- „ Line 10. *For* ಪಂಚಕೃತ್ಯಾನ್ಠಃ *read* ಪಂಚಕೃತ್ಯಾನ್ಠಃ.
- „ Line b 12. *For* ಬಿಕಾಯಾಃ *read* ಬಿಕ್ಷಾಯಾಃ.
- 12 Line b 13. *For* ಜೈ *read* ಜೈ.
- 14 Line 10. *For* ಉಪಕರ್ಷತಿ *read* ಉಪಕರ್ಷಂ.
- „ Line b 14. *For* ಕೇಶೇನ *read* ಕೇಶೈಃ.
- „ Line b 13. *For* ದ್ವ್ಯಂಗುಲಂಉತ್ಕರ್ಷಂ *read* ದ್ವ್ಯಂಗುಲೇಉತ್ಕರ್ಷಂ.
- „ Line b 9. *For* ಯಧ್ಯಂಠೈ *read* ಯಾಧ್ಯಂಠೈ; *for* ಕಯ್ಯಾದಾಘಾ ಯಂ *read* ಕಯ್ಯಾಯಾಘಾಘಾಯಂ.
- „ Line b 8. *For* ರಂಧ್ರಾಪಕರ್ಷಾತ್ಪ್ರಯಃ *read* ರಂಧ್ರಾಪಕರ್ಷವ್ಯಯಃ.
- 15 Line 2. *For* ಉರಾಪ್ರತಿಷೇಷಂ *read* ಉರಾಂಸಿಪ್ರತಿಷೇಷಂ.

PAGE.

15 *Clause (VII). For the words following, e. g. up to the end of the para, substitute the following :—*

ಗೇಹಾನುಪ್ರವೇಶಂ or ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಂ or ಗೇಹಂಗೆಹಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಂ or ಗೇಹಾನುಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಮಾಸ್ತೇ; ಗೇಹಾನುಪ್ರಪಾತಂ or ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಪಾತಂ or ಗೇಹಂಗೆಹಮನುಪ್ರಪಾತಂ or ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಪಾತಮನುಪ್ರಪಾತಮಾಸ್ತೇ; ಗೇಹಾನುಪ್ರಪಾದಂ &c. ಗೇಹಾವಸ್ಕೇದಂ &c.

„ Line 14. *For Beteén read Between.*

„ Line 20. *After the first ನಾಮಗ್ರಾಹಂ insert (no compound) and after the second ನಾಮಗ್ರಾಹಂ insert (compound).*

„ Last line *For ಫಾ reḡd ಧಾ.*

16 Line 6. *For ತೂಷ್ಟಿಭಾವಂ read ತೂಷ್ಟಿಂಭಾವಂ.*

„ *After para 30 insert the following :—*

(12 a). Of the words formed from roots by ಲ್ಯಟ್ in the sense of 'state' with words denoting their object provided the object is such as by its contact to cause a pleasant sensation corporally to the agent (III. 3. 116). e. g. ಪಯಸ್ + ಪಾನಂ, ಓವನಂ + ಭೋಜನಂ; but no composition between ಗುರೋಃ and ಸ್ವಾಪನಂ (ಗುರು who feels the pleasure is not the agent but the object of the action).

„ *Before para 30 insert the following :—*

29 A. It has been said by some with regard to the composition of qualifying with qualified words as above mentioned that there should be no such composition when the words are in the genitive case as they should necessarily be in Sanskrit when the word governing the qualified word requires a genitive case of the governed word under the rules hereafter to be noticed. Thus in the phrase ನೀಲಸ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪಲಸ್ಯ the two words according to the above authorities could not be compounded. But it is added that this prohibition does not extend to the composition of such words when they are afterwards to be compounded with the word governing the qualified word. Thus, it is said the words ನೀಲಸ್ಯ and ಉತ್ಪಲಸ್ಯ may be compounded when the word govern-

PAGE.

ing ಉತ್ಪಲ as ಗಂಧ for instance is to be compounded afterwards with the compound ನೀಲೋತ್ಪಲಸ್ಯ (Sid. I. 345 note 43). But others deny this distinction and say that qualifying and qualified words may be compounded even when they are in the genitive case (Kás on II. 2. 11).

- 17 Last line. For ಬೋಜ್ಯ read ಭೋಜ್ಯ.
- 18 Col. 2 For ಕೃತ read ಶ್ರಿತ.
- 20 Col. 2 For ಫೇಮ read ಫೇ.
- 21 Col. 2 For (10) ಫೇಕ read (10) ಫೇಶ್ವಿತ.
- 22 Line b 2. For-tien read-tion.
- 23 Last line After seen insert So ಪ್ಪಾ + ಮೂನೀ if the compound together with the word ಪ್ಯಾಕರಣ is to be formed into a *báh* comp. (Sid. I. 332 note 51.)
- 24 Line 1. For three read two.
- „ Omit clause (I); read clause (II) as clause (I) inserting the following after 17):—
- except when the words with which the numeral is compounded denote rivers and the compounds formed are intended to express their junction (see *avya* comp.) (II. 1. 20. Sid. I. 332. note 53); and read clause (III) as clause (II).
- „ Line 15. For (11) read (I).
- 25 Line 8. For ಪೀತಃ read ಪೀತಂ.
- „ Line 9. For ಅಂಬಃ read ಅಂಬಂ.
- „ Insert the following as para 40 A.

Note that when one of the words to be compounded is a primitive word any other word to be compounded with it may be simply an adverb as well as an adjective and that care should be taken to remember the previous character of this word as the form of the compound will often vary according as the word is an adjective or an adverb (Sid. I. 405.) Thus, ದೃಢಂ (adverb) + ಭಕ್ತಿಃ will render the form of the compound different from what it would be when derived from ದೃಢಾ + ಭಕ್ತಿಃ.

PAGE.

- 27 Line b 13. For ಇತರತರಯಣಗದ್ವಂದ್ಯಃ read ಇತರೇತರಯೋಗದ್ವಂದ್ಯಃ.
- „ Line b 4. After 431) insert and it is to be noted in the case of such composition between more than two words that often the actual form the compound would take would differ according as one or other of the two ways is the one adopted. Thus, from ಹೋತೃ, ವೋತೃ, ನೇಷ್ವೃ, and ಉದ್ಗಾತೃ we shall, by directly compounding them all as they are, have for the result the word ಹೋತೃವೋತೃನೇಷ್ವೋದ್ಗಾತಾರಃ while by compounding them in the other way the word will be ಹೋತಃವೋತಃನೇಷ್ವೋದ್ಗಾತಾರಃ (see below).
- „ For the last three lines substitute the following :—
But composition into *dravdra* compounds must take place by *mutual conjunction* except in certain cases when composition by aggregation is absolutely or optionally the proper process as follows
- 28 Line b 15. After animals insert provided the words are taken in a general sense and not with reference to the individuals.
- „ Line b 12. For ರಘಿಕ read ರಘಿಕ.
- „ Line b 11. After ಶಿಲೋನ್ಮೀವಮ್ insert But ರಘಿಕಾಶ್ವರೋಷಾ (two individuals).
- 29 Line 9. For (ಏ) read (1).
- „ Line 11. For-meuts read-ments; after ಧಾನಾಶ್ಚ್ಕುಲಿ insert ಬದರಾಮಲಕಂ.
- „ Line 12. Before ಬದರಾಮಲಕಾನಿ insert ಬದರಾಮಲಕೇ (two individuals referred to); and after to insert though many.
- „ Line 15. After denoting insert the several kinds of.
- „ Line 18. For ಅಕ್ಷಬಡಬೌ read ಅಕ್ಷಬಡಬೌ (see below).
- „ Line b 16. After denoting insert the several kinds of.
- „ Line b 11. After denoting insert the several kinds of.
- „ Line b 6. After denoting insert the several kinds of.
- „ Line b 3. After denoting insert the several kinds of.
- 30 Line 1. After denoting insert the several kinds of.

PAGE.

- 30 Line 4. *After denoting insert the several kinds of; and omit provided the.*
- „ *Omit line 5.*
- „ Line 6. *Omit duals; and for ಘೃತಾಃ read ಘೃತೇ.*
- „ Line 8. *For refered read referred.*
- „ Line 15. *For ಶೀತೋಷ್ಣ read ಶೀತೋಷ್ಣೈ.*
- „ Line 16. *For cannot read can.*
- „ Line b 14. *For n read in.*
- „ Line b 8. *For ದಂತೋಷ್ಣೈಃ read ದಂತೋಷ್ಣಾಃ.*
- „ Line b 7. *For elephants and camels read teeth and lips.*
- „ Line b 6. *For ದಂತೋಷ್ಣೈಃ read ದಂತೋಷ್ಣಾಃ; for ದಂತೋಷ್ಣೈಃ read ದಂತೋಷ್ಣಂ; and for elephants read teeth.*
- „ Line b 5. *For camels read lips.*
- 31 Line 17. *For ಅತ್ರತಗಣಃ read ಅಕ್ಕತಿಗಣಃ.*
- „ Line b 2. *For ರೂಷಜಾಲೈಃ read ರೂಢಜಾಲೈಃ.*
- 32 Line 2. *For ದ್ವಿಜಾರ್ಥಂ read ದ್ವಿಜಾರ್ಥಂ.*
- „ Line 11. *After nouns insert or of words formed by ಲ್ಯುಟ್ with words denoting their object.*
- „ Line 12. *After ಕಾರಃ insert ಋಷಃ + ಪಾಸಂ.*
- „ *After para (50) insert the following :—*
- 50 A. Note as ಪರಿ in the sense of severality may be treated as a *karmapravachanīya*, and thus it may be used with a noun in the accusative case under a general rule relating to words of this description which will be noticed hereafter, it may when so used be left also without being compounded with the noun (Sid. I. 326).
- 33 Line 8 *For object read an object*
- „ Lines b 15 and 14 *For It may be comprehensively said, except as to compounds formed from qualifying and qualified words that that word is read It has been further said that for other purposes than that of determining the member which should stand first in compounds under the rules hereafter to be mentioned that word also is to be treated as*
- „ Line b 3 *For nominave read nominative*

PAGE.

- 35 Line 4. For ಸ್ತೂತಃ read ಸ್ತೂತಃ.
 ,, Line 12. For ಪುರಾಣ read ಪುರಾಣ.
 ,, Line b 9. For ಯಾವಾ read ಯಾವಾ.
- 36 Line 7. Before *sarvanāma* insert *sankhya* words, the word that denotes less number than the others should stand first; in a compound formed by the composition of the words ಅಸನ್ನ, ಅದೂರ and ಅಧಿಕ, with *sankhya* words, those words should stand first; and in a compound formed by the composition of
- 37 Below clause (g) insert the following :—
 (h) Words denoting less numbers should precede others when all the words compounded are *sankhya* words (Sid. I. 429.) e. g. ದ್ವಾದಶ.
- 38 Line 4. For the comp. read tatp comp.
 ,, Line 5. For halves read half.
 ,, Line 16. For ಫೂರ್ವಂ read ಪೂರ್ವಂ.
 ,, Line 17. For ಫೂರ್ವಂ read ಪೂರ್ವಂ.
- 39 Lines 4 & 5. For ಸೂಚಿಃ read ಬಸೂಚಿಃ; and for Bnt read But
 ,, Line 9. For ರೂರೂ read ರೂರು.
 ,, Line 11. For ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ read ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ.
 ,, Line b 10. After praise insert such as ಮಾತೃವಿಶಾ, ಮಾತೃಚಿಕಾ,
 (f), ಪ್ರಕಾಂಡಾ (n), ಕಲ್ಲಜ (m), ಉದ್ಯ (m), [all these are words whose gender is invariable (Sid. I. 364.)]
 ,, Last Line For ಕುಂಡ read ಕುಂತ; and for ವೃಕ್ಷ read ವೃಕ್ಷ.
- 40 Line 2. ವರ್ವರ read ಬರ್ವರ.
 ,, Line 6. For ಪ್ರವೃಜಿತಾ read ಪ್ರವೃಜಿತಾ.
 ,, Line 11. For quardrupeds read quadrupeds
 ,, Line 16. For ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ read ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ.
 ,, Omit line b 9; and for clauses (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), read (i), (ii), (iii), (iv).
- 41 Omit clauses (15), (16) and (17).
 43 Line 4. For preceeds read precedes
 ,, Line 15. For litte read little
 44 Line 6. For ಋ read ಋ.
 ,, Line 11. After ಪಿತುಃಪುತ್ರಃ insert ಹೋತುಃ + ಪುತ್ರಃ = ಹೋತುಃಪುತ್ರಃ.

PAGE.

- 44 Line 12. After ದುಹಿತೃಪತಿಃ insert ಹೋತುಃ + ಧನಂ = ಹೋತೃಧನಂ.
 „ Line 13. For lukation read lukation.
 „ Last line. For ವರ್ಷಜಃ read ವರ್ಷಜಃ.
- 46 Line 2. For the composition is made read they are actually used as compound words.
 „ Line b 5. For ವಿಶ್ವ read ವಿಶ್ವ.
 „ Line b 2. For ವಿಷ್ವ read ವಿಷ್ವ.
- 47 Line 5. For ತತ್ (ತತಿ) read ತನ್ (ತನು) (ತತಿ).
 „ Line 11. For ಋಷಿ and ಋಷೀನ read ಋಷಿ and ಋಷೀನ.
 „ Line b 10. For ಘೋಷ read ಘೋಷ.
 „ Below clause (g) insert the following :—
 (h) Words ending in short vowels and followed by ಅಂಚ್ (ಅಂಚ್) when this root appears in the form of ಚ (see below) (VI. 3. 138.) e. g. ಪ್ರ + ಚ = ಪ್ರಚ. ದಧಿ + ಚ = ದಧಿಚ. ಮಧು + ಚ = ಮಧುಚ.
- 49 Line 2. For the read the.
 „ Line 13. For ಪ್ರಾಕೃತೇ read ಪ್ರಾಕೃತೇ.
 „ Line b 8. After ಭವತ್ಪುತ್ರಃ insert ಸರ್ವಾ + ಭಾರ್ಯಾ = ಸರ್ವಾ + ಭಾರ್ಯಾ. ಸರ್ವಾ + ಪ್ರಿಯಾ = ಸರ್ವಾ + ಪ್ರಿಯಾ.
- 50 Line 5. Before except insert except when it is formed by the feminine affix ಅ and.
 „ Line 14. For immediately, not mediately through another read who or which is like that denoted by the compound, the difference between what is denoted by the compound and the person or thing being as that between a collection and a part thereof.
 „ Line 16. For ಕರ್ಭಗಾ read ದರ್ಭಗಾ.
 „ Line 18. For ದುಹಿತಾ read ದುಹಿತಾ.
 „ Last line. For ಬಾಹ್ಯಣ read ಬಾಹ್ಯಣ.
- 51 Line 12. After ಷುದ್ಧಿಕಾ insert (“ produced of”); ವೈಯಾಕರಣಾ or ಸಂವತ್ಸ + ಭಾರ್ಯಾ = ವೈಯಾಕರಣಾ or ಸಂವತ್ಸಾ + ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (here the ಏ of ವೈ and ಲೈ of ಸಂ have not been caused by a rule enjoining vridhhi but by a rule prohibiting vridhhi and the substitution of ಏ and ಲೈ.

PAGE.

- 51 Line 13. For ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ read ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ; and after number) insert (here the ordinal number refers to ರಾತ್ರಿ and the compound refers likewise to ರಾತ್ರಿಯಾಃ of which the ರಾತ್ರಿ referred to by the ordinal number is one) ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ + ಪಂಚಮಿ = ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಪಂಚಮಿ (followed by an ordinal number; but it refers to ರಾತ್ರಿ while the compound is taken as referring to the ವಕ್ಷು (half month) to which the ರಾತ್ರಿ alluded to belongs).
- „ Line 16. For ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ read ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ; and after comp) insert ದೃಢಾ + ಭಕ್ತಿ = ದೃಢಾ + ಭಕ್ತಿ (ಭಕ್ತಿ is one of the exceptional words.) Still ದೃಢಂ (adverb) + ಭಕ್ತಿ = ದೃಢಭಕ್ತಿ.
- 52 Line 5. For a word read the word ಅರ್ಧಂ.
- „ Line 6. After word insert that word itself being numerically distinguished by unity.
- „ Line 7. After 427) insert or (3) is to be followed by ಕಪ್ a compound ending which will be referred to presently (VII. 4. 14.) But it must be noted that if the feminine affix by which the word has been formed is ಆ the final vowel of it, though followed by ಕಪ್, may be optionally shortened (VII. 4. 15).
- „ Line 11. For ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂಶಾಂಬಿ read ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂಶಾಂಬಿ.
- „ Line 13. After comp) insert (4 a) ದಿಶೋಃ + ಅಪ = ಅಪ + ದಿಶಾ = ಅಪದಿಶ.
- „ Line 15. For a word read the word ಅರ್ಧಂ.
- „ Line 18. After affix) insert ಬಹುಕುಮಾರೀ or ಬಹುವಧೂ + ಕ (ಕಪ್) = ಬಹುಕುಮಾರೀಕ; ಬಹುವಧೂಕ; ಬಹುಮಾಲಾ + ಕ = ಬಹುಮಾಲಕ or ಬಹುಮಾಲಾಕ.
- „ After para 66 insert the following:—
- 66 A. And the changes caused by feminine affixes in the final vowels of words occurring as subordinate members at the end of compounds should even be entirely *lukated* if these compounds are afterwards to take *lukated* secondary affixes, except when the word concerned is the word ಗೋಣೀ; for the final vowel of this word is to be replaced by ಇ (I. 2. 49).

PAGE.

- 50.) e. g. ಪಂಚ + ಇಂದ್ರಾಣೀ (which is from ಇಂದ್ರಾಣ್ಯಕಿ)
+ a *lukated* secondary affix = ಪಂಚೇಂದ್ರ; ಪಂಚ + ಕಷ್ಟವೀ
(from ಕಷ್ಟವಿ) + a *lukated* secondary affix = ಪಂಚಕಷ್ಟವಿ.
- 53 Omit line b 13.
 „ Line b 12. Omit *ally*; and after ಸರ್ಭ್ಯ insert ಸಮೂಹ್ಯ.
 „ Line b 11. Omit and ಸೊದರ್ಯ.
 „ Line b 10. Omit or ಸಮಾನೋದರ್ಯ.
 „ Line b 5. For ಅರ್ಥ read ಅರ್ಥ.
- 54 Line 3. Before with insert with ತ್ರ or.
 „ Line 6. After ಅಕ್ಷ insert [whether from ಅಕ್ಷ or ಅಕ್ಷಿ + com-
pound endings according to rules to be mentioned
hereafter (Sid. I. 476.)]
 „ Line 11. Before ಕದನ್ನ insert ಕತ್ಯಯ.
- 55 Line 3. For ಅನಜ್ read ಅನಜ್.
 „ Line 12. For lhereon read thereon.
 „ Line 14. For ಅಗ್ನಿವೋಮೌ read ಅಗ್ನಿವೋಮೌ.
 „ Line b 13. For ಕ್ಷಾಮಾ read ಕ್ಷಾಮೇ.
 „ Line b 8. For ಅನಜ್ read ಅನಜ್; and for other words read
another word.
 „ Line b 7. After compound insert provided the latter
word refers to relationship only or relationship
through subjects of study if the word that follows.
 „ Line b 6. For if a word that so follows is read the word.
 „ Line b 5. After ವಾತಾವೃತ್ತೌ insert or
 „ For the words in lines b 4 & 3 read a word ending in ಷ.
 „ Last line. After ಪ್ರತಿಹರ್ತೌ insert But ಪಿತೃಪಿತಾಮಹೌ (the
following word is not one ending in ಷ) ಹೋತೃಪಿತರೌ
(ಹೋತೃ denotes relationship by study while ಪಿತೃ
denotes other relationship).
- 56 Line 6. After e. g. insert ಉದಮೇಧ, ಉದವಾಹ.
 „ Line 14. For ನಸ read ನಸ.
 „ Line b 14. For ಧನ್ವಸ read ಧನ್ವನಾ.
 „ Line b 8. For beomes read becomes.
 „ Line b 7. Before preceded insert is.
 „ Line b 4. For ಸುರಭಿಗ್ನಿ read ಸುರಭಿಗ್ನಿ.
 „ Line b 2. For tatp read bah.

PAGE.

57 Line 4. *For ಕವೋತ read ಕವೋತ; and for ಕುರೂಲ read ಕುಸೂಲ.*

„ Line b 2. *For words read word.*

58 Line b 13. *For formed from read which have; and for words ಸು and ಅತಿ read word ಸು or ಅತಿ.*

Line b 12. *After 69) insert except when the compounds are bah compounds and the expressions following ಸು or ಅತಿ are those mentioned in the second column of the following table opposite to bah compounds in articles (1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (9), (11), (12), (13), (14) and (15) (Sid. I. 455.)*

Line b 9. *After praise insert but we shall have always ಸುಸಕ್ಛ, ಸ್ವಿಕ್ಛ &c. with the proper compound endings attached, as they are bah compounds and as ಸಕ್ಛ, ಅಕ್ಛಿ &c. are words excepted as above.*

59 Last line. *After endings insert which as we have seen are to be treated as secondary affixes.*

60 Col. 2 line b 6. *Before ನದಿ insert ಭೂಮಿ.*

Col. 2 lines b 3 & 2. *For ಅಕ್ಷನ್ read ಅಕ್ಷಿ.*

„ Col. 4 line b 3. *Before ಪಜ್ಜಾನನ insert ದ್ವಿಭೂಮಿ.*

61 *Below clause (2) insert the following:—*

(2 a). Ending in the words ಕರದ್, ವಿಪಾಕ್, ಅನಸ್, ಮನಸ್, ಉಪಾನಹ್, ದಿವ್, ಓಮ ವತ್, ಅನಡುಹ್, ದಿಶ್, ದ್ಯಶ್, ವಿಶ್, ಚೇತಸ್, ಚತುರಶ್, ತ್ಯದ್, ತದ್, ಯದ್, ಕಿಯತ್, ಜರಸ್,	| ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 107).	ಉಪಕರದ, ಉಪ ವಿಪಾಕ &c.
--	------------------	---------------------

(standing for ಜರಾ).

Clause (3). *After letters insert and not being the words referred to above.*

62 Col. 3 line b 4. *For ಅಚ್ read ಟಚ್.*

64 Col. 2 line b 6. *For comp read word compared.*

Col. 4 line b 2. *After ಫಲಕಸಕ್ಛ insert but ವಾನರಕ್ವನ್.*

Col. 4 last line. *For ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ and ಭ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ read ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್.*

67 Col. 2 line b 2. *For ನನ read ನನ್.*

PAGE.

- 68 Col. 3 For ಅನಿಜ್ read ಅನಿಜ್.
 ,, Col. 4 line b 5. After ಸಾಧ್ಯ) insert ಸೌ ಪರಮಸ್ವ್ಯ (comp) +
 ಧರ್ಮ = ಪರಮಸ್ವ್ಯಧರ್ಮನ್.

71 Above para 70 insert the following:—

(69 A). Though in the formation of secondary words from compound nouns, the rules already adverted to regarding other secondary words hold good generally, there are a few exceptions as follows:—

(1). When the patronymic affix ಘೋಷ is (according to para 8, page 180, Part IV) attached optionally to a *vriddha* compound noun ending in the word ಪುತ್ರ, the noun may be optionally augmented with ಕುಕ್ (IV. 1. 159) e. g. ಗಾರ್ಗಿ ಪುತ್ರ = ಗಾರ್ಗಿ ಪುತ್ರಕಾಯಾಣಿ or ಗಾರ್ಗಿ ಪುತ್ರಾಯಾಣಿ (both *gōtra* and *yuvan*).

(2). In the senses referred to in articles 14 to 24 inclusive in list C of secondary affixes (pages 123 to 139, Part IV), to a non-appellative compound having a word denoting 'quarters' as its antecedent member, the affix is ಇ (not ಅಣ್) (IV. 2. 107.) e. g. ಪೂರ್ವಶಾಲಾ = ಪೂರ್ವಶಾಲ (ಇ).

(3). In the sense alluded to in article 29 (page 146, Part IV.) a compound having a polysyllabic noun as its antecedent member takes ಷಟ್ (not ಶಕ್) (IV. 4. 64.) e. g. ದ್ವಾದಶಾನ್ವಿತ.

(4). In the sense alluded to in article 44 of list C of secondary affixes (page 158, Part IV), the several affixes mentioned in connection therewith except ತ್ಯ and ತಲ್ should not be attached to a *tatpurusha* compound formed by the composition of the particle ಸಜ್ with other words (V. 1. 121). e. g. ಅವತಿತತ್ಯ, ಅವತಿತ.

(5). In the senses alluded to in articles 37, 38 & 39 of list C of secondary affixes (pages 152 to 155, Part IV.) *dvigu* compounds take the several affixes referred to in a *lukated* form provided the secondary word formed is not intended to be appellative (V. 1. 28). e. g. ದ್ವಿಕಂಸ = ದ್ವಿಕಂಸ.

PAGE.

(6), In the sense referred to in article (5) of list C of secondary affixes (page 115, Part IV), the affix applicable to a *dvandva* compound is ಛ (not ಫೃಅಠ್ and ಅಠ್) (IV. 2. 6). *e. g.* ರಾಧಾನುರಾಧೀಯಾ. ತಿಷ್ಯಪುನರ್ವಸವೀಯಾ.

(7). In the sense referred to in article 23 of list C of secondary affixes (page 136, Part IV), the affix to be used after a *dvandva* compound is ವ್ರ (not ಅಠ್) if the secondary word formed is intended to express 'enmity' (ಮೈರ) or the union of a male with a female (ಮೈಥುನಿಕ) (IV. 3. 125). *e. g.* ಕಾಕೋಲೂಕ=ಕಾಕೋಲೂಕ+ವ್ರ (enmity); ವಿವಹನಮೈಥುನ or ಅತ್ರಿಭರದ್ವಿಜ = ವಿವಹನಮೈಥುನ &c. + ವ್ರ (union).

(8). In the senses alluded to in articles 44 and 45 of list C of secondary affixes (pages 158 to 160, Part IV), a *dvandva* compound takes ವ್ರಜ್ only (V. 1. 133). *e. g.* ಗೋಪಾಲಪಶುಪಾಲ = ಗೋಪಾಲಪಶುಪಾಲ + ವ್ರಜ್.

(69 B). In forming secondary words from compounds it will be necessary to treat a compound ending with a *sarvanāma* word as a *sarvanāma* (Sid. I. 96). Thus, from ಸರ್ವತ್ರ we may form ಪರಮಸರ್ವತ್ರ by the secondary affix ತ್ರಲ್. So also ಪರಮಭವಕ by ಅಕಚ್. But to the above rule there are some exceptions. These will be noticed in connection with the declension of compound words and they should be referred to here also.

71 Line 10. Before ಅಧಿಗೋಪಮ್ insert ಅಧಿ+ಗೋಪಾ=; and after ಅಧಿಗೋಪಮ್ insert ಅವ + ದಿಶಾ = ಅವದಿಕ. So, ಉಪಕುಮಾರಿ, ಅಧಿಸ್ತ್ರ.

72 Line 8. For ಅನಾಥ read ಅನಾಥ.

„ Above clause (8) insert the following :—

(7 a). A compound-ending with the word ಪುರ್, after taking the compound ending ಅ is neuter (Sid. I. 451). *e. g.* ವಿಷ್ಣುಪುರಂ.

„ Line b 3. For ಅವಸ್ತು read ಅವಸ್ತು.

PAGE.

72 Line b 2. *After member insert and a tatp comp. formed as mentioned in (13) of para 29.*

73 *Below clause (11) insert the following:—*

(11 a). And in the case of pronouns which may have, before composition, qualified the words in the above compounds, when after composition the pronouns are intended to be used as words qualifying the compounds, the rule relating to “partial remainder” should give way so far as gender is concerned and the pronouns should, in this respect, agree with the gender taken by the qualified words according to the rules above (Sid. I. 447). *e. g.* ಕಕ್ಕುಟಮಯೂರ್ಯಾವಿಮೇ. ಮಯೂರೀಕುಕ್ಕುಟಾವಿಮೌ. So ತತ್ ಪಿಪ್ಪಲ್ಯಾ ಅರ್ಥಂ and ಅಸೌ ಅರ್ಥ ಪಿಪ್ಪಲೀ will give ತೇ (fem) as the qualifying word, when the sense of the phrase ಪಿಪ್ಪಲ್ಯಾ ಅರ್ಥಂ is expressed by the word ಅರ್ಥಪಿಪ್ಪಲೀ being put in the dual number.

„ Line 8. *After is insert generally.*

„ Line 9. *After qualify insert but a bah comp. formed as mentioned in (2) of para 42 is feminine (Sid. I. 411. note 46); and after ವಿಕೋಪಾಯಾಃ insert but ಉತ್ತರ ಪೂರ್ವ.*

„ Line b 12. *For aa read aa.*

„ Last line. *Before ಸಹ insert ಸಹಿತ.*

74 Line 3. *For ಉಜ್ಞ್ read ಉಜ್.*

„ Line 8. *For ಜ್ಞೀ read ಜ್ಞೀ.*

„ *Below clause (4) insert the following :*

(5). To a compound ending with a word formed by the particle affix ಕ್, the feminine affix is ಜ್ಞೀಸ್ if this word is preceded by a word in the instrumental case and if the sense conveyed by ಕ್, to the action denoted by the root to which it is attached gives the sense of ‘little’ in connection therewith (IV. 1, 51.) *e. g.* ಅಭ್ರವಿಪ್ಪೀದ್ಯಾಃ, “the sky slightly covered with clouds,” but ಚಂದನವಿಪ್ಪಾಂ ಗನಾ “a female covered with sandal essence.”

„ Line 14. *For seconddary read secondary.*

PAGE.

- 75 Line 2. *For ಕಭ read ಕಭ.*
- „ Line 6. *After words insert being other than ಓದ್ವ, ಜಂಘಾ, ಕರ್ಣ, ದಂತ, and ಕೃಂಗ.*
- „ Line 8. *After words insert being other than ನಾಸಿಕಾ and ಉದರ.*
- „ Line 10. *For words are read is.*
- „ Line 13. *After ಪಾಜ್ಜುಖಾ insert ಬಿಂಬೋಪ್ಪೀ (ಜೀಪ್) or ಬಿಂಬೋಪ್ಪಾ ; ದೀರ್ಘ ಜಂಘೀ (ಜೀಪ್) or ದೀರ್ಘಜಂಘಾ ; ಸಮದಂತೀ (ಜೀಪ್) or ಸಮದಂತಾ ; ಚಾರುಕರ್ಣೀ (ಜೀಪ್) or ಚಾರುಕರ್ಣಾ ; ತೀರ್ಘಶ್ರಂಗೀ (ಜೀಪ್) or ತೀರ್ಘಶ್ರಂಗಾ ; ತುಂಗನಾಸಿಕೀ (ಜೀಪ್) or ತುಂಗನಾಸಿಕಾ ; ತಿಲೋದರೀ (ಜೀಪ್) or ತಿಲೋದರಾ.*
- „ *Below clause (5) insert the following:—*
- With reference to exception (3) above it has been said by some that the words ಅಂಗ, ಗಾತ್ರ, and ಕಂಠ also should be excluded. *e. g.* ಸ್ವಂಗೀ or ಸ್ವಂಗಾ. But this view is rejected by others (Sid. I. 235.)
- „ Line b 10. *For ಜೀಪ್ read ಜೀಪ್.*
- „ Line b 7. *For ಅನ್ read ವನ್.*
- 76 Line 10. *After ಕ, insert except the word ಜಾತ.*
- „ Line 15. *For ದುಂಬ read ದುಂಬ.*
- „ Line 16. *For ದುಂಬ read ದುಂಬ; and after words) insert ದಂತಜಾತಾ (though ದಂತ is a jati word).*
- „ Line b 12. *For or read for*
- „ Line b 8. *For ಅ read ಆ.*
- 77 *Under clause (3) for (a) read (b) and vice versa.*
- „ Line 7. *After absolutely insert otherwise*
- „ Lines 11 & 12. *For unless read if; and put the words in the sense of a measure in parenthesis*
- „ Line b 12. *For singular read singular*
- 78 Line 9. *For quarters read quarters.*
- „ Line 16. *For treaded read treated.*
- „ *Above para 75 insert the following:—*
- (3). A compound word ending with a *shaṭ* word is however not *shaṭ* when the latter is only a subordinate

PAGE.

member though otherwise it is to be treated as *shaf* as regards the agumentation of ಅಂ with ಸುಟ್ and the attachment of *lukated* case affixes (Sid. I. 162). *e. g* ಪರಮಪಂಚೆ, ಪರಮಪಷ್, ಪರಮಪಂಚಾನಾಂ, ಪರಮಪಷ್ಣಾಂ; but ಪ್ರಿಯಪಂಚಾ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಂಚಾನೌ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಂಚಾಸಕಿ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಂಚಾಂ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಟ್, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಷಾ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಷಕಿ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಷಾಂ.

78 Line b 14. *For* offixes *read* affixes.

„ Line b 13. *For* affies *read* affixes.

79 *Above* Chapter II *insert the following* :

77. It should further be noted that compounds ending in indeclinables are also to be treated as indeclinables except when the indeclinables are merely subordinate members in them (Sid. I. 204).

Ch. II. para I.—*Omit the last three lines of the para except the words secondary crude nouns; and below this para insert the following* :—

1. A The following irregularly formed secondary nouns however deserve attention.

		Second base.	Comparative. by ಈಯಸುತ್	Superlative. by ಇವ್.
1 ಅಂತಿಕ, near	(V. 3. 63.)	ನೇದ್	ನೇದೀಯಸ್	ನೇದಿವ್.
2 ಅಲ್ಪ, small	(V. 3. 64.)	ಕಣ್	ಕನೀಯಸ್ or ಅಲ್ಪೀಯಸ್	ಕನಿವ್. ಅಲ್ಪಿವ್.
3 ಉರು, wide	(VI. 4. 157.)	ವರ್	ವರೀಯಸ್	ವರಿವ್.
4 ಋಜು, straight	(VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ಋಜ್	ಋಜೀಯಸು	ಋಜಿವ್.
5 ಕೃಶ, lean	(VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ಕ್ರಶ್	ಕ್ರಶೀಯಸ್	ಕ್ರಶಿವ್.
6 ತ್ವಿಪ್ರ, quick	(VI. 4. 156.)	ತ್ವೀಪ್	ತ್ವೀಪೀಯಸ್	ತ್ವೀಪಿವ್.
7 ಕ್ಷುಪ್ರ, mean	(VI. 4. 156.)	ಕ್ಷೋಪ್	ಕ್ಷೋಪೀದೀಯಸ್	ಕ್ಷೋಪಿವ್.
8 ಗುರು, heavy	(VI. 4. 157.)	ಗರ್	ಗರೀಯಸ್	ಗರಿವ್.
9 ತೃಪ್ತ, satisfied	(VI. 4. 157.)	ತ್ರಪ್	ತ್ರಪೀಯಸ್	ತ್ರಪಿವ್.
10 ದೀರ್ಘ, long	(VI. 4. 157.)	ದ್ವಾಘ್	ದ್ವಾಘೀಯಸ್	ದ್ವಾಘಿವ್.
11 ದೂರ, far	(VI. 4. 156.)	ದವ್	ದವೀಯಸ್	ದವಿವ್.

		Second base.	Comparative. by ಈಯಸುರ್	Superlative. by ಇಷ್ಠ
12 ದೃಢ firm	(VI. 4. 161 ; B. 1243.)	ದ್ರಢ್	ದ್ರಢೀಯಸುರ್	ದ್ರಢಿಷ್ಠ
13 ಪರಿವೃಢೆ, exalted	(VI. 4. 161 ; B. 1243)	ಪರಿವ್ರಢ್	ಪರಿವ್ರಢೀಯಸು	ಪರಿವ್ರಢಿಷ್ಠ
14 ವೃಢ, broad	(VI. 4. 161 ; B. 1243.)	ವ್ರಢ್	ವ್ರಢೀಯಸುರ್	ವ್ರಢಿಷ್ಠ
15 ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತ, praise- worthy	(V. 3. 60, 61 ; VI. 4. 160.) or	ಶ್ರ	ಶ್ರೇಯಸುರ್	ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ
16 ಪ್ರಿಯ, dear	(VI. 4. 157.)	ಪ್ರ	ಪ್ರೇಯಸುರ್	ಪ್ರೇಷ್ಠ
17 ಬಹು, many	(VI. 4. 158, 159.)	ಭೂ	ಭೂಯಸುರ್	ಭೂಯಿಷ್ಠ
18 ಬಹುಳ, frequent	(VI. 4. 157.)	ಬಂಹ್	ಬಂಹೀಯಸುರ್	ಬಂಹಿಷ್ಠ
19 ಭೃಶ, excessive	(VI. 4. 161 ; B. 1243.)	ಭ್ರಶ್	ಭ್ರಶೀಯಸುರ್	ಭ್ರಶಿಷ್ಠ
20 ಮೃದ, soft	(VI. 4. 161 ; B. 1243.)	ಮ್ರದ್	ಮ್ರದೀಯಸುರ್	ಮ್ರದಿಷ್ಠ
21 ಯುವ, young	(VI. 4. 156.)	ಯವ್	ಯವೀಯಸುರ್	ಯವಿಷ್ಠ
	(V. 3. 64) or	ಕೇ	ಕನೀಯಸುರ್	ಕನಿಷ್ಠ
22 ವಾಢೆ, firm	(V. 3. 63.)	ಸಂಧ್	ಸಂಧೀಯಸುರ್	ಸಂಧಿಷ್ಠ
23 ವೃದ್ಧ, old	(VI. 4. 157, 160.)	ವರ್ಷ್	ವರ್ಷೀಯಸುರ್	ವರ್ಷಿಷ್ಠ
	(V. 3. 62.) or	ಜ್ಯ	ಜ್ಯೇಯಸುರ್	ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠ
24 ವೃಂದಾರಕ, beautiful	(VI. 4. 157.)	ವೃಂದ್	ವೃಂದೀಯಸುರ್	ವೃಂದಿಷ್ಠ
25 ಸ್ಥಿರ, firm	(VI. 4. 157.)	ಸ್ಥಿ	ಸ್ಥೀಯಸುರ್	ಸ್ಥೀಷ್ಠ
26 ಸ್ಥೂಲ, strong	(VI. 4. 156.)	ಸ್ಥಿವ್	ಸ್ಥಿವೀಯಸುರ್	ಸ್ಥಿವಿಷ್ಠ
27 ಸ್ಪಿರ, thick	(VI. 4. 157.)	ಸ್ಪಿ	ಸ್ಪೀಯಸುರ್	ಸ್ಪೀಷ್ಠ
28 ಕ್ರಸ್ತ, short	(VI. 4. 156.)	ಕ್ರಸ್	ಕ್ರಸೀಯಸುರ್	ಕ್ರಸಿಷ್ಠ

1. B Of the other irregularly formed crude nouns, compounds which are irregular in their formation may be noticed first.

- 79 Line 18. For autcedent read antecedent.
 ,, Line b 11. For ಸಿಫುಕಾವಣಂ read ಸಿಧುಕಾವಣಂ.
 ,, Line b 10. For ಕಿಂಕುಲಕಾಗಿರಿ read ಕಿಂಕುಲಕಾಗಿರಿ.
 ,, Line b 9. For ವೇಹಿತಾಗಿರಿ read ಲೋಹಿತಾಗಿರಿ.
 ,, Line b 6. For ಕ್ವಾಕುನ್ದ read ಕ್ವಾಕುಂದ.

PAGE.

- 80 Line 13. For ಅಸ್ವದ read ಆಸ್ವದ.
 ,, Line b 4. For ಮಸ್ಕರಿ read ಮಸ್ಕರ್.
- 81 Line 6. For monutains read mountains.
 ,, Line 11. After 76) insert (4) ಗವಾಕ್ಷು "window" (V. 4. 76).
 ,, Line 13. For ಅಸ್ಯಕ್ read ಅಸ್ಯಕ್.
 ,, Line b 3. Omit ಅವಥ or and having.
 ,, Line b 2. For country read country.
- 82 Line 3. For ಅಶ್ನ read ಅಶ್ನೀ.
 ,, Line 5. For ವೂಧಕಾ read ವೂಧತಾ.
 ,, Line 10. After (24) ವಿಹವಾಣಿಜಾ insert (24 a) ಅಪೇಹಿವಾಣಿಜಾ,
 (24 b) ಪ್ರೇಹಿವಾಣಿಜಾ, (24 c) ವ್ರೋಹಕರ್ದಮಾ, (24 d) ವಿಹರೇಯಾ
 ಹಿರಾ, (24 e) ಉಸ್ಮೃಜಾವಮೃಜಾ.
 ,, Line 13. For (38) read (28) and omit (29)
 ,, Line b 9. For ನಿಪ್ಪಣ್ಯಶ್ಯಾಮಾ read ನಿಪ್ಪಣ್ಯಶ್ಯಾಮಾ; and for
 ಅಪೆಹಿಪ್ರಥಮಾ read ಅವೇಹಿಪ್ರಥಮಾ.
- 83 Line 3. Before ಗೇಹೇದಾಹಿ insert ಗೇಹೇಮೇಹಿ (20 a); for
 ಗೇಹೇದೃಪ್ಪ read ಗೇಹೇಧೃಪ್ಪ and for ಗೇಹೇತ್ವಪ್ಪ read ಗರ್ಭೇ
 ತ್ವಪ್ಪ.
 ,, Lines 15 & 16. For ಭಾರೀ read ಭಾರೀ.
 ,, Above clause (b) insert the following:—
 (aa) Irregular by the lengthening of the final vowels
 of the antecedent members (1) ವಿಶ್ಯವಸು (2) ವಿಶ್ಯಾರಾಟ್
 (VI. 3. 128.) (3) ಮಹಾಘಾಸ (4) ಮಹಾಕರ (5) ಮಹಾವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ (Sid.
 I. 388).
 ,, Line b 3. For ಉದಸ್ಯೂಮ read ಉದಗ್ಯೂಮ.
- 84 Line 3. After ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಾತ್ರ insert (26) ಅಹೋರಾತ್ರ.
 ,, Omit lines 6 and 7.
 ,, Line 8. For (1) read (3).
 ,, Omit lines 10 and 11
 ,, Line 12. For (6) read (4).
 ,, Line 14. After 98) insert ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷೆ, ಅನ್ಯಕ್ಷೆ, ಸಮಕ್ಷೆ (Sid. I.
 334.)
 ,, Line b 10. For (7) read (5).
 ,, Line b 8. For (8) read (6).*

PAGE.

84. Line b 7. *After* ಅತಿಸಖಿ *insert* (from ಸಖೀಮತಿಕ್ರಾಂತ).
 ,, Line b 4. *Before* (1) ಪೃಷೋದರ *insert* "ಖರಣಸ್" or ಖರಣನ or ಖುರಣಸ್ or ಖುರಣನ. (Sid. I. 416.) ಪೂರ್ವಾಪರಂ (aggregate) or ಪೂರ್ವ+ಅಪರ (mutual conjunction) ಅಧರೋತ್ತರಂ (aggregate) or ಅಧರ+ಉತ್ತರ (mutual conjunction) (II. 4. 12).
 Line b 2. *Before* (10) *insert* (9a) ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ರುವಂ (II. 2. 31 ; Sid. I. 432 note 9 ; V. 4. 77); *and for* ದೂಡಾಕ *read* ದೂಡಾಕ.
 85 Line 3. *For* ತಿವ್ಯದ್ಗಾ *read* ತಿವ್ಯದ್ಗಾ.
 ,, Lines 6 & 7. *For* ದುಸ್ಸಮಂ *read* ದುಃಸಮಂ.
 ,, Line 8. *For* ಪ್ರಾಹ್ಲಂ *read* ಪ್ರಾಹ್ಲಂ.
 ,, Line 16. *For* ದ್ಯವ್ಯಾನ್ತರಂ *read* ದ್ರವ್ಯಾನ್ತರಂ.
 ,, Line b 11. *After* (neuter) *insert* (80 a) ಅರ್ಧಖಾರೀ (fem.)
 ,, Line b 9. *For* ಕುಕ್ಕಟಾಂಡಂ *read* ಕುಕ್ಕಟಾಂಡ.
 ,, Line b 8. *For* ಕ್ಷೀರಂ *read* ಕ್ಷೀರ; *and for* ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಛಂಸೀ *read* ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಛಂಸೀ.
 ,, Lines b 6 & 5. *For* ಅಪಕ್ಲಿನ್ನಪಕ್ವಮ್ *read* ಅಪಕ್ಲಿನ್ನಪಕ್ವ and *omit* (97) ಉಲೂಖಲಮಾಸಲಮ್.
 ,, Line b 4. *For* ತಟ್ಟುಲಕಿಣ್ಣಿಮ್ *read* ತಂಡುಲಕಿಣ್ಣಿ.
 ,, Last two lines. *Omit* (106) ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ರವಮ್, (107) ದಾರಗವಮ್; *and for* ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥೌ *read* ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥೌ.
 86 Line 1. *For* ಅರ್ಥಕಾ, ಮೌ *read* ಅರ್ಥಕಾಮೌ.
 ,, Line 3. *For* ಪೂಲಾಸಕುರಂಡಮ್ *read* ಪೂಲಾಸಕಕುರಂಡಂ.
 ,, Line 4. *For* ಸಿಂಚಾಶ್ವತ್ಥಮ್ *read* ಸಿಂಚಾಶ್ವತ್ಥಂ.
 ,, Line 7. *Omit* (132) ಸರ್ಪಿರ್ಮಧನೀ; (133) ಮಧುಸರ್ಪಿಣೀ.
 ,, Line 10. *For* ನಾಪಾತ್ *read* ನಪಾತ್.
 ,, Line 12. *For* ನಾತ *read* ನಾಕ.
 ,, Line 13. *Omit* (155) ಋಕ್ಸಾಮೆ.
 ,, Line 14. *Omit* (156) ವಾಜ್ಞನಸೆ, (157) ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ರುವ (158) ದಾರಗವಂ.
 ,, Line 15. *For* ಸಕ್ತಂದಿವ *read* ಸಕ್ತಂದಿವಂ.
 ,, Line 17. *For* ಋಗ್ಯ *read* ಋಗ್ಯಂ.
 ,, Line b 6. *After* 51) *insert* (194 a) ಪದ್ಧತಿ *and for* ಪತ್ಯಾಪ್ರೀ *read* ಪತ್ಯಾಪ್ರೀನ್.

PAGE.

- 86 Last line. *For ಉದಕೊದನ read ಉದಕೌದನ.*
- 87 Line 4. *Before ಭ್ರಕುಂಸ insert ಭ್ರಕುಂಸ or ; and after ಭ್ರಕುಂಸ insert or ಭ್ರಕುಂಸ.*
- „ Lines 5 & 6. *Omit (218) ಸರ್ಪಿಮಧುನೀ, (219) ಮಧುಸರ್ಪಿಮೀ.*
- „ Line 8. *For ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ read ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ.*
- „ Lines 9 & 10. *Omit (231) ಉಲೂಖಲಮಾನಲೆ, (234) ಋಕ್ಸಾಮೆ, and (235) ವಾಜ್ಞನಸೆ.*
- „ Line 12. *For ಎಣಿಪದ read ಎಣಿಪದ.*
- „ Line 13. *For ವೈಷ್ವಪದ read ವೈಷ್ವಪದ.*
- „ Line 17. *For ಮಪ್ರಜ read ದಾಪ್ರಜ.*
- „ Line b 15. *For ಸುಜಮ್ಭಾ read ಸುಜಮ್ಭನ್.*
- „ Line b 14. *For ಜಮ್ಭಾ read ಜಮ್ಭನ್.*
- „ Line b 13. *For ದ್ವಿದಂಡೆ read ದ್ವಿದಂಡಿ.*
- „ Line b 8. *For ಅಗ್ನಾಹಿತ read ಅಗ್ನಾಹಿತ.*
- „ Last line. *After 429 insert (292) ವಾಚಂಯಮ. (293) ಪುರಂ ದರ (VI. 3, 69). (294) ಕೃನಂಪಾತ. (295) ತೈಲಂಪಾತ. (VI. 3, 71). (296) ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ. (297) ಸಂಜ್ಞಾ (V. 4, 129). (298) ಉರ್ಧ್ವಜ್ಞಾ as well as ಉರ್ಧ್ವಜಾನು. (V. 4, 130). (299) ಗವಾಕ್ಯ. (300) ಗವಾವಿಕ. (301) ಗವೈಡಕ. (302) ಅಜಾವಿಕ. (303) ಅಜೈಡಕ. (304) ಕುಬ್ಜವಾಮನ. (305) ಕುಬ್ಜಕಿರಾತ. (306) ಪುತ್ರಪಾತ್ರ. (307) ಕೃಚಂಡಾಲ. (308) ಸ್ತ್ರೀಕುಮಾರ. (309) ದಾಸೀಮಾಣವಕ. (310) ಶಾಪೀಪಪೀರ. (311) ಶಾಪೀಪ್ರಜ್ಞದ. (312) ಶಾಪೀಪಪ್ಪಿಕ. (313) ಉಷ್ಣೋಲ. (314) ಉಷ್ಣೋಲಕ. (315) ಮೂತ್ರಕಕೃತ್. (316) ಮೂತ್ರವುರೀಷ. (317) ಯಕೃನ್ಮೇದನ. (318) ವಾಸಕೋಣಿತ. (319) ದರ್ಭಕರ. (320) ದರ್ಭಪೂತಿಕ. (321) ಅರ್ಜನಶರೀಷ. (322) ಅರ್ಜನಪುರುಷ. (323) ತೃಣೋಲಪ. (324) ದಾಸೀದಾನ. (325) ಕುಟೀಕುಟ. (326) ಭಾಗವತೀಭಾಗವತ. (II. 4, 11; Sid. I. 437, note 32). (327) ಸರ್ಪಿಮಧುನೀ. (328) ಮಧುಸರ್ಪಿಮೀ (II. 2, 31; II. 4, 14; Sid. I. 432, note 9; Sid. I. 439, note 38). (329) ಋಕ್ಸಾಮೆ (330) ವಾಜ್ಞನಸೆ (V. 4, 77; II. 4, 14; Sid. I. 453, 439, note 38.) (331) ದಾರಗವ. (V. 4, 77; II. 2, 31; Sid. I. 432, 453). (332) ಉಲೂಖಲಮಾನಲಮ or ಉಲೂಖಲಮಾನಲೆ. (II. 4, 14; II. 2, 31; Sid. I. 432,*

PAGE.

439, note 38). (333) ಶ್ರಾವ್ಯಪಿಜ. (334) ಕರದಿಜ. (335) ಕಾ
 ಲೇಜ. (336) ದಿವಿಜ. (VI. 3. 15). (337) ಭೂತಪೂರ್ವ (Sid.
 I. 321.) (338) ಪರೋಕ್ಷಂ. (Sid. I. 334.) (339) ಮೋರ್ಷ.
 (Sid. I. 390). (340) ಸಮಾನೋದಯ or ಸೋದರ್ಸು. (VI
 3. 88). (341) ಸತೀರ್ಥ್ಯ. (VI. 3. 87). (342) ಸ್ವಾಹ್ಯಚಾರಿಣಿ.
 (VI. 3. 86.) (a student of the *sāmaveda*) (343) ಸಜ್ಜೋ
 ತಿಸ್. (344) ಸಜನಪದ. (345) ಸರಾತ್ರಿ; (346) ಸನಾಭಿ. (347)
 ಸನಾಮನ್. (348) ಸಗೋತ್ರ. (349) ಸರೂಪ. (350) ಸಸ್ಥಾನ.
 (351) ಸವರ್ಣ. (352) ಸವಯಸ್. (353) ಸವಚನ. (354) ಸು
 ನ್ಧ (VI. 3. 85). (355) ವಿಕವೀರ. (Sid. I. 360). (356) ಕುರು
 ಚರ. (357) ಗೋಚರ. (Sid. I. 460. note 12). (358) ಉ
 ಧ್ವಮೌಹೂರ್ತಿಕ. (III. 3. 9; Sid. II. 284). (359) ಅಜಿರ
 ವತಿ. (360) ಖದಿರವತಿ. (361) ಪುಲಿನವತಿ. (362) ಹಂಸವತಿ. (363)
 ಕಾರಣ್ಯವತಿ. (364) ಚಕ್ರವಾಕವತಿ. (appellative) (VI. 3. 119).
 (365) ಕರಾವತಿ. (366) ವಂಶಾವತಿ. (367) ಧೂಮಾವತಿ. (368) ಅಹೀ
 ವತಿ. (369) ಕಪೀವತಿ. (370) ಮಣೀವತಿ (371) ಮುನೀವತಿ. (372)
 ಕುಜೀವತಿ. (appellative) (VI. 3. 120).

88 *Above the first line insert the following:—*

(2 a). We may notice here certain compounds which are the names of men and which receiving optionally certain affixes conferring upon them the force of the affixes referred to in article (5) in list C of secondary affixes alluded to in para 89 of Part IV, lose all those parts of theirs which follow their second vowel. These affixes are ಳ್, ಘ್, and ಇಲಬ್ generally, and for bases beginning with the word ಉಪ, ಅಡಬ್, and ವ್ರಬ್ also in addition (V. 3. 78, 79, 80, 83). *e. g.* ದೇವದತ್ತ, which, according to article (5), =ದೇವದತ್ತಕ, is also ದೇವಿಕ, ದೇವಿಯ, ದೇವಿಲ; and ಉಪೇಂದ್ರ is ಉಪಡ, ಉಪಕ, ಉಪಿಕ, ಉಪಿಯ, ಉಪಿಲ, as well as ಉಪೇಂದ್ರಕ.

(2 b). We may further advert to some other compounds formed by the compounding of two words and the attaching to them of the secondary affix ಳ in order to express whatever are similar to the persons or things

PAGE.

- denoted by the latter words and to the events that happen to them, or to the things reciprocally done or suffered by them (V. 3. 106.) e. g. ಕಾಕತಾವೀಯಾ. ಅಜಾಕೃಪಾಣೀಯಾ. ಅಂಧಕವರ್ತಕೀಯಾ.
- 88 Line b 6. *For Basis read Bases.*
- „ Line b 2. *For ಮಹಾಕೂದ್ರೀ read ಮಹಾಕೂದ್ರೀ.*
- 89 Line 1. *For appellative read not appellative.*
- 89 & 90 *For “otherwise and “otherwise” read otherwise.*
- 90 Line 5. *For fellet read fillet.*
- „ *For ಭಾಗದೇವೀ and ಭಾಗದೇವೀ read ಭಾಗಧೇವೀ and ಭಾಗಧೇವೀ respectively; and for ಜೀವ್ read ಜೀವ್.*
- „ Line b 6. *For ಸಮಂಗವೀ read ಸುಮಂಗವೀ.*
- „ Line b 4. *For ಸುಮಂಗಲಾ read ಸುಮಂಗಲಾ.*
- „ *Below the last line insert:—ರೋಹಿಣೀ (ಜೀವ್) (asterism); ರೋಹಿತಾ or ರೋಹಿಣೀ (ಜೀವ್) otherwise (IV. 1. 41; Sid. I. 227, note 76).*
- 91 Line 8. *For ಆಚಾರ್ಯಣೀ read ಆಚಾರ್ಯಣೀ.*
- „ Line 15. *For ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಣೀ read ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಣೀ.*
- „ Line b 9. *For ಕೃತೇಯಾ, read ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಕೃತೇಯಾ; before ಅನಿಧೇಯಾ insert ಅನಿಧೇಯಾ; and for ವಾಕ್ಯಾಯಣೀ read ವಾತ್ಸ್ಯಾಯಣೀ.*
- „ Line b 7. *For ಜೀ read ಜೀ.*
- „ Line b 6. *For ಕಾರ್ಜವೀ read ಕಾರ್ಜವೀ.*
- „ *Below line b 5 insert the following:—*
Bah compounds ending in the word ಹಾಯಸ preceded by sankhya words, if expressive of age (IV. 1. 27. Sid. I. 222.) e. g. ದ್ವಿಹಾಯಣೀ (ಜೀವ್) “a girl two years old” though ದ್ವಿಹಾಯಣಾ otherwise.
- „ *Omit the last four lines.*
- 92 *Omit the first three lines.*
- „ Line 9. *For ಸಾ, ದ್ read ಸಾದ್.*
- „ Line 13. *For different read different.*
- 93 Line 8. *For ಕ್ರೋದೀ or ಕ್ರೋದಾ read ಕ್ರೋದೀ or ಕ್ರೋದಾ.*
- „ *Omit lines 16 and 17 and insert the following above Bases ending in ನ್.*

PAGE.

Bases ending in ಇ.

ಪದ್ಮತೀ, ಅಂಕತೀ, ಅಂಚತೀ, ಅಂಹತೀ, ರಾತ್ರೀ, ರಾಧೀ, ಶಾಧೀ or ಪದ್ಮ
ತೀ, ಅಂಕತಿ, ಅಂಚತಿ, ಅಂಹತಿ. ರಾತ್ರಿ, ರಾಧಿ, ಶಾಧಿ (ಜೇಷ್ or nil.)
(IV. 1. 45 ; Sid. I. 230, note 85.)

Bases ending in ಉ.

ಬಹ್ವೀ or ಬಹು (ಜೇಷ್ or nil.) (IV. 1. 45 ; Sid. 1. 230,
note 85.)

- 93 Line b 3. For ಜೈಷ್ಠಾ read ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠಾ.
- 94 Line 5. For ಗೋಪಾಲ read ಗೋಪಾಲಕ.
- „ Line 6. For ಅಶ್ವಪಾಲಾ read ಅಶ್ವಪಾಲ.
- „ Line 9. For ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಾ read ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಾಪ್ಪ.
- „ Line 10. For ದಧ್ಯಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಾ read ದಧ್ಯಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಾಪ್ಪ.
- „ Line 14. Omit ಮತ್ಸ್ಯೀ.
- „ Line 15. For ದ್ರೋಣೀ read ದ್ರೋಣಿ.
- „ Line b 14. For ಸ್ವಪಾಪೀ read ಸ್ವಪಾಪೀ.
- „ Line b 13. For ಯಾಷೀ read ಯಾಷೀ.
- „ Line b 11. Omit ಕ್ಷುನೀ.
- „ Line b 10. Omit ಅನಡಾವೀ, ಅನಡಾವಿಹೀ.
- „ Line b 9. For ಅಯಸ್ಥೋಣೀ read ಅಯಸ್ಥೋಣಿ.
- „ Line b 8. Before ಕೇವಾಲೀ insert ಆಲ್ವೀ, ಆಲದೀ, ಆಲಬ್ಬೀ, ಆಲ
ಕ್ಷೀ ; for ಪಟೀ read ನಟೀ ; and for ನಿತಾನೀ read ವೋತನೀ.
- „ Line b 7. After ಆಗ್ರಹಾಯಣೀ insert ಪ್ರತ್ಯವರೋಹಣೀ.
- „ Line b 5. For ಸೂಪೀ read ಸೂದೀ ; for ಹೃದೀ read ಹೃದೀ ; and
for ಲೋಹಾದೀ read ಲೋಹಾಂಡೀ.
- „ At the end of the last line add the following :
ಕವರಪುಚ್ಛೀ, ಮಾಣಿಪುಚ್ಛೀ ; ವಿಷಪುಚ್ಛೀ, ಕರಪುಚ್ಛೀ, (Sid. I. 235.)
- 95 Line 1. For ಶ್ರೀಡ read ಶ್ರೀತ.
- „ Line 7. For ಸಂಕುಕರ್ಣೀ read ಕಂಕುಕರ್ಣೀ ; and for ಕಂಬಃಪುಷ್ಪೀ
read ಕಂಬಪುಷ್ಪೀ.
- „ Line 8. For ಗೋಬಾವೀ read ಗೋವಾವೀ.
- „ Line 10. For ಪಾಂಸೀ read ಪಾಂಸೀ.
- „ Omit the last two lines.
- 96 Line 7. For e. e. ಪೂಜೀ read e. g. ಪೂಜೀ.

PAGE.

- 96 Omit line 10.
- „ Line b 10. For ದ್ವಿದಾಂಶ್ಯೀ read ದ್ವಿದಾಂಶ್ಯೀ.
- „ Line b 5. After 35) insert ಸಪತ್ನೀ from ಸಪತ್ನ (enemy's wife or female enemy) (ಬೇನ್); ಸಪತ್ನೀ from ಸಮಾನಪತಿ (ಪತಿ here means master or lord, and so the compound means one having the same master or lord) (Sid. I. 406.)
- „ Line b 3. For even read also; and after comp. insert absolutely.
- „ Line b 2. After ಪುತ್ರ insert but optionally if the antecedent words are others.
- „ Last line. For ವೀರಪತ್ನೀ read ವೀರಪತ್ನೀ; and after &c. insert ವೈದ್ಯಪತಿ or ವೈದ್ಯಪತ್ನೀ, ಸ್ಥೂಲಪತಿ or ಸ್ಥೂಲಪತ್ನೀ.
- 97 Line 2. Before four insert a.
- „ Line b 6. For ದಾರ್ವಣೀ read ರುದ್ರಾಣೀ; and for ಮೃಡಾಣೀ read ಮೃಡಾನೀ.
- 98 Below line 6 insert ಯಾವತಿ (affix ತಿ) from ಯಾವನ್ (IV. I. 77.) except when the word is a subordinate member in a compound (Sid. I. 243.) e. g. ಬಹುಯಾವನ್.
- „ Line 9. For ಸ್ವದೀ read ಸುವದೀ.
- „ Line 13. Before ಕ್ಷಿಪಕಾ insert ಸರಿಕಾ.
- „ Line 14. For ಆತ್ಮತೀಗಣಃ read ಆತ್ಮತೀಗಣಃ
- „ Line b 9. For ವರ್ಣಕಾ read ವರ್ಣಿಕಾ.
- „ Line b 3. For ಪರಮೇಷಕಾ read ಪರಮೇಷಕಾ.
- „ Last line. For the read the
- 99 Above clause (8) insert the following: —
- (7 a) In compounds which receive ಷಟ್, ಘನ, ಇಲಬ್, ಅಡಬ್ and ವೃಬ್ with the force of the affixes referred to in article (5) of list C of secondary affixes and which then lose the parts following their second vowel, there should be no change of ಅ into ಇ when they take ಆಃ though a ಕ comes between the ಅ and the ಆಃ (Sid. I. 211). e. g. ದೇವಕ+ಅ=ದೇವಕಾ.
- „ Line 8. For snch read such.

PAGE.

- 99 Line 9. For ಘಟೋದ್ಧೀ, read ಘಟೋದ್ಧೀ; and for ದ್ವಿದ್ವೀದ್ಧೀ read ದ್ವಿದ್ವೀದ್ಧೀ.
 ,, Line b 4. After 27) insert or neuter (II. 4. 12.)
 ,, Omit the last two lines.
- 100 Omit the first 24 lines.
- 101 Line 13. For ದೀಧ್ಯತ್ read ದೀಧ್ಯತ್.
 ,, Line b 12. For ಅನ್ಯ, and read (not ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯ); and after ಅನ್ಯತಃ insert and ಇತರ (not ಇತರೇತರ).
 ,, Line b 5. After ಅನ್ಯತರತ್ insert ಇತರತ್.
- 102 Line 4. For This read Thus.
 ,, Line 8. Omit (or of course optionally ಸುಧೀನಾಂ).
 ,, Above para 11 insert the following :—
 10 A. Observe that in dealing with ಸುಧೀ in the feminine gender it should be treated as *nadi* optionally in the genitive plural, and the dative, ablative, and locative singular, because it takes ಇಯಜ್ (Sid. I. 137.)
 ,, Line 14. For ದ್ವಿಸ್ಥಿ read ದ್ವಿಸ್ಥಿ.
 ,, Line 15. For ಕರಾಭೂ read ಕರಾಭೂ.
 ,, Below para 11 insert the following :—
 11 A. Of course ಸ್ವಯಂಭೂ &c. which take ಉವಜ್ become in the feminine gender optionally *nadi* only in the genitive plural &c., though ಪುನಃಭೂ &c. are optionally *nadi* generally, that is, in the vocative singular also (Sid. I. 138).
 ,, Below para 12 insert the following :—
 12 A. The word ಭ್ರಿ irregularly takes ಉವಜ್ before vowel case affixes (VI. 4. 77.) e. g. ಭ್ರಿವೌ, ಭ್ರಿವಃ, ಹೇಭ್ರಿಃ, ಭ್ರಿವೇ or ಭ್ರಿವೈ.
 ,, Line b 7. For ತೈಜ್, read ತೈಜ್.
- 103 Para 16 line 1. For Comounds read Compounds.
 ,, Line b 9. For ಮನೀ and ಮಾನೀ read ಮಣೀ and ಮಾಣೀ.
 ,, Line b 3. For ವೃತ್ರಹನಂ read ವೃತ್ರಹಣಂ.
- 104 Line 2. For ವೃತ್ರಹನೌ read ವೃತ್ರಹಣೌ.
 ,, Line 4. For ವೃತ್ರಹನಃ read ವೃತ್ರಹಣಃ.

PAGE.

- 104 Line b 15. *After* 112) *insert* and ಔ (ಔತ್) in the locative singular (VII. 3. 118.)
- 105 Line 1. *For* singular *read* singular
 ,, Line b 17. *For* ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ *read* ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ.
 ,, Line b 12. *For* ಇಯಾಜ್ *read* ಇಯಾಜ್.
- 108 Col. 2. line 2. *For* ದೋಷ *read* ದೋಷ್.
- 109 Line 2. *Before* But *insert* So also is the word ಮಾಂಸಪಿಪ್ಪಿನಿ where the genitive singular affix of the first word has been *lukated* owing to its composition with the second word and must as a *lukated* affix be held to exert no influence.
- 113 Line 3. *After* affixes *insert* except sambuddhi.
 ,, Line 7. *After* 203) *insert* but takes ಔ (ಔತ್) in the locative singular though ghi (VII. 3. 118.)
 ,, Line 13. *For* ಸಖಿ *read* ಸಖಿ.
 ,, Line b 5. *For* ಸಖಿ *read* ಸಖೀ.
- 114 *Above* para 36 *insert* the following:—
 35 A. Compounds from ರೈ like ಪ್ರರೈ also have two bases as above. So in the neuter gender where ರೈ is shortened into ರಿ, ಪ್ರರಿ becomes ಪ್ರರಾಭ್ಯಾಂ, ಪ್ರರಾಘಿ, ಪ್ರರಾಘ್ಯಾ, ಪ್ರರಾಯಾ, ಪ್ರರಾಯೇಃ, ಪ್ರರಾಯಾಂ, ಪ್ರರಾಸು. But before ಣಾಂ of the genitive plural ಪ್ರರಿ should not be changed into ಪ್ರರಾ and so ಪ್ರರಿಣಾಂ not ಪ್ರರಾಣಾಂ as some grammarians erroneously say.
- 115 *For* page 105 *read* page 115.
- 117 Last line. *After* ಪಾಕ್, ಪಾಚೀ, and ಪಾಚಿ *insert* &c.
- 120 Line b 10. *For* ಯಾಜ್ *read* ಯಾಜ್.
- 122 Line b 13. *For* ಅಠನ್ (m) *read* ಅಹನ್ (n.)
 ,, Line b 7. *After* ಅಹ್ನೀ *insert* or ಅಹನೀ.
- 123 Line b 13. *Before* locative *insert* the.
 ,, Line b 7. *For* indicatory *read* indicatory.
 ,, Line b 6. *After* ಣಾಂತವತ್ *insert* the antepenultimate vowel of ಮಾಘವಂತ which is the form it when treated

PAGE.

as ಮಘವತ್ takes after taking ಸುಮ on account of its indicatory ಉಕ್ being irregularly lengthened (Sid. I. 160).

124 Line b 11. *For Thcngh read Though.*

„ Line b 3. *For ಮಘಕ್ಷನ್ read ಮಘಕ್ಷಿನ್.*

125 Line 1. *For ಮಘಕ್ಷನ್ read ಮಘಕ್ಷಿನ್.*

„ *Above para 56 insert the following :*

55 A. A compound ending with the word ಪಥಿನ್ is however declined in the neuter as follows (Sid. I. 162) ;—

SINGULAR.

N. ಸುಪಥಿ

V. ಸುಪಥಿ or ಸುಪಥಿಃ.

A. ಸುಪಥಿ

I. ಸುಪಥಾ. D. ಸುಪಥೇ.

DUAL.

PLURAL.

N. V. A. ಸುಪಥೀ

N. V. A. ಸುಪಥಾನಿ.

„ Line b 14. *For ಅಪ್ಪಾ read ಅಪ್ಪಾ.*

„ Line b 8. *Before e. g. insert but without changing ನ into ಞ by sandhi when by the loration of the penultimate ಅ before vowel affixes the ನ is brought in contact with ಟ in the word ಅಪ್ಪನ್ (Sid. I. 163).*

„ Line b 6. *After ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಸು insert ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಃ and so forth.*

„ Last line. *For ಅಧ್ವಿಃ read ಅಧ್ವಿಃ.*

126 Line b 2. *For ವಿಮಲಿದಿನ್ read ವಿಮಲದಿನ್.*

130 Line b 6. *For authority read authority.*

131 Line 3. *For com. read comp.; and for ಪ್ರಿಯಚತನ read ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯ.*

134 *For ಅಮ read ಮ.*

135 Line 3. *For + ನ್ read ನ್ನ.*

„ Line b 14. *For ಯಾಪ್ಪಾಕಂ read ಯಾಪ್ಪಾಕಂ.*

„ Line b 5. *For ಮಹಂದೀಯತೇ read ಮಹಂದೀಯತೇ.*

136 Line 6. *Before e. g. insert and a sentence having more than one verb being for the purpose of this rule resolved into as many sentences as there are verbs with reference to its meaning (Sid. I. 176.)*

PAGE.

140 Last col. *For nuṣṭ read neut.*

141 *Before para 84 insert the following:—*

83 A. In *anvādeṣa* even when the indefinite demonstrative pronoun is used with ಅಕಚ್ in the instrumental dual and plural and in the other higher cases in the first sentence, the word ಅಭ್ಯಾಂ and other words derived from ಆ in those cases should be used in the second sentence except in the genitive and locative dual where there is a word derived from the base ಎನ specially prescribed for the purpose of *anvādeṣa* (II. 4. 32; Sid. I. 154.) *e. g.* ಇನುಕಾಭ್ಯಾಂ ಛಾತ್ರಾಭ್ಯಾಂರಾತ್ರಿರಧೀತಾ ಅಭ್ಯಾಂಮಹರವ್ಯಧೀತಾ.

83 B. And in *anvādeṣa* in the case of the proximate demonstrative pronoun in the ablative and locative dual where there is a word specially applicable for the purpose, the word ಅತಃ and ಅತ್ರ should be used in the second sentence (II. 4. 33.) *e. g.* ಎತಸ್ಮಿನ್ಗ್ರಾಮೇಸುಖಂವಸಾನುಃ ಅಥೋಅತ್ರಾಧೀಮಹೇಅತಃನಗಂತಾರೇಸ್ಥಃ.

„ Line 10. *Before ನಾ insert १ ಸು.*

„ Line 11. *Before ಇನ insert ಸು.*

„ Line 14. *For iuto read into.*

145 Line 4. *Omit ಕಕಿಂ, ಕಕೇ, ಕಕಾನಿ.*

„ Line 8. *After 189) insert* And it should be noted that the interrogative pronoun does not admit of declension with ಅಕಚ್. (VII. 2. 103; Sid. I. 151.)

„ *Insert the following as para 86.*

Compound words ending with the personal pronouns as subordinate members should generally be declined according to the general rules (Sid. I. 167.) though irregularly as above shewn when the personal pronouns are not subordinate members *e. g.* ಅತಿತ್ಯದ್, ಅತಿತ್ಯದೌ, ಅತಿತ್ಯದಃ though ಪರಮಸ್ಯಃ &c. But in the case of compound-ké having pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person (Sid. I. 169 to 174) as their subordinate members, the declension is as shewn in the following examples:—

BASE ಅತಿತ್ವ.

When it means
one who has sur-
passed ತ್ವಾಂ.

When it means
one who has sur-
passed ಯಾವಾಂ.

When it means
one who has sur-
passed ಯಾಷ್ಮಾನ್.

Singular.

N. V. ಅತಿತ್ವಂ.	ಅತಿತ್ವಂ.	ಅತಿತ್ವಂ.
A. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಂ.	ಅತಿಯಾವಾಂ.	ಅತಿಯಾಷ್ಮಾಂ.
I. ಅತಿತ್ವಯಾ.	ಅತಿಯಾವಯಾ.	ಅತಿಯಾಷ್ಮಯಾ.
D. ಅತಿತುಭ್ಯಂ.	ಅತಿತುಭ್ಯಂ.	ಅತಿತುಭ್ಯಂ.
Ab. ಅತಿತ್ವತ್.	ಅತಿಯಾವತ್.	ಅತಿಯಾಷ್ಮತ್.
G. ಅತಿತವ.	ಅತಿತವ.	ಅತಿತವ.
L. ಅತಿತ್ವಯಿ.	ಅತಿಯಾವಯಿ.	ಅತಿಯಾಷ್ಮಯಿ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಂ.	ಅತಿಯಾವಾಂ.	ಅತಿಯಾಷ್ಮಾಂ.
I. D. Ab. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ಅತಿಯಾವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ಅತಿಯಾಷ್ಮಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.
G. L. ಅತಿತ್ವಯೋಃ.	ಅತಿಯಾವಯೋಃ.	ಅತಿಯಾಷ್ಮಯೋಃ.

Plural.

N. V. ಅತಿಯಾಣಯಂ.	ಅತಿಯಾಣಯಂ.	ಅತಿಯಾಣಯಂ.
A. ಅತಿತ್ವಾನ್.	ಅತಿಯಾವಾನ್.	ಅತಿಯಾಷ್ಮಾನ್.
I. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಭಿಃ.	ಅತಿಯಾವಾಭಿಃ.	ಅತಿಯಾಷ್ಮಾಭಿಃ.
D. ಅತಿತ್ವಭ್ಯಂ.	ಅತಿಯಾವಭ್ಯಂ.	ಅತಿಯಾಷ್ಮಭ್ಯಂ.
Ab. ಅತಿತ್ವತ್.	ಅತಿಯಾವತ್.	ಅತಿಯಾಷ್ಮತ್.
G. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಕಂ or ಅತಿ ತ್ವಯಾಣಂ (Sid. I. 173; note 76.)	ಅತಿಯಾವಾಕಂ.	ಅತಿಯಾಷ್ಮಾಕಂ.
L. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಸು.	ಅತಿಯಾವಾಸು.	ಅತಿಯಾಷ್ಮಾಸು.

BASE ಅತ್ಯಹ.

When it means
one who has sur-
passed ವಾಂ.

When it means
one who has sur-
passed ಆವಾಂ.

When it means
one who has sur-
passed ಅಸ್ಮಾನ್.

Singular.

N. V. ಅತ್ಯಹಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಹಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಹಂ.
A. ಅತಿವಾಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಾಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಂ.
I. ಅತಿಮಯಾ.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಯಾ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಯಾ.
D. ಅತಿಮಹ್ಯಂ.	ಅತಿಮಹ್ಯಂ.	ಅತಿಮಹ್ಯಂ.
Ab. ಅತಿಮತ್.	ಅತ್ಯಾವತ್.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮತ್.
G. ಅತಿಮನು.	ಅತಿಮನು.	ಅತಿಮನು.
L. ಅತಿಮನು.	ಅತ್ಯಾವನು.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮನು.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಅತಿವಾಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಾಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಂ.
I. D. Ab. ಅತಿವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.
G. L. ಅತಿಮಯೋಃ.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಯೋಃ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಯೋಃ.

Plural.

N. V. ಅತಿವಯಂ.	ಅತಿವಯಂ.	ಅತಿವಯಂ.
A. ಅತಿವಾನ್.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಾನ್.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾನ್.
I. ಅತಿವಾಭಿಃ.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಾಭಿಃ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಭಿಃ.
D. ಅತಿಮಜ್ಯಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಜ್ಯಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಜ್ಯಂ.
Ab. ಅತಿಮತ್.	ಅತ್ಯಾವತ್.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮತ್.
G. ಅತಿವಾಕಂ or ಅತಿ ಮಯಾಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಾಕಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಕಂ.
L. ಅತಿವಾಸು.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಾಸು.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಸು.

145 Col. 3 *After* ಸುಕ್ + ಕ್ಯಚ್ *insert* = ಸ್ಯ; *and after* ಅಸುಕ್ + ಕ್ಯಚ್ *insert* = ಅಸ್ಯ (ಸುಕ್ and ಅಸುಕ್ are the augments of the bases).

146 Col. 3 *After* ಕಾವ್ಯಾಚ್ *insert* (here ಕ is not indicatory) (Sid. II, 228); *and for* ಕ್ಯಜ್ *read* ಕ್ಯಜ್.

147 Col. 1 Line 11. *After* "to say" *insert* or to perform an action with.

PAGE.

- 147 Col. 3 *After* 232) *insert e. g.* ಅಸು + ಣಿ = to kill with a sword as well as to make a sword, &c.
- „ *Above para 2 insert the following:—*
- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Affixes used in the sense of to “throw out” what is meant by the word to which it is attached. | Crude nouns denoting limbs. | ಣಿಚ್. |
| | | (Sid. II. 188). |
- 148 Line 1. *For* cretain *read* certain.
- „ Line 6. *For* ಕ್ಯಜ *read* ಕ್ಯಜ್.
- „ Line b 13. *For* ವುಕ್ *read* ವು (ವುನ್, ವುಜ್).
- „ *Below para 6 insert the following:—*
- 6 A. And before all affixes feminine *sarvanāma* words should be reduced to the masculine form (Sid. I. 407.)
e. g. ಸರ್ವಾ + ಕಾಮ್ಯಚ್ = ಸರ್ವಕಾಮ್ಯ.
- „ Line b 2. *For* very a *read* a very.
- 150 Line 11. *For* ಕ್ಯಜ *read* ಕ್ಯಜ್.
- „ Line 15. *For* wholly *read* wholly.
- „ Line b 10. *For* ಸಮನಾಯ *read* ಸುಮನಾಯ.
- „ Line b 2. *After* ಯ *insert* and before ಣಿಚ್.
- „ Last line. *After* ಸುಖಾಯ *insert* ಪ್ರ + ಣಿಚ್ = ಪ್ರಾ + ಣಿಚ್.
- 151 Line 5. *After* ಕ್ಯಜ್ *insert* or
- „ Line 6. *Omit* or ಕ್ಯಜ್.
- „ Line 10. *After* ಕ್ಯಜ್ *insert* and ಕ್ಯಜ್.
- „ Line 12. *For* ಕ್ಯಜ *read* ಕ್ಯಜ್.
- „ Line 13. *After* ಓಜಸ್ *insert* (meaning one who or which has ಓಜಸ್).
- 152 Line 2. *For* ಸ್ಯ + ಇ *read* ಸ್ಯ + ಇ.
- „ Line 14. *After* ನಾವಿ *insert* ಪ್ರ, (substitute for ಪ್ರಿಯಾ) = ಪ್ರಾಪಿ.
- „ Line 16. *After* ಅ *insert* and ಋ.
- „ Line 17. *For* ಇ, ಉ, or ಋ *read* ಇ and ಉ.
- „ Line b 12. *After* used *insert* for, the prohibition against the formation of the aorist ಚಚ್-ಸನ್ in the case of ನಿ roots on account of the loration of ಅಕ್ letters will not apply if we consider the loration as having

PAGE.

been made after *vridhhiation* of ಇಕ್ because the *lopation* will when made after their *vridhhiation*, be of ಎಚ್, not of ಅಕ್.

152 Line b 11. After ಅಲಘುತ್ insert ಕವಿ = ಅಚ್ಚೇಕವತ್ or ಅಚ್ ಕವತ್.

„ Line b 5. After ವಸು insert (ವಸು, ಕ್ವಸು).

153 Below line 13 insert the following :—

(e). It should be remembered that the above rules relating to ಣಿಚ್ apply to ಣಿಜ್ also.

„ Above para 15 insert the following :—

14 A. When D roots are formed from noun roots, any of the first three syllables in roots beginning with consonants may be reduplicated (Sid. II. 239); and in roots beginning with vowels any of the two syllables following the first syllable may be doubled (Sid. II. 239). But if the syllable reduplicated as above begins with conjunct consonants and has a ನ, ದ, ಢ or ಳ not followed by ಯ as its initial consonant, this initial letter should be omitted in the reduplicate (Sid. II. 239). e. g. ಪುಪುತ್ರೀಯಾವತಿ or ಪುತಿತ್ರೀಯಾವತಿ or ಪುತ್ರೀಯಾಯಾವತಿ. ಅಶ್ಶೀಯಾವತಿ or ಅಶ್ಶೀಯಾಯಾವತಿ. ಚಿಪಂದ್ರೀಯಾವತಿ or ಪಂದ್ರೀಯಾವತಿ or ಪಂದ್ರೀಯಾಯಾವತಿ. ಇಂದ್ರೀಯಾವತಿ or ಇಂದ್ರೀಯಾಯಾವತಿ.

14 B. We should here notice a very important rule relating to the alteration before ಣಿಚ್. This applies to bases being crude nouns formed by primitive affixes and it is that the affixes should be *lukated* so as to reduce the original nouns into their original form of roots, any *gati* or *kāraka*, which the roots got attached to them when they took the affixes in question, being separated from the roots. The roots then are made to take the ಣಿಚ್ as in the case of the formation of C roots from them, and with the resulting forms the separated *gati* and *kāraka*, if any, are to be employed separately in the ordinary way (Sid. II. 185, 186). Thus, if the base is the noun ಕಂಸವಧ, this will first be resolved into ಕಂಸಂ (*kāraka*) and ಕನ್ the root from which ವಧ has been formed, the primitive affix ಘ

PAGE.

by which it has been formed being set apart, and as ಕನ್ gives ಘಾತಿ as its C, this word properly conjugated and with the word ಕಂಸಂ attached as *kāraka* will have to be used. So ಕಂಸವಧ್+ಣಿ in the 3rd person singular = ಕಂಸಂಘಾತಯತಿ. Aor. ಕಂಸಂಅಜೀಘಿತತ್.

153 Line b 11. *After take insert the following:—*

Thus as these roots are derivative roots they take ಕನ್ in the active voice as other derivative roots do. So also with regard to other affixes; but the base ಅ takes ಔ only as it is to be treated as a base ending in ಅ throughout (Sid. II. 224.)

„ Line b 7. *After ಸಸ್ವಾ insert* but Perfect ಅ = 1 ಔ. 2 ಅತುನ್. 3 ಉಃ.

154 *Below clause (a) insert the following:—*

(b). But the ಯ of ಕ್ಯಚ್ and ಕ್ಯಜ್ following the ವ of ಅವ್ and ಆವ್ substituted for ಒ and ಔ respectively according to rules already mentioned should be retained absolutely before *ardhadhātuka* affixes (Sid. II. 220.) e. g. ಗೋ + ಯ + ಇತಾ = ಗವ್ಯಿತಾ. ನಾ + ಯ + ಇತಾ = ನಾವ್ಯಿತಾ.

„ Line b 5. *For ಕಷಾಯ read* ಕಷ್ಮಾಯ.

155 *Before ಭಾಂಡಾಯ and ಚೀವರಯ insert* (ಸಂ); *before ಪಾಕಯ insert* (ಏ); *and for ಕ್ವಜ್ read* ಕ್ಯಜ್.

„ *Below ದಾರ್ಡಿನಾಯ insert the following:—*

ಕ್ವೇತಯ (ಣಿಚ್). A “to say (that it is) a white horse” or “to ride a white horse.” (Sid. II. 188).

ಅಕ್ವಯ (ಣಿಜ್). A “to say (that it is a) better horse.” (Id).

ಗಾಲೋಚಯ (ಣಿಜ್). A “to blabber.” (Id).

ಅಕ್ವಧಯ (ಣಿಜ್). A “ ” (Id).

156 Line 1. *For ನಿಹಾರಾಯ read* ನೀಹಾರಾಯ.

„ Line 2. *After ಲೋಹಿತಾಯ insert* or ಲೋಹಿನೀಯ.

„ Line b 6. *For ಅನು read* ಉಃ.

PAGE.

- 157 Line 1. *Below ಸಂಜೆಮರ್ಯಾ insert ಮರ್ಯಾ.*
- „ Line 3. *Below ಜರ್ಣಯ insert:—*
 ವೃತಯ (ಣಿಚ್). “to make a vow as to food
 to be taken or rejected.” (Sid. II. 231).
 ವಸ್ತ್ರಯ (ಣಿಚ್). “to clothe.” (Id).
- „ Line 5. *For ತ್ಯಾವಯ read ತ್ಯಾವಿ.*
- „ Line 6. *For ತ್ಯಾದಯ, ವಾಪಯ or ವಾದಯ read ತ್ಯಾದಿ, ವಾಪಿ
 or ವಾದಿ; after ಣಿಚ್ insert (from 1st and 2nd personal
 pronouns in the singular); ಯುಷ್ಮಿ and ಅಸ್ಮಿ from 1st
 and 2nd personal pronouns except in the singular;
 and for ತಿರಾಯಯ, read ತಿರಾಯಿ.*
- „ Line 7. *For ಭಾವಯ or ಬಹಯ read ಭಾವಿ or ಬಹಿ; and after
 235) insert the following:—*
 ಮದ್ಯ, ತ್ವದ್ಯ, (from 1st and 2nd personal pronouns
 in the singular) (ಕ್ಯಜ್. ಕ್ಯಚ್), ಅಸ್ಮದ್ಯ, ಯುಷ್ಮದ್ಯ (from 1st
 and 2nd personal pronouns except in the singular)
 (ಕ್ಯಜ್. ಕ್ಯಚ್). ಪ್ರಕಸ್ಯ (from ಪ್ರಕನ್) (from ಬಹು) (ಣಿಚ್) (Sid.
 II. 236.) ವರಯ or ವಾರಯ (from ಉರು) (ಣಿಚ್) (Sid. II.
 236.)
 Note that the words ದುಃಖ, ಹರ್ಷ, ಗರ್ವ, ಸುಖ, ಮೂರ್ಛಾರ್ಪ, ನಿಂದ್ರಾ, ಕೃಪಾ, ಧೂಮ, ಕರುಣ, ನಿತ್ಯ, ಚರ್ಮನ್ from which some
 of the above irregular roots are formed mean those who
 are possessed of what is signified by them (Sid. II. 228).
- „ Line b 7. *Before general insert the.*

PART VI.

- 1 Line b 15. *After “agent” insert* So also we may say “the vessel cooks” though the vessel simply contains the object cooked. And likewise we may say “the sword cuts” though it is merely the instrument for the cutting. So we may say “the rice cooks” though it is merely the object of the action, if we consider it as the agent of the action as well as the object as

PAGE.

we may do under certain circumstances. Thus, all things connected with an action may be used as "agent" whatever their special relation to the action may be, when we keep this relation out of sight and refer generally to any sort of their active connection with the action (ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ). (Sid. II. 274).

- 1 Line b 4. *After* recipient" *insert* (I. 4. 32.) *e. g.* In "He gives the cow to the Brahman," "Brahman" is the recipient.
- 2 Line b 13. *Before* all there *insert* In.
- 4 Line 3. *After* agent *insert* as well as of the object.
- „ Line 10. *After* stayed" *insert* ಪಜ್ಯತೇ "It is cooked" ಭಿದ್ಯತೇ "It is split."
- 5 Line 15. *For* ಕಾವ್ಯ *read* ಕಾವ್ಯಂ.
- 6 Line 13. *For* words from) *read* words) from.
- „ Line 14. *For* are *read* which are.
- „ Lines 15 & 16. *Omit* those which are; *and* *before* which *insert* those.
- 7 Line 18. *For* punishment *read* punishment; *and* *for* obstruct to *read* obstruct.
- „ Line b 12. *For* ರಥ್ *read* ರಥಃ; *for* ಪ್ರಘ್ *read* ಪ್ರಚ್ಛಃ; *and* *for* ಬ್ರ *read* ಬ್ರೂ.
- 8 Line 17. *After* ಕಥ್ *insert* (ಕಥ).
- 9 Line 12. *For* he *read* it.
- „ Line b 8. *For* ದೇವತ್ತಂ *read* ದೇವದತ್ತಂ.
- 10 Line 16. *For* ವಹತಿ *read* ವಹತಿ.
- „ Lines 19, 21, 22 and 24 *For* ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾ *read* ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾ.
- 11 Line 11. *For* ಕಪ್ಪಾಯತಿ *read* ಕಪ್ಪಾಯ.
- 12 Line b 7. *After* action *insert* by reason of the sense of the primitive word not including that of both the agent and the object.
- 13 Line 8. *After* only *insert* for in these cases both the agent and the object should be in the genitive case.
- „ Line 9. *For* ಬಿಭತ್ಸಾ *read* ಬಿಭಿತ್ಸಾ.
- 15 Lines 6 & 9. *After* 70) *insert* *e. g.*
- „ Line b 11. *For* accusative *read* genitive.

PAGE.

15 *Above para 35 insert the following :—*

34 A. Any noun except those which have no gender and except those whose gender is invariably fixed, provided it is capable of expressing a quality, may, in the form of a neuter accusative, be used as an adverb qualifying a word derived from roots (Sid. I. 395, 405. notes 22, 23) *e. g.* ಮೃದುವಚತಿ, ಮಂದಂಗಚ್ಛತಿ, ಶೀಘ್ರವನತಿ, ಧ್ರುವಂದರ್ಯತಿ, ಪ್ರಾತಃಕಮನೀಯಾಂ, ಭಕ್ತಿಪೂರ್ವಕಂಯಜೇತ, ದೃಢಂಭಕ್ತಿಃ.

16 Line 7. *At the end of the line add* ಓವನೇನವಜ್ಯತೇ “It is cooked by the food” *i. e.* “the food cooks” (gets cooked). ಕಾಪ್ತೇನಭಿದ್ಯತೇ “It is split by the wood” *i. e.* “the wood splits.”

17 Line 17. *For* accusative agent *read* causative agent.

18 Lines b 11 & 10. *Omit* which becomes ರಾಮಾಃಗೋವಿಂದೇನ ಗ್ರಾಮಂಗಳಮಯತಿ.

„ *Below para 43 insert the following :—*

43 A. In the passive construction, the nouns employed in the accusative case with intransitive verbs because they are the names of countries or they denote time or the distance to be travelled or the state of an action, may be either in the accusative or nominative case when they are not used along with a “causative object” but when there is such an object, this should be in the nominative case, those nouns being put only in the accusative case (Sid. II. 273). *e. g.* ಮಾಸಃ or ಮಾಸಂಆಸ್ಯತೇ ದೇವದತ್ತೇನ from ಮಾಸಮಾಸೋದೇವದತ್ತಃ but ಮಾಸಮಾಸ್ಯತೇ ದೇವದತ್ತಃ from ಮಾಸಮಾಸಮತಿದೇವದತ್ತಂ.

„ Last line. *Before* of course *insert* So ಭೋಜ್ಯತೇನಾಣವಕಮೋದನಂ or ನಾಣವಕಮಿದನಂ.

19 Last line. *For* ascetism *read* asceticism.

20 Line 14. *For* ದ್ವಿ, ದ್ರೋಣ *read* ದ್ವಿದ್ರೋಣ.

21 Line 1. *For* words *read* the word ಅಲಂ.

„ Line 3. *Omit* ಪ್ರಭುಃ or ಸಮರ್ಥಃ or.

„ Line 4. *For* ಕಶ್ಯಃ or *read* ಅಲಂ.

„ Line 6. *For* offering *read* offering.

PAGE.

- 21 Line 10. *Before ಹರಯೇ insert e. g.*
 „ Line b 10. *For desist read to desist.*
 „ Line b 9. *For swerving read to swerve.*
 23 Line 14. *After owner insert and so forth.*
 „ Line 16. *After hell" insert ಪೂರ್ವಕಾಯಸ್ಯ. "the front part of the body.*
 „ *Below para 66 insert the following :—*
 66 A. The genitive case is used optionally for the dative case along with words meaning "sufficient for" or "a match for" other than ಅಲಂ (II. 3. 16; Sid 1. 282.) *e. g. ದೈತ್ಯೇಭ್ಯಃ or ದೈತ್ಯಾನಾಂಹರಿಪ್ರಭುಃ, ಸಮರ್ಥಃ, or ಕಕ್ತಃ.*
 „ Line b 12. *For species read species.*
 „ Line b 10. *For lattar read latter.*
 „ Line b 2. *For marke read make.*
 24 Line 11. *For form read from.*
 „ Line 12. *After e. g. insert ಕೃಂಗಾಚ್ಛರೋಜಾಯತೇ "The arrow is produced from the horn."*
 „ Line b 9. *For Spirtual read Spiritual.*
 25 Line 16. *For elephant read the elephant.*
 26 Line b 9. *After action insert otherwise than as mentioned in (3) A of para 68.*
 „ *At the end of the last line insert So also is the phrase ಧೂವೂದಗ್ನಿವೂನ್.*
 27 Lines b 8 & 7. *For ಗೂಮೂಂ read ಗೂಮೂಂ.*
 28 Line 15. *Before e. g. insert But it is added that the genitive case as above should not be used except when the intention is merely to show the bare connection (ಸಂಬಂಧ) between the governing and the governed word. (ಕೇಷತ್ಪ್ರೇನವಿವಕ್ಷಿತೇ) (Sid. I. 300).*
 29 Col. 1 *After as ಅತನ್ insert except such compounds as ಪೂಜ್, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಜ್, and so forth which have for their subordinate members words formed from the root ಅಂಜ್ (ಅಂಜು).*
 „ Col. 3 *For ಪೂರ್ವಂ read ಪೂರ್ವಂ.*
 „ Para 69 line 3. *For require read require.*
 30 Col. 1 last line. *After ಧಿಕ್ insert or ಧಿಗ್.*

PAGE.

- 31 Col. 1 line b 4. *After more insert than.*
 „ Col. 1 last line. *For ಅಜ್ read ಅಜ್.*
- 32 Col. 1 *For “the lord” read “being the lord to or having as lord”*
 „ Col. 1 last line. *After ಸ್ಪೃಹ್ insert if the sense conveyed is of mere ordinary desire as distinguished from longing desire.*
 „ Col. 3 last line. *After flowers” insert But ಪುಷ್ಪಾಣಿಸ್ಪೃಹ ಯತಿ. “He loves flowers”.*
- 33 Cols. 1 & 2 *For ಹ್ಯಾ and ಹ್ಯಾತೆ read ಹ್ಯಾ and ಹ್ಯಾತೆ.*
- 34 Col. 1 line b 3. *For ಋತೆ read ಋತೇ.*
- 35 Col. 1 *For ಅಜ್ read ಅಜ್.*
- 36 Col. 3 line 3. *After mother insert but ಸಾಧುಃ or ನಿವೃಣಃವೂ ತರಂಪ್ರತಿ or ಪರಿ or ಅನು.*
- 37 Clause (f). *Omit (2) and read (3) as (2).*
 „ Col. 1 line b 2. *For ದುಹ್ read ದ್ರುಹ್; and for ಈರ್ಷ read ಈರ್ಷ್ಯ.*
 „ Col. 1 last line. *For ಅಸೂಯ್ read ಅಸೂಯಾ (from ಅನು or ಅಸೂಯ್).*
 „ Col. 3 lines b 5 & 4. *For ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಅಭಿಕ್ರೂಷ್ಯತಿ read ದೇವದತ್ತ ನಾಭಿಕ್ರೂಷ್ಯತಿ.*
- 38 Clause (b) col. 3 *After understood insert ಆಸನಾತ್ಪ್ರೀಕ್ಷತೇ “He sees from the seat” (i. e. being seated). Here the word ಉಪವಿಕ್ಯ may be considered as the word understood. So ಕೃಕುರಾಜ್ಜಿತ್ರೇತಿ may be taken as equivalent to ಕೃಕುರಂವೀಕ್ಷ್ಯಜಿಹ್ರೇತಿ.*
 „ Section (B) *For require read allow; and for Cases require read Cases allowed.*
 „ *Opposite to (1) ಜ್ಞೇ for and read or.*
 „ Col. 3. *For ooked read looked; and for enve read even.*
- 39 Heading of col. 2. *For nauns read nouns.*
 „ Heading of col. 3. *For Required read allowed.*
 „ Col. 1. *For ಸ್ಯಾಮಿ read ಸ್ಯಾಮಿಃ; for ಪ್ರಸೂತಃ read ಪ್ರಸೂತ; and for ಪ್ರಸೀತೆ read ಪ್ರಸಿತ.*
 „ Col. 3. *For and read or.*

PAGE.

39 Col. 4. For ಕತಾಯ read ಕತಾಯ or ಕತೇನ; and for ಪ್ರಸೀತೆ read ಪ್ರಸಿತೆ.

„ Insert the following as (9 a).

Words from ನಾಥ್ಯ	“ Object ”	| ಸರ್ವಿಷೆ or ಸರ್ವಿ ನಾಥ್ಯತೆ.
when this root has the sense of ‘to solicit.’	(II. 3. 55.)	

40 Col. 1 For ಸೆವೆ read ಸೆವ್.

„ Col. 1 After ಕ್ರಾಥ್ insert (for ಕ್ರಥ್ irregularly).

„ Col. 3. For required read allowed; and for and read or; and opposite to article (12) in this col. insert 2nd or 6th.

„ Article 14 col. 4 For ಚೋರಮಾಜ್ಜಾಸಯತಿ read ಚೋರಮಾಜ್ಜಾಸಯತಿ.

41 Heading of col. 1 For Wodrs read Words.

„ Heading of col. 3 For Required read allowed.

„ Above article (16) insert II. Classes of words as a heading.

„ Article (16) col. 1 After way insert wherein the motion actually takes place.

„ „ col. 4 After ಸಜ್ಜತಿ inset but ಉತ್ಪಥೇನವಥೇ or ಪಂಥಾನಂಸಜ್ಜತಿ “ From the by-path he goes towards the road.” (Here the word ವಥೇ is in the dative case, though it denotes a way as the traveller is supposed to have not yet actually entered it).

„ Article (18) col. 1 After them insert provided the word is not “ ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ.”

„ „ col. 4. After “Krishna” insert but only ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಕೃವ್ಯ ಸ್ವಭೂಯಾತ್.

42 Heading of col. 3 For required read allowed.

„ Article (20) col. 4 For ಮಾತಾರಂ read ಮಾತರಂ.

„ After article (21) insert the following:—

(22). Words meaning “sufficient for” or “a match for” ex- cept the word ಅಲಂ.	General re- lution. (II. 3. 16; Sid. I. 282).	4th or 6th	ದೈತ್ಯೇಭ್ಯಃ or ದೈತ್ಯಾನಾಂಹರಿಃ ಪ್ರಭಾಃ or ಸಮ ರ್ಥಃ or ಕಕ್ತಃ. But ದೈತ್ಯಾಯ ಅಲಂ.
---	--	------------	---

PAGE.

42 *Above para 70 insert the following:—*

69 A. It has been said with regard to the words referred to in (9 a), (10), (11), (12), (14), (15), (20) and (21) that the option of using the words governed by them in the genitive case as stated should not be exercised except when the intention is merely to point out the bare connection between the former and the latter (Sid. I. 296 to 299) (ಕೃಷ್ಣತೈಲನವಿವಕ್ಷಿತೇ). And it has been also said in the case of all words in general that the words governed by them should be in the genitive case when the intention is merely as above (Sid. I. 294, 304.)
e. g. ಭಜಿಷ್ಠರಣಯೋಃ; ಫಲಾನಾಂತ್ಯಮಃ; ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸ್ಯಕಾರ್ವಣ್; ಸರಕಸ್ಯಜಿಷ್ಣುಃ.

- 44 Lines 13 & 14. *For geting read getting.*
 ,, Line b 13. *For an agent read agent.*
 ,, Line b 9. *For the good read good.*
 ,, Line b 8. *For the bad read bad.*
 ,, Line b 7. *For the good read good.*
 45 Line b 11. *After writer insert (ಪರೋಕ್ಷ).*
 ,, Last line. *For ದೇನ read ದ್ವೇನ.*
 46 Line 5. *For did not read did.*
 ,, Line 12. *For should read could.*
 ,, Line b 3. *For ಯೋಯಾಂ read ಯೋಯಾಂ.*
 47 Line 7. *Put the city of in parenthesis.*
 ,, Line b 6. *Before ಕಟಂಕಾರಾತ್ insert e. g.*
 48 Line 7. *For ಉರ್ಧ read ಉರ್ಧ್ವ.*
 ,, Line 8. *For and the word ಸ್ಯ are not read are not used,*
or if used, the word ಸ್ಯ also is.
 ,, Line 10. *For ಉರ್ಧಂ read ಉರ್ಧ್ವಂ.*
 ,, Line 11. *For perfrom read perform.*
 ,, Line 13. *For ಯಜಿಷ್ಠತಾ read ಯಜಿಷ್ಠತ.*
 ,, Line 17 *For ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯ read ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯತು.*
 ,, Line b 9. *For ಭುಜ್ಯಾಂ read ಭುಜ್ಯಾಂ.*
 ,, Line b 5. *After provided insert the sense of hope is implied and.*

PAGE.

- 49 Line 4. After ಅಲಂ insert optionally if the words used along with them are words from roots meaning "to expect or think" and are not accompanied by the word ಯದ್, and absolutely otherwise.
- „ Line 6. After ಭಿಂದ್ಯಾತ್ insert or ಭೇತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ.
- „ Line 7. After head " insert But.
- „ Line b 13. After burden " insert ತ್ವಮಿದಂಕನ್ಯಾಂವಹೇಃ.
"You are fit to marry this girl."
- „ Line b 7. For are put read may be put.
- „ Line b 6. After ನಮೋತ್ತೀರ್ತ insert or ನಂಸ್ಯತಿಚ್ಚೇತ್; and after ಯಾಯಾತ್ insert or ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ.
- 50 Line b 4. For ವೀರಪ್ರಸವಾಃ read ವೀರಪ್ರಸವಾ.
- 52 Line b 14. For ಉನೀಹು read ಲಾನೀಹು.
- 53 Line 6. For two last read last two.
- „ Line 7. For differnt read different.
- 54 Line 15. After e, g. insert ಕಃ or; and for ನಿನಿ read ನಿನ್ನಿ.
- „ Line b 7. After ಅನಿನ್ನಿಪ್ಯಃ insert ತದ್ಗರ್ಹಮಿ.
- „ Line b 5. After above insert when the word ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ is not used and the optative when the word ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ is used.
- 55 Line 11. After e. g. insert ಅಕ್ಷ ಯಾಮೇತತ್ಯಾದ್ or ಯತ್ರತ್ವಂ ಕೂದ್ರಂಯಾಜಯೇಃ "It is a wonder that you should make a sūdra perform a sacrifice; and for ಅಕ್ಷ ಯಾಮ ತತ್ read ಅಕ್ಷ ಯಾಮೇತತ್.
- 56 Line b 4. After Hari" insert ಜಾತು &c. ತ್ವಾವ್ಯ ಕಃಹಿಮನಿನ್ನಿಪ್ಯ ನ್ನಾವಕಲ್ಪಯಾಮಿ "Neither do I believe nor tolerate that one like you will (attempt to) blaspheme Hari."
- 57 Line 12. For isused read is used.
- „ Line 15. After did " insert ನಕರೋಮಿನಾಕಾರ್ಷಂ "What of that, I did not."
- „ Line b 4. After eat " insert But ಯಾವತ್ಯದಾಸ್ಯತೇತಾವದೋಘೈಃ "As much as will be given so much will be eaten" (ಯಾವತ್ is not a particle); ಪುರಾಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ "He will go through the town" (ಪುರಾ is not a particle)

PAGE.

- 58 Line 4. *After ಕತಮೆ insert* or the interrogative pronoun.
 „ Line 8. *After feed” insert* (Here the speaker is supposed to be desirous of obtaining the food.”)
 „ Line 13. *For* in the *read* having the sense of the ; *and after imperative insert* (ಲೋಡರ್ಥ).
 „ Line b 10. *After ಅವನನ್ insert* (ಅವರೋಕ್ಷ).
 „ Line b 9. *After ಊಷು insert* (ವರೋಕ್ಷ).
 „ Line b 2. *After verb insert* for if such words are used the 2nd future alone should be used, and this, even instead of the 1st future (see below) and provided also words having the sense of wish are not used along with the verb ; for if such words are used, the optative only should be used (see below.)
 59 Line 8. *For* in *read* having the sense of.
 „ Line b 13. *After 160) insert e. g.*
 „ Line b 8. *After 134) insert e. g.*
 60 Line 3. *At the end of the line add* But ಕಂಸಂಜಘಾಸಕಿಂ. “Did he kill *Kamsa*” (not recent).
 61 *Below line 13 insert the following:—*

(G). When the particle ಮಾಜ್ is used along with the verb, whatever be the time of the action, the aorist is used alternatively with the imperfect if the word ಸ್ಮ is used at the same time but exclusively otherwise (III. 3. 175, 176) e. g. ಮಾಸ್ಮಕರೋತ್ or ಮಾಸ್ಮಕಾರ್ಪಿತ್ but ಮಾಕಾರ್ಪಿತ್.

27. It is needless to add that the persons of the verbs in the several tenses alluded to should be regulated by the substantives whose actions they express ; but it is said that when joke is implied with reference to an action the verb denoting it must always be used in the 2nd person with the word ಮನ್ಯೇ which is from the root ಮನ್ in the first person singular (I. 4. 106.) e. g. ವಿಹಿ or ವಿತಂ or ವಿತಮನ್ಯೇಠೈನಯಾಸ್ಯುಃ or ಯಾಸ್ಯತಃ or ಯಾಸ್ಯಥ. ವಿಹಿ ಓಠ. ಮನ್ಯೇಽಪಿನಂಭೋಕ್ಷ್ಯೇಸೇ or ಭೋಕ್ಷ್ಯೇಠೈ or ಭೋಕ್ಷ್ಯೇಽಪ್ಯೇ.

„ *Above para 2 insert the following:—*

1 A. A word repeated is, in the form in which it is after repetition, called ಅವ್ರೇದಿತಂ (*amreditam*).

LIST OF CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

B. AUTHORITIES CITED.

(Line b = Line from bottom.)

PART I.

PAGE.

- 4 Line 2. *For I. 3. 9 read I. 3. 3, 9.*
- 5 Line 6. *For I. 4. 10; I. 4. 12 read I. 4. 10, 12; I. 2. 27, 28. Sid. I. 5. note 17.*
- „ Line 12. *After 2 insert 29.*
- „ Line 21. *After modifications insert (Sid. I. 9.)*
- „ Line 23. *After invention insert (M. M. 6.)*
- 7 Line 2. *After kinds insert (Sid. I. 10.)*
- „ Line b 3. *After accentuation insert (B. 16.)*
- 8 Line b 8. *For 8 read VIII.*
- „ Line b 7. *After 11 insert B. 14.*
- 9 Line 12. *Before 70 insert 69.*
- 10 Line 7. *For I. 1. read I. 4.*
- 15 Line 14. *After sentence insert (M. M. 19.)*
- „ Line 18. *For 11 read 1.*
- 16 Line 9. *For 52 read 74 b.*
- „ Line 13. *After affixes insert (III. 1. 32).*
- „ Line b 11. *After Sid. II. insert 3.*
- „ Lines b 8 & 7. *For III. 2. 123, 15; III. 3. 15, 162, 172; III. 2. 111; III. 3. 161; III. 2. 110; III. 3. 139 read III. 2. 110, 111, 115, 123; III. 3. 13, 15, 139, 161, 162, 173.*
- 17 Line 2. *For I read II.*
- „ Line 12. *For 1 read 2.*
- „ Line 19. *For 1 read 1; III. 4. 67.*
- 18 Line 5. *For 2 read 3.*
- „ Line 6. *For 2 read 3.*
- 19 Line 1. *Omit I. 1. 37.*
- 21 Line 17. *After below insert (VIII. 1. 7.)*
- „ Line b 9. *For 12 read 76.*

PAGE.

- 21 Line b 7. *For VII. read III.*
- 23 Line 17. *After words insert (I. 4. 14, 104.)*
 „ Line 21. *After affixes insert (II. 4. 71.)*
 „ Line b 5. *After nouns insert (I. 2. 46.)*
 „ Last line. *After endings insert (V. 4. 68.)*
- 24 Line 14. *After meaning insert (I. 4. 80 ; Sid. II. 21, 22.)*
 „ Line 19. *After 263 insert I. 4. 83.*
 „ Line b 4. *After 88 insert 90.*
 „ Line b 2. *Omit 93.*
- 25 Line 10. *After 4 insert 93.*
 „ Line 17. *After root insert (M. W. 784.)*
 „ Line 20. *After words insert (I. 4. 59.)*
- 27 Line 19. *For M 22 read M. M. 23.*
 „ Line b 8. *For 69 read 60.*
- 29 Line 10. *For 27 read 72.*
 „ Line b 6. *After 3 insert 51.*
 „ Line b 4. *After 3 insert 51.*
- 31 Line b 10. *For 15, I read 151 note.*
- 33 Line b 3. *For 30 read 31.*
- 35 Line b 4. *For 180 read 181.*
- 36 Line 17. *For 81 read 181.*
- 39 Line b 9. *After after insert (Sid. II. 14.)*
- 41 Line 3. *For Sid. I. 6 ; I. 37, 161 read Sid. I. 161 ; VI.
 1, 37.*
 „ Line b 2. *For 10 read 1.*
- 44 Line 7. *Omit (Sid. II. 42.)*
 „ Line b 10. *For Sid. II. 58 read I. 1. 58.*

 PART II.

- 1 Line b 15. *After note insert and Sid. II. 167.*
- 2 Line 6. *Omit 61 ; and after 66 insert Kás thereon.*
- 4 Line 10. *After ๓ insert (VIII. 2. 66.)*
 „ Line 12. *For 46 read 56.*
- 6 Line 2. *After 4 insert 46, 47.*
- 8 Line b 11. *After useless insert (VIII. 4. 48, 50, 51, 52.)*

PAGE.

- 9 Line 16. *For* VI. 1. 128; I. 1. 51 *read* VI. 1. 87, 128;
Sid. I. 52 note 64.
- „ Line b 8. *For* VII. 1. 27 *read* VI. 1. 127.
- 20 Line 11. *For* 44 *read* 43.
- „ Line 15. *After* 60 *insert* Sid. I. 61.
- „ Line b 11. *After* 42 *insert* 44.
- „ Line b 5. *Omit* 44.
- 21 Line b 7. *Omit* 24.
- „ Lines b 2 & 1. *After* *concur insert* (Sid. I. 63.)
- 22 Line 3. *For* VIII. 3. 26, 100, 27 *read* VIII. 3. 26, 27-
B. 100.
- „ Line 6. *Before* VIII. *insert* VI. 1. 114;
- „ Line 10. *For* VI. 3. 111 *read* Sid. I. 81.
- „ Line 21. *For* 34 *read* 36.
- „ Line 22. *After* 25⁶ *insert* (VIII. 3. 36.)
- „ Line 23. *After* otherwise *insert* (VIII. 3. 34.)
- „ Line 25. *For* VIII. 3. 34. *read* VIII. 4. 40, 41.
- 45 Line 19. *Before* 13 *insert* 12.
- 48 Line 1. *For* 235 *read* 35.
- „ Line 9. *For* B 453, 454 *read* Sid. II. 21.
- „ Line 15. *After* 32₉ *insert* (Sid. II. 99.)
- 49 Line b 10. *Omit* VIII. 3. 58.
- 50 Line 8. *After* Sid. II. *insert* 28.
- 51 Line 3. *For* 91 *read* 61.
- „ Line 11. *For* Kás on VIII. 3. 64 *read* Sid. II. 205.
- 52 Line b 13. *After* 28 *insert* Sid. II. 36.
- 53 Line 15. *After* 79 *insert* Sid. II. 152.
- 54 Line 13. *After* 44 *insert* 46, 47.
- 56 Line 12. *Omit* Sid. I. 147.
- 58 Line b 7. *For* 187 *read* 151.
- 59 Line 19. *For* 29 *read* 59.
- 60 Line 9. *After* word *insert* (Sid. I. 48.)
- 63 Line b 10. *After* 47 *insert* 48.
- 64 (b) Line 6. *After* 17 *insert* 20.
- 65 Line 6. *For* 3. 3 *read* 3. 2.
- „ Line 13. *After* 3 *insert* (VIII. 3. 5.)
- 67 Line b 2. *For* 3 *read* 4; and *for* 417 note *read* 416
note 61.

PAGE.

- 70 Line 11. *For B 360 read VIII. 3. 60.*
 71 Line 7. *After 3 insert 65.*
 „ Line 12. *After 67 insert Sid. II. 56.*
 „ Last line *After 71 insert Sid. II. 102.*
 72 Line 13. *After 70 insert 71.*
 73 Line 8. *After 118 insert Sid II. 102.*
 74 Line 14. *After 74 insert Sid. II. 102.*
 „ Line b 4. *For 8 read VIII.*
 75 Line 3. *After 88 insert Sid. II. 123.*
 „ Line b 6. *For 92 read 93.*
 „ Last line. *For to 100 read Sid. I. 474 note 29.*
 76 Line 10. *After ३३३, insert (VIII. 3. 98 ; Sid. I. 474. note 29).*

 PART III.

- 3 Line b 6. *After grammar insert (III. 1. 82.)*
 4 Line 19. *Omit 30 and IV. 4. 55.*
 7 Line 7. *After 22 insert 23.*
 10 Line b 7. *For 19 read 16 ; Sid. II. 241.*
 11 Line 13. *For 13 read 3.*
 15 Article (1). *Omit 30.*
 16 Article (2). *Omit 30.*
 17 *Opposite to viii roots omit 87.*
 „ Article (3). *For I. 2, 12, 17 read I. 2. 11, 12.*
 „ „ *After 45 insert 48, 55, 57, 62 ; Omit VI. 1. 68 ; and for VIII. 2. 27 ; Sid. I. 111 read VII. 4. 93. VII. 3. 72 ; Sid. II. 277, 278.*
 „ Article (4). *Omit VIII. 2. 25.*
 „ Article (5). *After ३३३ insert (III. 1. 33 ; VI. 4. 62.)*
 18 Article (1). *After 3 insert 4.*
 „ Article (2). *After 34 insert 91 ; before 79 insert 78 ; and after 82 insert I. 2. 5.*
 „ Article (3). *Before 79 insert 78 ; Omit 99 ; and for 87 read 85.*
 „ Article (4). *For 79 read 78, 79, 80.*

PAGE.

- 18 Article (5). *After 86 insert 89; before 79 insert 78; and after 106 insert Sid. II. 15.*
- 19 Article (6). *After III. 4 insert 78; omit 85; after 5 insert VII. 2. 81.*
- „ Article (7). *After 4 insert 78, 99, 100, 101.*
- „ Article (8). *For III read (III; and after 4 insert 78, 99, 100, 101.*
- „ Article (9). *For 100 read 78, 99, 100, 101; and for VIII. 3. 78 read VI. 4. 104; VII. 2. 81.*
- „ Article (10). *For 100 read 78, 99, 100, 101; VII. 2. 81.*
- 20 Line 7. *After 124 insert 125, 126, 105, 106.*
- „ Line 9. *After 70 insert Sid. II. 364.*
- „ Line 11. *After 4 insert 19, 20.*
- „ Line 13. *After 3 insert 10; and after 4 insert 65.*
- 22 Line 10. *After ३, insert (III. 1. 43.)*
- „ Line b 12. *After said insert (III. 4. 78.)*
- „ Line b 8. *For 126 read 127.*
- 23 Line b 8. *After 107 insert Sid. II. 16.*
- 25 Line 10. *After 10 insert B 510.*
- 30 Line b 3. *After Vibhāsha insert (I. 1. 44.)*
- 31 Line 5. *Omit VII. 2. 49.*
- „ Line b 2. *Before 49 insert 44.*
- 32 Line 4. *Before I insert VII. 2. 44.*
- „ Line 9. *Omit VII. 2. 49.*
- 33 Line 2. *After ३, insert (VII. 2. 13.)*
- „ Line b 5. *After optionally insert (VII. 2. 15.)*
- „ Lines b 4 & 3. *Omit (VII. 2. 15.)*
- 37 Line b 5. *After 71 insert Sid. II. 269.*
- 38 Line 13. *For 13 read 73.*
- 40 Line 15. *For 10 read 101.*
- „ Line 16. *For 25 read Kās on VI. 4. 48.*
- 41 Line b 14. *Omit VII. 4. 73.*
- 42 Line 24. *Omit Kās on VI. 4. 49.*
- 44 Line b 11. *After 100 insert 102; VIII. 2. 77.*
- 45 Line 5. *Omit VI. 1. 40; and after 100 insert 102.*
- „ Line b 5. *After 4 insert 27; and omit Sid. II. 25, 216.*
- 46 Line 4. *For VII. 4. 25 read VI. 1. 66.*
- „ Line 15. *Omit 126.*

PAGE.

- 49 Line 12. *After* ॠ *insert* (I. 1. 6.)
 „ Line 15. *After* vowels *insert* (VII. 3. 87.)
 „ Line 18. *Omit* 6.
 „ Last line. *After* 101 *insert* I. 1. 51; VIII. 2. 78.
- 51 Line 4. *After* 52 *insert* 65.
 „ Line 10. *After* ॠ *insert* (Sid. II. 310).
 „ Line 18. *For* 52 *read* 59; *and for* 3, 10 *read* 310.
 „ Line b 5. *After* 73 *insert* Kàs *thereon*.
- 52 Line 9. *After* 19 *insert* 21; Sid. II. 218.
 „ Line b 13. *After* 21 *insert* See B 894 and Kàs on VI. 4.
 21 which are in conflict with Sid. II. 218.
- 53 Line 3. *For* III. 1. 78 *read* VI. 4. 23.
 „ Line b 13. *After* 112 *insert* 151.
- 60 Line 15. *For* Kàs. on VI. 4. 51 *read* Sid. II. 191.
 „ Line 17. *For* 51 *read* 59.
 „ Line 21. *After* 66 *insert* I. 1. 51; Sid. II. 25.
 „ Line b 5. *For* 61 *read* 78.
- 61 Line 1. *For* 59 *read* 60.
 „ Line 12. *After* 54 *insert* Sid. II. 11.
 „ Line b 5. *Before* and *insert* (VII. 4. 93).
- 62 Line 10. *For* Kàs *thereon* *read* Sid. II. 209.
 „ Line b 14. *Before* 90 *insert* 91, 92.
 „ Line b 13. *Before* 216 *insert* 210.
- 63 Line 14. *For* 47 *read* 45, 47, 150.
- 64 Line 3. *After* 126 *insert* Sid. II. 33.
- 72 Line 12. *For* 61 *read* 51; Sid. II. 60, 268.
- 73 Line 6. *After* vowels *insert* (Sid. II. 190.)
- 78 Line b 11. *After* 9 *insert* VII. 2. 41.
 „ Line b 10. *After* 10 *insert* VII. 2. 44.
 „ Line b 8. *After* 10 *insert* VII. 2. 49.
- 87 Line b 10. *For* 78 *read* 87.
 „ Last line. *Omit* III. 1. 73.
- 88 Line 7. *Omit* III. 1. 79; *and after* 107 *insert* Sid. II. 70.
 „ Line 17. *For* 3 *read* 111.
 „ Line 19. *For* VIII *read* III.
- 89 Line 4. *For* 13 *read* 113.
- 93 Para 28, line 6. *After* ॠ - ॠ *insert* (III. 1. 33; VI. 4. 62).

PAGE.

- 96 Line b 15. *For VI read VII.*
 „ Line b 14. *Omit VI. 4.*
 108 Line 7. *For Kàs on VII. 4. 95 read Sid. II. 190 note 5.*
 111 Line 15. *After 103 insert Sid. II. 114.*
 „ Line b 12. *After 4 insert Sid. II. 114.*
 112 Line 12. *Omit 4*
 „ Line b 9. *Omit 110.*
 „ Line b 8. *Omit (III. 4. 109.)*
 113 Line 1. *For B 504 read Sid. II. 57; and before 36 insert 35.*
 „ Line 3. *For B 504 read Sid. II. 23.*
 „ Line b 7. *After 68 insert Sid. II. 216.*
 „ Line b 3. *Omit (III. 4. 79; VII. 2. 81.)*
 291 Col. 3. *For Kàs on I. 3. 30, read Sid. II. 247; and after 29 insert Sid. II. 246.*
 292 Col. 3. *For Kàs on I. 3. 21. read Sid. II. 242.*
 293 Col. 3. *After 40 insert Sid. II. 250. and for I. 9. read I. 3.*
 294 Col. 3. *For 19 read 18; for Kàs on I. 3. 21 read Sid. II. 242; and after 51 insert Sid. II. 253.*
 295 Col. 3. *After 54 insert Sid. II. 253; for (Kàs on) (I. 3. 44.) read (I. 3. 44; Kàs thereon); and after 27 insert Sid. II. 245.*
 296 Col. 3. *For Kàs thereon read Sid. II. 241; after 55 insert Sid. II. 253; for Kàs on I. 3. 29. read Sid. II. 246; and for Kàs on I. 3. 21. read Sid. II. 32, 242.*
 297 Col. 3. *After 37 insert Sid. II. 250; for Kàs on I. 3. 21 read Sid. II. 243; and for I. 3. 29 read Sid. II. 246.*
 298 Col. 3. *After 64 insert Sid. II. 255.*
 299 Col. 3. *For Kàs thereon read Sid. II. 263; after 29 opposite to ३८^६ insert Sid. II. 246; for Kàs on I. 3. 21 opposite to ३८^६ read Sid. II. 243; for Kàs I. 3. 21. opposite to ३४^६ read Sid. II. 242; and for I. 3. 29. opposite to ३७ read Sid. II. 246.*
 300 Col. 3 *For (I. 3. 22.) Kàs on read Sid. II. 243; after 24 insert Sid. II. 244; and after 26 insert Sid. II. 244.*

PAGE.

- 301 Col. 3. *For* Kàs on I. 3. 25 *read* Sid. II. 244; *for* Kàs thereon *read* Sid. II. 245; *and for* Kàs on I. 3. 21 *read* Sid. II. 242.
- 305 Line b 8. *After* 57 *insert* Sid. II. 180.
- 306 Line 14. *After* 64 *insert* Sid. II. 146.
- 307 Line b 11. *For* 76 *read* 96.
- 308 Line 2. *After* 74 *insert* 75.
- 309 Line 10. *After* 80 *insert* Sid. II. 70.
- „ Line 16. *After* 37 *insert* 38. Kàs thereon.
- „ Line b 8. *After* 102 *insert* 167.
- 310 Line 16. *For* VII *read* VI.
- „ Line b 2. *After* 19 *insert* Sid. II. 354.
- 314 Line 3. *For* VI *read* VII.
- „ Line 11. *After* 21 *insert* 22.
- 316 Line b 13. *After* thereon *insert* Sid. II. 48, 219.
- 317 Line 13. *For* Kàs on I. 3. 87 *read* Sid. II. 264.
- 319 Line 5. *Before* Kàs *insert* Sid. II. 26.
- „ Line b 8. *After* 52 *insert* Sid. II. 142.
- 320 Line 10. *After* 47 *insert* Sid. II. 200.
- 322 Line 6. *After* 48 *insert* Sid. II. 168.
- 323 Line 5. *For* B 638 *read* Sid. II. 115.
- „ Line 17. *After* 66 *insert* 74.
- 324 Line 3. *After* 36 *insert* VII. 4. 11.
- „ Lines b 4 & 3. *For* Kàs on III. 1. 48 *read* Sid. II. 62.
- 325 Line 1. *For* Kàs on VII. 3. 34 *read* Sid. II. 272.
- 326 Line 4 *After* 75 *insert* Sid. II. 199.
- „ Line 13. *After* 139 *insert* Sid. II. 162.
- „ Line b 11. *After* 110 *insert* Sid. II. 121.
- „ Line b 9. *After* 13 *insert* Sid. II. 163.
- 331 Line 9. *For* Kàs thereon *read* Sid. II. 199.
- „ Line b 7. *After* 37 *insert* Sid. II. 217, 270.
- 333 Line b 10. *For* Kàs thereon *read* Sid. II. 112.
- „ Line b 2. *After* 4 *insert* 87; *and after* II. *insert* 208.
- 335 Last line. *Omit* VII. 3. 85.
- 336 Line b 10. *After* 79 *insert* Sid. II. 167.
- „ Line b 7. *After* 49 *insert* VII. 4. 55.
- „ Last line. *Omit* 55.
- 338 Line b 13. *For* Kàs on VII. 2. 49 *read* Sid. II. 202.

- PAGE.
- 339 Line 8. *After 104 insert 151.*
 „ Line b 5. *After 102 insert 148.*
 „ Last line. *For 55 read 56.*
- 340 Lines 9 & 10. *For Kás on VII. 2. 49 read Sid. II. 202 ;
 and omit (VII. 2. 15.)*
 „ Line 18. *For VII read VI.*
- 341 Line b 12. *After 67 insert 69.*
- 342 Line 6. *After 67 insert 69.*
- 344 Line b 7. *After 66 insert 69.*
 „ Line b 5. *After 9 insert Sid. II. 100.*
- 346 Line b 8. *After 67 insert 69.*
 „ Line b 4. *For Kás on I. 3. 89. read Sid. II. 264.*
- 347 Line 5. *After 72 insert Sid. II. 146.*
 „ Line b 4. *For VII. read VI.*
- 349 Line 1. *For 99 read 89.*
 „ Line 8. *For Kás on VII. 2. 49 read Sid. II. 202.*
 „ Line b 4. *After 66 insert 67, 69.*
- 351 Line b 4. *After 87 insert Sid. II. 208.*
- 352 Line b 11. *After 61 insert Sid. II. 91.*
- 353 Line 4. *After 84 insert Sid. II. 117.*
- 354 Line 12. *Before B insert Sid. II. 212.*
 „ Line b 10. *After 39 insert Sid. II. 212. B 766.*
- 355 Line 9. *After 47 insert Sid. II. 149.*
 „ Line b 8. *After 37 insert 38 Kás thereon.*
 „ Line b 5. *After 37 insert 38 Kás thereon.*
- 356 Line 3 *After 82 insert Sid. II. 78.*
 „ Line b 14. *For 7 read 8.*
 „ Line b 10. *After affixes insert (VII. 2. 45.)*
 „ Line b 2. *After 61 insert Sid. II. 255.*
- 358 Line 4. *After 15 insert Sid. II. 254.*
- 359 Line 4. *After 62 insert Sid. II. 140.*
- 360 Line b 7. *For Kás on VII. 4. 54 read Sid. II. 203.*
- 361 Line 6. *After 95 insert Sid. II. 115.*
 „ Lines b 7 & 6. *For Kás thereon read Sid. II. 194.*
- 364 Line 13. *After 2. 2 insert Sid. II. 131.*
 „ Line b 8. *After 68 insert Sid. II. 157.*
 „ Line b 4. *After 38 insert Sid. II. 121.*

PAGE.

- 366 Line 10. *For 45 read 46.*
 „ Line 16. *After 15 insert 19.*
 367 Line b 3. *After 60 insert Sid. II. 255.*
 368 Line 14. *Omit 4.*
 „ Line b 5. *After 21 insert Sid. II. 114.*
 370 Line 5. *Before 49 insert 58.*
 373 Line b 4. *After 44 insert Sid. II. 134.*
 374 Line 2. *For 5 read 4.*
 „ Line 4. *After 56 insert Sid. II. 97.*
 379 Line 8. *For 12 read 11.*
 380 Line b 4. *After 67 insert 69.*
 382 Line 6. *After 37 insert Sid. II. 192.*

PART IV.

- 1 Line b 3. *After 1 insert 2 ; B. 902.*
 2 Line 4. *After nouns insert (Sid. 1. 67 note 32).*
 „ Line 28. *After 113 insert B. 822.*
 3 Article (1). Col. 2. *For 41 read 141 and before 75 insert 3.*
 „ Article (3). Col. 2 *For 371, 372 read 341, 342.*
 4 Article (9). Col. 2. *For III. 3. 12 read III. 3. 10, 12.*
 5 Article (11). Col. 2 *For 3. 3. 20 read III. 3. 20, 94, 102,
 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112.*
 „ Article (12). Col. 2 *After ८३ insert (III. 3. 19, 56, 57, 88,
 89, 94, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110,
 112, 115, 117, 118, 121 ; IV. 4. 20).*
 Article (13), Col. 2 *For 106, 111, 115 read 18, 56, 57, 88, 89,
 94, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110,
 112, 113, 114, 115 ; IV. 4. 20.*
 6 Line 2. *For 171, 171 read 171.*
 „ Article (1), Col. 2. *After 124 insert 125.*
 7 Line 8. *After and by insert (III. 1. 94).*
 12 Line 13. *Before III insert III. 1. 136 and for 4 read 3.*
 „ Line 16. *After upapada insert (III. 1. 135.)*
 „ Line 20. *Omit III. 1. 136.*
 „ Line 23 *After afterwards insert (V. 3. 59 ; VI. 4. 154).*
 „ Line 24. *After used insert (III. 1. 133.)*

PAGE.

- 12 Line b 4. *After cases insert* (III. 3. 169; V. 3. 59; VI. 4. 154).
 „ Line b 2. *Omit* 135.
 13 Line 6. *Omit* Sid. II. 371, 372.
 „ Line 9. *After afterwards insert* (III. 2. 129, 135, 177, 178; V. 3. 59; VI. 4, 154).
 „ Line 16. *For* 17 *read* 19.
 „ Line b 6. *After* 3 *insert* 104.
 14 Line 26. *For* 56 *read* 57.
 „ Line 31. *For* 18 *read* 19, 88.
 15 Line 1. *For* 3. 18; III. 3. 89 *read* 3. 19, 89.
 „ Line 2. *For* 18 *read* 19.
 „ Line 15. *Before* 125 *insert* 124.
 „ Line 17. *Omit* 124.
 20 Line 27. *Omit* I. 4. 17.
 21 Line 4. *After* 16 *insert* 18, 19 *and omit* IV. 1. 105.
 22 Line 5. *Before* Sid *insert* VIII. 2. 8.
 23 Line b 10. *Before* 7 *insert* 2 *and for* Sid. I *read* Sid II.
 „ Line b 5. *After* ३३३^६ *insert* (IV. 1. 1).
 „ Line b 4. *After* ३३३^६ *insert* (Id).
 26 Line 7. *After* affixes *insert* (V. 3. 1.)
 28 Line 8. *For* VII *read* VIII.
 31 Line 4. *For* 4. 4 *read* 4, 3, 4; Sid. I. 136.
 32 Line 7. *Omit* 4.
 „ Line 13. *After* 47 *insert* 49; Sid. I. 389.
 „ Line 15. *After* 48 *insert* 49.
 „ Line b 11. *After* 47 *insert* 49; Sid. I. 389.
 „ Line b 5. *Omit* (Id) *before* F.
 33 Line 4. *Omit* V. 2. 46.
 „ Line b 4. *After* 41 *insert* M. M, 231.
 „ Last line. *After* 24 *insert* 25; Sid. I. 162.
 34 Line 8. *After* 27 *insert* V. 2. 44.
 „ Last line. *After* 4 *insert* 32, 33.
 35 Line 1. *After* 102 *insert* 103, 104, 105.
 „ Line 2. *Omit* VIII. 2. 3, 80.
 47 Line b 3. *After* 72 *insert* Sid. I. 194, 197.
 49 Line b 6. *After* 144 *insert* 145.
 51 Line b 6. *After* ३३३३३^६ *insert* (VI. 3. 42.)

PAGE.

- 52 Line b 7. *After 45 insert Sid. I. 465.*
- 53 Line 6. *After 104 insert Sid. I. 142.*
- 56 Line 18. *For 81 read 77.*
- 57 Line 4. *After 45 insert Kás thereon Sid. I. 465.*
- 61 Line b 2. *After 44 insert Kás thereon Sid. I. 211.*
- 67 Line 4. *Omit (IV. 1. 41.)*
- 89 Col. 3. *Before 99 insert 98.*
- 91 Col. 3 line 10. *For V. 2 read V. 4.*
- 94 Col. 3 *Before 15 insert 6.*
- 95 Col. 3 *Below ३७ or ३७ insert (V. 3. 21.)*
- „ Col. 4 *Before ३३ insert (V. 3. 17.) or; and after (anomalous) insert (V. 3. 18.)*
- 99 Col. 3 *For V. 3. 39 read V. 3, 27, 39; opposite to ३३, after ३३ insert (Id); and for V. 3. 29 read V. 3. 27, 29.*
- 100 Col. 3 *For V. 3. 29 read V. 3. 27, 29.*
- 105 Col. 3. *Before Sid. I insert VI. 1. 100.*
- 122 Col. 1 Last line. *After place insert (IV. 2. 68, 69, 70).*
- 139 Col. 1 line 7. *For 2 read 3.*
- 143 Col. 3 line b 4. *For IV. 1 read IV. 3.*
- 146 Col. 1 *For I. V read IV.*
- 151 Article (35), col. 3 *After (34) insert (V. 1. 12).*
- 159 Col. 3. *For 123 read 124.*
- 163 Col. 3 *After 86 insert 87.*
- 177 Line b 14. *For 4 read 1.*
- „ Line b 13. *Omit 95.*
- 180 Line 7. *For IV. 66 read 4. 66.*
- 181 Line b 11. *After 38 insert I. 4. 61.*
- 182 Line 14. *Omit 72.*
- 183 Line 8. *Omit I. 4. 77.*
- 185 Line 6. *After vowels insert (B. 399).*
- 186 Line 13. *After 59 insert Sid. I. 394.*
- 202 Col 1, line 11. *After ३ insert Sid. II. 625.*
- 205 Line 6. *After 73 insert Sid. I. 448.*
- „ Line b 16. *After 447 insert notes 19 and 20.*
- „ Line b 4. *Before Sid. insert I. 2. 72; and after 447 insert note 20.*

PAGE.

- 206 Line b 8. *After 24 insert VI. 1. 107.*
 207 Line b 15. *After 107 insert VII. 1. 24.*
 „ Line b 14. *Omit VII. 1. 24.*
 „ Line b 5. *After 82 insert 83.*

PART V.

- 2 Line 5. *Before B insert II. 1. 3.*
 „ Line b 14. *Before B insert II. 1. 1.*
 3 Line b 12. *For 369 read 368.*
 „ Line b 6. *After compound insert (II. 1. 4.)*
 „ Line b 3. *After depends insert (II. 1. 5.)*
 „ Last line. *After one insert (II. 1. 22.)*
 4 Line 1. *Before A insert (I. 2. 42.)*
 „ Line 2. *After dviguḥ insert (II. 1. 23.)*
 „ Line 5. *After subordinate insert (II. 2. 23.)*
 „ Line 8. *Before B insert (II. 2. 29.)*
 „ Line 17. *After 370 insert note 127.*
 „ Line b 10. *After 6 insert Sid. I. 325..*
 7 Line 3. *For 2. 20 read 1. 20 ; Sid. I. 332 note 53.*
 „ Line 7. *After 21 insert Sid. I. 333.*
 8 Line 11. *After 11 insert Sid. I. 345.*
 9 Line b 2. *Before 2 insert II.*
 10 Line 8. *After roots insert (Sid. I. 344).*
 11 Line 2. *After 51 insert Sid. I 344 note 38.*
 „ Line 7. *After 64 insert Sid. I. 344 note 38.*
 12 Line 8. *For 35 read 351.*
 „ Line 15. *For 57 read 55.*
 „ Line b 13. *For 51 read 59.*
 „ Last line. *For V read VI.*
 13 Line 2. *For 368 read 369.*
 14 Line 12. *For 3 read 4.*
 „ Line b 15. *For 3. 50 read 4, 50, 51.*
 15 Line 10. *For Sid. I. read Sid. II.*
 „ Line b 6. *For 5 read 59.*
 16 Line 5. *After 64 insert II. 2. 21.*

PAGE.

- 16 Line 10. *For 2022 read 2. 22.*
- 18 Col. 1 *For 376 read 336.*
- 20 Col. 1, line 5. *After 36 insert Sid. I. 342.*
- 21 Col. 1 *After 41 insert Sid. I. 351 note 61; and after 42 insert Sid. I. 352 note 62.*
- 22 Col. 1 *After 43 insert Sid. I. 352 note 63.*
 „ Last line, *After ဗဒ္ဒိဒါး insert II. 1. 38.*
- 23 Line 8. *Omit II. 1. 50.*
 „ Line 11. *Before Thus insert (II. 1. 50).*
 „ Line b 7. *Before Thus insert (II. 1. 51).*
- 24 Line 11. *For 4. 17 read 1. 51.*
 „ Line 16. *Before 52 insert 23.*
- 25 Line 18. *After ဝဆံဒါး insert (Sid. I. 428).*
- 26 Line 19. *After forth insert (II. 2. 27).*
- 28 Line 3. *After 9 insert Sid. I. 437.*
 „ Line b 14. *After 2 insert Sid. I. 438.*
- 29 Line 8. *After 436 insert 438.*
- 30 Line 14. *For 4. 39 read 439.*
 „ Line b 12. *After 15 insert Sid. I. 440.*
- 32 Line 12. *After 378 insert Kás. on III. 3. 116.*
- 35 Line 9. *After 60 insert Sid. I. 361 note 92.*
 „ Line b 7. *After 67 insert Sid. I. 365.*
- 36 Line 9. *After 428 insert II. 2. 25.*
- 37 Line b 6. *After comp. insert (II. 2. 30).*
- 40 Line b 13. *Before II insert II. 1. 24.*
- 43 Line b 12. *After 2 insert VI. 3. 2.*
- 44 Line b 6. *Omit 3. 15.*
- 46 Line 16. *Omit (VI. 3. 67.)*
 „ Line 17. *Before e. g. insert (VI. 3. 66, 67).*
- 47 Line 11. *After 121 insert Kás thereon.*
- 50 Line 6. *After 40 insert Sid. I. 409.*
 „ Line 15. *After 404 insert notes 17, 19 and 20.*
- 53 Line b 12. *Omit 88.*
- 54 Line b 4. *For 389 read 388.*
- 55 Line b 2. *After 25 insert Sid. I. 440 note 41.*
- 56 Line b 13. *For 118 read 133.*

PAGE.

- 60 Col. 3 *After 451 insert 452.*
- 64 Article (10), col. 3 *Omit 98.*
- 69 Article (14), col. 3 *After 151 insert Sid. I. 425 note 77.*
- 72 Line b 9. *For 361 read 391.*
- 75 Line 5. *For 58 read 56, 58; Sid. I. 235 note 100.*
- „ Line 7. *After 54 insert 55.*
- „ Line 9. *Before 56 insert 55.*
- 77 Line b 2. *After word insert (Sid. I. 96).*
- 78 Line 7. *For 129 read 1. 29.*
- „ Line b 5. *After 17 insert Sid I. 331 note 49.*
- 81 Line 4. *Before Sid insert VI. 1. 157.*
- „ Line 10. *After breast insert (V. 4. 82.) and after cow insert (V. 4. 83.)*
- „ Line 11. *For 76 read 77.*
- 83 Line b 3. *Before Sid insert V. 4. 75.*
- 84 Line 1. *For 74 read 78.*
- 86 Line b 7. *For 52 read 51.*
- „ Line b 6. *For 51 read 52.*
- 87 Line 11. *For note 18 read note 38.*
- „ Line b 3. *For 237 read 2. 37.*
- 90 Line b 6. *For 1. 30 read IV. 1. 30.*
- „ Line b 2. *For IV read I.*
- 91 Line 4. *For 232 read 231.*
- „ Line 8. *For Id read Sid. I. 232.*
- 92 Line b 12. *After (𑀓𑀕𑀲𑀸) insert (Sid. I. 226).*
- „ Line b 11. *For 216 read 217.*
- 93 Line b 2. *After Sid I insert 207.*
- 96 Line 11. *After 𑀓𑀕𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀕𑀲𑀸 insert (IV. 1. 6).*
- „ Line b 4. *After 33 insert Sid. I. 224.*
- „ Line b 2. *After 1 insert 34.*
- 97 Lines 6 & 7. *For Id read IV. 1. 37.*
- „ Line 12. *After 41 insert VII. 1. 96.*
- „ Line 13. *For 79 read 77.*
- „ Line 14. *For 228 read 227.*
- „ Line b 7. *For 131 read 231.*
- 98 Line 15, *After Sid I insert 211,*

PAGE.

- 99 Line 9. *After 26 insert V. 4. 131.*
 102 Last line. *After 4 insert 12.*
 114 Line b 3. *For 138; 138 read 138.*
 119 Line b 7. *Before e. g. insert (VI. 3. 92).*
 123 Line 14. *For 170 read 110.*
 136 Line 6. *After 73 insert 74.*
 „ Line b 9. *For 46 read 24.*
 141 Line 11. *For VIII. 2. 3 read VII. 2. 107.*
 „ Line 17. *After 2 insert 3.*
 146 Col. 3, line 2. *After 10 insert Sid. II. 223.*
 „ Col. 3 line 4. *After 9 insert Sid. II. 228.*
 147 Col. 3 line 6. *After 185 insert 186.*
 148 Line b 6. *For I. 223 read II. 232.*
 150 Line b 2. *After 25 insert Sid. II. 236.*
 152 Line 1. *After 232 insert 235.*
 154 Line 7. *Before Sid. insert VI. 4. 50.*
 „ Last line. *For 203 read 231.*
 155 *Opposite to ལྟེན་ལྟེན་ for Sid. I. read Sid. II.*
 156 Line 3. *For I. 2. 90 read I. 3. 90.*
 „ Line 4. *For 228 read 226.*
 „ Line 11. *For the second Id. read Sid. II. 228; Kás on III. 1. 13.*
 158 Line 3. *For II. 20 read I. 120.*

PART VI.

- 3 Line 12. *For 4 read 3.*
 4 Line 3. *Before e. g. insert Sid. II. 274.*
 „ Line 13. *After character insert (Sid. II. 267).*
 „ Line b 10. *For note read note 13.*
 6 Line 13. *For 37 read 39.*
 7 Line b 8. *For 5 read 51.*
 8 Line b 10 *After 52 insert Sid. I. 259.*
 9 Line b 2 *After evident insert (Sid. I. 259).*
 11 Line b 10. *After 259 insert 260.*
 12 Line 7. *After roots insert (Sid. I. 256 note 39.)*

PAGE.

- 12 Line b 3. *For* 366 *read* 3. 66.
- 13 Line b 8. *After* 69 *insert* Sid. I. 304.
- 14 Line 4. *After* 69 *insert* Sid. I. 303.
- „ Line b 10. *After* I *insert* 303 note.
- „ Last line. *Omit* Sid. I. 194.
- 15 Line 1. *After* ३९ *insert* (II. 3. 69).
- „ Line 3. *For* Sid. I. 194 *read* II. 3. 69.
- 17 Line b 12. *After* case *insert* (Sid. I. 258).
- 18 Line 11. *After* 42 *insert* Sid. II. 273.
- „ Line b 13. *After* 258 *insert* Sid. II. 273.
- „ Line b 5. *After* 258 *insert* Sid. II. 273.
- 19 Line b 3. *For* 22 *read* 21.
- 21 Line 3. *After* case *insert* (II. 3. 16).
- „ Line b 8. *For* 284 *read* 285.
- 24 Line 12. *After* 4 *insert* 30.
- 26 Line b 7. *After* 292 *insert* 287 note 143.
- 29 Col. 2 *Before* 296 *insert* 289; *and for* 288 *read* 289.
- 30 Article (4), col. 2 *After* 48 *insert* Sid. I. 261.
- 31 Col. 1 *For* 7 *read* 9 *and after* २३ *insert* Sid. I. 266, 267.
- 32 Article (8), col. 2 *After* 55 *insert* Sid. I. 274.
- „ Article (9), col. 2 *After* “object” *insert* (I. 4. 36; Sid. I. 278).
- 33 Article (12), col. 2. *For* IX. 3. 9 *read* I. 4. 39.
- 35 Article (3), col. 2 *For* 12 *read* 11.
- „ Article (1), col. 2 *For* note 21 *read* note 213.
- 36 Article (2), col. 2 *After* 43 *insert* Sid. I. 313 note 227.
- „ Article (4), col. 2 *After* relation *insert* (II. 3. 9).
- 37 Col. 2 *For* 73—33 *read* 37—38.
- 38 Col. 2 *After* 17 *insert* Sid. I. 282.
- 40 Article (12) col. 2. *For* 75 *read* 57.
- „ Article (14) col. 2. *For* 59 *read* 56 *Kás* thereon.
- 41 Article (18) col. 2. *After* 73 *insert* Sid. I. 306.
- 42 Para 70. col. 2. *For* 294 *read* 298.
- 43 Col. 2 *After* 36 *insert* Sid. I. 294.
- 46 Line 16. *For* I. *read* II.
- 47 Line b 6. *For* 62 *read* 162.
- 48 Line b 3. *For* 353 *read* 153.

PAGE,

- 50 Line b 5. *After context insert* (III. 3. 173.)
 51 Line 2. *After imprecation insert* m. w. 890.
 54 Line 15. *For 149 read 148.*
 „ Line b 9. *After 141 insert 148.*
 „ Line b 4. *For 129 read 139, 148.*
 58 Line 6. *After 3 insert 6.*
 „ Line b 2. *After 133 insert 134; Sid. II. 285 note 20.*
 60 Line 7. *For I read II.*
 „ Line 15. *After 114 insert Sid. II. 280.*
 „ Last line. *For 155 read 154.*
 63 Last line. *For 9 read 15; Sid. I. 740.*



INDEX I.

SANSKRIT GRAMMATICAL TERMS.

1.—The Roman figure refers to the part and the Arabic to the page.

2.—The asterisk refers to the page in which the word occurs according to the list of corrections and additions.

A.

- Abhivyápti (ಅಭಿವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ) VI. 2
Abhyása (ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ) III. 55.
Abhyasta (ಅಭ್ಯಸ್ತ) III. 55.
Adéśa (ಆದೇಶ) I. 27.
Adhikarāṇa (ಅಧಿಕರಣ) VI. 1. 2.
Adhīśhta (ಅಧೀಷ್ಟ) VI. 47.
Adhṛvasvanga (ಅಧ್ಯವಸ್ವಾಂಗ) III. 288*
Āgama (ಆಗಮ) I. 27.
Āgamika (ಆಗಮಿಕ) III. 3.
Aghóśha (ಅಘೋಷ) I. 7, 8.
Akarmaka (ಅಕರ್ಮಕ) I. 16.
Akṛitigaṇa (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣ) I. 19, 21; III. 275, 289; IV. 27, 28, 183, 184; V. 22, 23, 39, 82, 83, 87, 94. (See List of corrections and additions)
Aloukika (ಅಲೌಕಿಕ) V. 2.
Alpaprāṇa (ಅಲ್ಪಪ್ರಾಣ) I. 7.
Āmantraṇa (ಆಮಂತ್ರಣ) VI. 47.
Āmantrita (ಆಮಂತ್ರಿತ) IV. 35.
Āmredita (ಆಮ್ರೇಡಿತ) VI. 61*
Ānadyatana (ಆನದ್ಯತನ) VI. 45.
Ānga (ಆಂಗ) I. 15, 36.
Āniṭ (ಆನಿಟ್) III. 9.
Ānka (ಆಂಕ) IV. 136.
Āntastha (ಆಂತಸ್ಥ) I. 7.
Ānubandha (ಆನುಬಂಧ) I. 27.
Ānudātta (ಆನುದಾತ್ತ) I. 5.
Ānunāsika (ಆನುನಾಸಿಕ) I. 5; III. 62.
Ānuprayoga (ಆನುಪ್ರಯೋಗ) III. 288*
Ānusvāra (ಆನುಸ್ವಾರ) I. 2, 9, 14, 46; II. 19, 20, 43, 44, 47, 49, 50, 61, 64 (b); III. 62.
Ānvāchaya (ಆನ್ವಾಚಯ) V. 27.
Ānvādeśa (ಆನ್ವಾದೇಶ) V. 135, 141.
Āp (ಆಪ) affixes IV. 30.
Āpādāna (ಆಪಾದಾನ) VI. 1, 2.
Āpāribhāshika (ಆಪಾರಿಭಾಷಿಕ) I. 16.
Āprāptavibhāsha (ಆಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಿಭಾಷ) III. 30.
Āprikta (ಆಪ್ರಿಕೃತ) I. 30.
Ārdhadhātuka (ಆರ್ಧಧಾತುಕ) III. 1. 24, 37, 40, 42, 45, 49, 53, 72, 73, 302, 305, 306, 313, 315, 316, 317, 319, 322, 324, 327, 329, 331, 333, 338, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 346, 347, 348, 352, 355, 356, 358, 361, 362, 370, 373, 376, 377, 379, 380. V. 145, 154.
Ārdhākāra (ಆರ್ಧಾಕಾರ) II. 9.

A.

- Ardhavisarga (ಅರ್ಧವಿಸರ್ಗ) I. 2, 3. | 358, 360, 361, 363, 364, 367,
 Aśrīlīṅ (ಅಶ್ರೀಲಿಂಗ) I. 16. | 369, 370, 372, 373, 375 to 377,
 379, 381; V. 150, 153; VI. 11.
 Ātmanepadi (ಆತ್ಮನೇಪದಿ) I. 18, | Avasāna (ಅವಸಾನ) I. 10.
 29; II. 52; III. 23, 24, 36, 97, | Avaśishtaṅga (ಅವಶಿಷ್ಟಾಂಗ) IV.
 102, 104, 110 to 113, 186 to | 203.
 197, 204, 205, 208 to 218, 238 | Avyaya (ಅವ್ಯಯ) I. 24.
 to 247, 256 to 277, 301, 306, | Avyayībhāva (ಅವ್ಯಯಿಭಾವ) V. 3
 310, 311, 317, 326 to 328, | to 7, 32, 33, 37, 53, 61, 71,
 330, 331, 335, 338, 341, 342, | 78, 149.
 344 to 346, 350, 353, 355, 357,

B.

- Bahuvachana (ಬಹುವಚನ) I. 17. | 72, 73, 74; V. 114, 118, 122,
 123, 124, 125, 128, 151.
 Bahuvrīhi (ಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿ) V. 4, 7, 23, | Bhāshitapumska (ಭಾಷಿತಪುಂಸ್ಕ).
 25, 33, 36, 41, 46, 48, 52, | IV. 31, 48, 51, 52, 56, 62; V.
 53, 56, 65, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, | 49, 50, 76, 148.
 78, 96, 99. | Bhāva (ಭಾವ) I. 16. III. 3.
 Bha. (ಙ) affixes IV. 20, 21, 49, | Bhūta (ಭೂತ) VI. 45.
 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 60, 61, 70, | Bindu (ಬಿಂದು) I. 2.

C.

- Chādi (ಚಾದಿ) I. 19. | Chaturthīvibhakti (ಚತುರ್ಥಿವಿಭಕ್ತಿ)
 Charkarīta (ಚರ್ಕರೀತ) III. 20. | I. 23.
 Chavarga (ಚವರ್ಗ) I. 3.

D.

- Dhātu (ಧಾತು) I. 15. | Dvigu (ದ್ವಿಗು) V. 4, 24, 56, 62,
 Dīrgha (ದೀರ್ಘ) I. 5. | 63, 71, 72, 76 to 78.
 Dvandva (ದ್ವಂದ್ವ) V. 4, 27, 31, | Dvitiyā vibhakti (ದ್ವಿತೀಯವಿಭಕ್ತಿ)
 33, 36, 55, 70, 71 to 73, 77, | I. 23.
 78. | Dvivachana (ದ್ವಿವಚನ) I. 17.
 Dvibindu (ದ್ವಿಬಿಂದು) I. 2.

E.

- Ekādēśa (ಏಕಾದೇಶ) I. 31. | 204; V. 1.
 Ekāśēshavṛitti (ಏಕಾಶೇಷವೃತ್ತಿ) IV. | Ekavachana (ಏಕವಚನ) I. 17.

G.

Gajakumbhākṛiti (ಗಜಕುಂಭಾಕೃತಿ)	Guṇa (ಗುಣ)	I. 29, 30, 41; II.
1, 3.	Gunation	9, 54; III. 42, 43,
Gaṇapāṭhita (ಗಣಪಠಿತ) III. 3.	Gunāte	45, 49, 64, 308, 309,
Gati (ಗತಿ) I. 24, 25, 26; II. 64		312, 320 to 323, 328, 333, 335,
(a); IV. 56, 181; V. 16, 19,		336, 342, 343, 354, 356, 361;
41, 47, 72, 102.		368, 373; IV. 15, 55, 56,
Ghi (ಘಿ) IV. 31; V. 37.		V. 154.
Ghosha (ಘೋಷ) I. 7, 8.	Guṇavachana (ಗುಣವಚನ) IV. 37,	52, 54, 57, 68, 73, 82, 92, 159;
Gouṇakarma (ಗೌಣಕರ್ಮ) VI. 8.	Guru (ಗುರು) I. 5.	VI. 26.

H.

Hrasva (ಹ್ರಸ್ವ) I. 5.

I.

Ishadvivṛita (ಈಷದ್ವಿವೃತ) I. 7.	Itarétarayōga (ಇತರೇತರಯೋಗ)
Ishatspṛiṣṭa (ಈಷತ್ಸಪ್ರಿಷ್ಟ) I. 7.	V. 27.
It (ಇತ್) I. 27.	

J.

Jātivāchaka (ಜಾತಿವಾಚಕ) IV. 37,	Jihvāmūliya (ಜಿಹ್ವಾಮುಲೀಯ) I.
51, 72, 84, 166; V. 17, 29, 36,	3, 6; II. 22.
39, 40, 42, 50, 54, 64, 76, 91,	
95, 148.	

K.

Kāraḥ (ಕಾರಕ) IV. 56; V. 19, 41,	Kartā (ಕರ್ತಾ) VI. 1.
102; VI. 1.	Kartṛi (ಕರ್ತೃ) I. 16.
Kaṛaṇa (ಕರಣ) VI. 1.	Kaskādi (ಕಸ್ಕಾದಿ) II. 64. (a)
Karma (ಕರ್ಮ) I. 16.	Kavarga (ಕವರ್ಗ) I. 3.
Karmadhāraya (ಕರ್ಮಧಾರಯ) V.	Kṛidvṛitti (ಕೃದ್ವೃತ್ತಿ) V. 1.
4, 7, 24, 31, 40, 49, 50, 51,	Kṛit (ಕೃತ್) affixes I. 17.
71, 72.	Kṛitya (ಕೃತ್ಯ) affixes I. 17.
Karmakartṛi (ಕರ್ಮಕರ್ತೃ) I. 16.	Kriyāpada (ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ) I. 17.
Karmapravachaniya (ಕರ್ಮಪ್ರವಚನೀಯ) I. 24; V. 16; VI. 31,	
35, 36.	

L.

- Laghu (ಲಘು) I. 5.
 Laghuprayatnatarā (ಲಘುಪ್ರಯತ್ನ
 ತರ) II. 17.*
 Lakshana (ಲಕ್ಷಣ) IV. 136.
 Lan̄ (ಲಙ) I. 16.
 Lat̄ (ಲಟ್) I. 16.
 Let̄ (ಲೇಟ್) I. 16.
 Lit̄ (ಲಿಟ್) I. 16.
 Lopa (ಲೋಪ) } I. 27, 38, 39, 41,
 Lopate } 44, 46, 47; II. 1
 Lopation } to 3, 9, 18, 19, 22,
 52, 58, 60, 63, 64 (a), 64 (b);
 III. 2, 23, 39, 40, 46, 52, 53,
 56, 57, 60 to 63, 107, 113, 308
 to 312, 315, 319, 328 to 330,
 332, 335, 337, 339 to 346, 350,
 351, 356, 359, 360, 368, 375,
 377, 380. IV. 6, 22, 23, 40, 49,
 53 to 56, 60, 73, 86; V. 24,
 25, 119, 127, 149, 151 to 154.
 Lot̄ (ಲೋಟ್) I. 16.
 Loukika (ಲೌಕಿಕ) III. 3. V. 2.
 Lriñ (ಲ್ರಿಜ್) I. 16.
 Lriṭ̄ (ಲ್ರಿಟ್) I. 16.
 Lukate } I. 30, 41; III. 2, 42,
 Lukation } 112; IV. 178 to 180;
 V. 42 to 46, 62, 63, 77, 147,
 148.
 Luñ (ಲುಜ್) I. 16.
 Lupate I. 30; III. 2; V. 151.
 Luṭ̄ (ಲುಟ್) I. 16.
 Lvaḍi (ಲ್ವಾಡಿ) III. 278.

M.

- Madhyamapurusha (ಮಧ್ಯಮಪುರು
 ಷ) I. 17. | Mahāprāṇa (ಮಹಾಪ್ರಾಣ) I. 7.
 Mātrā (ಮಾತ್ರಾ) I. 5, 6.

N.

- Nāda (ನಾದ) I. 7, 8. | Nishṭhā (ನಿಷ್ಠಾ) II. 74; III.
 25, 33, 51, 53, 278, 305,
 310, 314 to 316, 318, 328, 329,
 332, 337, 338, 340, 341, 344
 to 359, 369, 372, 376, 378,
 382; IV. 18; V. 36.
 Nadi (ನದೀ) affixes IV. 23, 31,
 32, 48, 54, 207, 220; V. 66,
 78, 104.
 Nāmadhatupratyaya (ನಾಮಧಾತು
 ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯ) I. 21, 23.
 Napumsakalinga (ನಪುಂಸಕಲಿಂಗ)
 I. 21. | Nityanapumsakalinga (ನಿತ್ಯನಪುಂ
 ಸಕಲಿಂಗ) I. 21.
 Nimantrana (ನಿಮಂತ್ರಣ) VI. 47. | Nityapullinga (ನಿತ್ಯಪುಲ್ಲಿಂಗ) I. 21.
 Nipāta (ನಿಪಾತ) I. 18; IV. 181. | Nityastrīlinga (ನಿತ್ಯಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಿಂಗ)
 I. 21.

O.

- Oupaślesha (ಔಪಶ್ಲೇಷ) VI. 2.

P.

- Pada (ಪದ) I. 23, 36.
 Pada (ಪದ) (affixes) IV. 20, 21, 22, 46, 70, 72, 79; V. 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 149.
 Pāda (ಪಾದ) I. 15.
 Panchamāvibhakti (ಪಂಚವಿಭಕ್ತಿ) I. 23.
 Parasmaipadi (ಪರಸ್ಮೈಪದಿ) I. 18, 26; III. 9 to 15, 22, 23, 32, 42, 47, 48, 97, 100 to 102, 111 to 185, 198 to 203, 206 to 207, 230 to 238, 248 to 255, 285, 304, 308, 310, 311, 313, 317, 321, 322, 325, 327 to 329, 333, 335, 341, 342, 345 to 349, 352, 354, 356 to 360, 363, 367, 372, 374, 375, 377; V. 153; VI. 11.
 Pāribhāshika (ಪಾರಿಭಾಷಿಕ) I. 16.
 Pavarga (ಪವರ್ಗ) I. 3.
 Pluta (ಫ್ಲೂತ) I. 5.
 Prādi (ಪ್ರಾದಿ) I. 18.
 Pradhānakarma (ಪ್ರಧಾನಕರ್ಮ) VI. 8, 10.
 Prāgdīvyatīya (ಪ್ರಾಗ್ದೀವ್ಯತೀಯ) IV. 169, 178, 180.
 Pragrihya (ಪ್ರಗ್ರಿಹ್ಯ) II. 54, 60.
 Prakṛiti (ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ) I. 15; VI. 4.
 Prakriyā (ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯಾ) I. 27.
 Prāptavibhāshā (ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಿಭಾಷಾ) III. 30, 31.
 Prathamāvibhakti (ಪ್ರಥಮವಿಭಕ್ತಿ) I. 23.
 Prathamapurusha (ಪ್ರಥಮಪುರುಷ) I. 17.
 Prātipadika (ಪ್ರಾತಿಪದಿಕ) I. 15.
 Pratyāhāra (ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಹಾರ) I. 4.
 Pratyaya (ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯ) I. 9, 15.
 Prayōjyakarma (ಪ್ರಯೋಜ್ಯಕರ್ಮ) VI. 10.
 Pullinga (ಫುಲ್ಲಿಂಗ) I. 21.

R.

Rēpha (ರೇಫ) I. 2.

S.

- Sahajānunasika (ಸಹಜಾನುನಾಸಿಕ) I. 6.
 Sakarmaka (ಸಕರ್ಮಕ) I. 16.
 Śākhādhyētri (ಶಾಖಾಧ್ಯೇತ್ರಿ) IV. 37.
 Samānādhikaraṇa (ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣ) V. 16, 25.
 Samānākshara (ಸಮಾನಾಕ್ಷರ) I. 2.
 Samāhāradvandva (ಸಮಾಹಾರವ್ಯಂವ್ಯ) V. 27, 70.
 Samartha (ಸಮರ್ಥ) V. 2.
 Samāsa (ಸಮಾಸ) I. 23; V. 2.
 Samāsānta (ಸಮಾಸಾಂತ) I. 23.
 Samāsavṛitti (ಸಮಾಸವೃತ್ತಿ) V. I.
 Samastaprātipadika (ಸಮಸ್ತಪ್ರಾತಿಪದಿಕ) I. 23.
 Sambodhanaprathamāvibhakti (ಸಂಬೋಧನಪ್ರಥಮ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ) I. 23.
 Sambuddhi (ಸಂಬುದ್ಧಿ) I. 23; IV. 30, 54 to 56, 57, 59, 61; V. 112, 121, 125.
 Sampradāna (ಸಂಪ್ರದಾನ) VI. 1.

S.

- Samprasàraṇa (ಸಂಪ್ರಸಾರಣ) { 1. 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 41;
 Samprasàranate { II. 53, 59;
 Samprasàranation } III. 58, 67,
 303, 311, 316, 332, 337, 366,
 370, 378, 382; IV. 61; V. 152.
- Sampraṣṇa (ಸಂಪ್ರಶ್ನ) VI. 47.
- Samuchchaya (ಸಮುಚ್ಚಯ) V. 27.
- Samvāra (ಸಂವಾರ) I. 7, 8.
- Samvṛita (ಸಂವೃತ) I. 7.
- Samyógākshara (ಸಂಯೋಗಾಕ್ಷರ) I. 10.
- Sanadyantadhāturūpavṛitti (ಸನಾ
 ದ್ಯಂತಧಾತುರೂಪವೃತ್ತಿ) V. 1.
- Sandhi (ಸಂಧಿ) I. 26, 31, 48; II.
 1, 2, 7, 8, 17, 19, 22, 24 to 70
 III. 1, 56, 58, 64, 67; IV. 21,
 26, 27, 39, 61; V. 118, 119,
 129, 148, 149.
- Sandhyakshara (ಸಂಧ್ಯಾಕ್ಷರ) I. 2.
- Sankhyā (ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ) IV. 32, 43, 44,
 98, 102 to 112, 140, 152, 203;
 V. 7, 26, 36, 41, 56 to 58, 60,
 62, 69, 71, 72, 96, 99, 123.
- Saptamīvibhakti (ಸಪ್ತಮಿವಿಭಕ್ತಿ) I. 23.
- Sārvadhātuka (ಸಾರ್ವಧಾತುಕ) III.
 1, 2, 37, 40 to 42, 45, 46, 49,
 87, to 89, 317, 319, 322, 326,
 334, 335, 339 to 341, 345, 353,
 354, 359, 361, 368, 371, 373,
 375, 378, 380, 381.
- Sarvanāma (ಸರ್ವನಾಮ) I. 22; IV.
 34, 44, 46, 47, 51, 59, 64,
 70, 71, 72, 79, 87, 88, 93, 94,
 96, 113, 114, 186, 203, 206 to
 214; V. 36, 49, 77, 78, 101,
 114, 119, 129, 132; VI. 25, 26.
- Sarvanāmasthāna (ಸರ್ವನಾಮಸ್ಥಾನ) (affixes) IV. 20, 21, 38,
 48, 57 to 59, 61; V. 101, 112,
 to 114, 120, 121, 124, 128.
- Sat (ಸತ್) III. 22.
- Savarṇa (ಸವರ್ಣ) I. 6.
- Sét (ಸೇಟ್) III. 9.
- Shashthīvibhakti (ಷಷ್ಠಿವಿಭಕ್ತಿ) I. 23.
- Shaṭ (ಷಟ್) IV. 33, 46, 70 207;
 V. 76.
- Shuate I. 30; III. 2, 353, 354.
- Soutra (ಸೌತ್ರ) III. 3.
- Sparsa (ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ) I. 7, 8.
- Sprishṭa (ಸ್ಪ್ರಿಷ್ಟ) I. 7.
- Strilinga (ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಿಂಗ) I. 21.
- Sthānin (ಸ್ಥಾನಿನ) I. 27.
- Strīpratyaya (ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪ್ರತ್ಯಯ) I. 21.
- Supratyaya (ಸುಪ್ರತ್ಯಯ) I. 21.
- Suṭ (ಸುಟ್) III. 23.
- Svāṅgavāchaka (ಸ್ವಾಂಗವಾಚಕ) IV. 36; V. 14, 15, 50, 51, 67,
 74, 75, 76, 148.
- Svara (ಸ್ವರ) I. 2.
- Svarita (ಸ್ವರಿತ) I. 5.
- Svārthaka (ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಕ) IV. 86.
- Svārthapratyāyānta páribhashi-
 ka (ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಂತ ಪಾರಿಭಾಷಿಕ) III. 4.
- Ṣvása (ಷ್ವಾಸ) I. 7, 8.

T.

- Taddhita (ತದ್ಧಿತ) I. 18, 21.
 Taddhitavritti (ತದ್ಧಿತವೃತ್ತಿ) V. 1.
 Tadrāja (ತದ್ರಾಜ) IV. 177, 179, 180.
 Tatpurusha (ತತ್ಪುರುಷ) V. 3, 6 to 25, 31 to 33, 37, 48, 52, 54, 56, 58, 59, 62, 71 to 73, 78.
- Tavarga (ಟವರ್ಗ) I. 3.
 Tavarga (ತವರ್ಗ) I. 3.
 Ti (ಟಿ) IV. 49.
 Tin (ತಿನ್) I. 17.
 Trītiyā Vibhakti (ತೃತೀಯಾ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ) I. 23.

U.

- Ubhayapadi (ಉಭಯಪದ) III. 15.
 Udātta (ಉದಾತ್ತ) I. 5.
 Uṇādi (ಉಣಾದಿ) I. 17; II. 56, 57; IV. 1.
 Upadhā (ಉಪಧಾ) I. 30.
 Upadeśa (ಉಪದೇಶ) I. 28.
 Upadhmanīya (ಉಪಧ್ಮಾನೀಯ) I. 3, 6; II. 22.
 Upapada (ಉಪಪದ) III. 9, 326; IV. 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 90; V. 13, 16, 41, 42, 114, 115, 118, 119, 120; VI. 21.
- Upasarga (ಉಪಸರ್ಗ) I. 25; II. 46, 47, 48, 51, 54, 63, 68 to 74; III. 290 to 298, 320 to 322, 325, 326; IV. 12, 13, 16; V. 19, 25, 47, 56, 61, 68, 150; VI. 37.
 Upasarjana (ಉಪಸರ್ಜನ) I. 35; V. 33.
 Uśmana (ಉಷ್ಮಾಣ) I. 3, 7, 8.
 Uttamapurusha (ಉತ್ತಮಪುರುಷ) I. 17.

V.

- Vaishayika (ವೈಷಯಿಕ) VI. 2.
 Vajrakṛiti (ವಜ್ರಾಕೃತಿ) I. 3.
 Vēt (ವೇಟ್) III. 9.
 Vibhakti (ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ) I. 23. IV.
 Vibhakti pratyaya (ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಪ್ರತ್ಯಯ) 26, 44, 51, 79, 93, 96, 181.
 Vibhāshā (ವಿಭಾಷಾ) III. 30.
 Vidhi (ವಿಧಿ) VI. 47.
 Vidhiliṅ (ವಿಧಿಲಿಂಗ) I. 16.
 Vighraha (ವಿಗ್ರಹ) V. 1.
 Vikṛiti (ವಿಕೃತಿ) VI. 4.
- Virāma (ವಿರಾಮ) I. 10.
 Visarga (ವಿಸರ್ಗ) I. 2, 6, 14; II. 4, 5, 22, 49.
 Viśeṣārtha pratyayānta pāri-
 bhāshika (ವಿಶೇಷಾರ್ಥಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಂತ
 ಸಾರಿಭಾಷಿಕ) III. 4, 5, 6.
 Visarjanīya (ವಿಸರ್ಜನೀಯ) III. 333.
 Vivāra (ವಿವಾರ) I. 7, 8, 9.
 Vivṛita (ವಿವೃತ) I. 7.
 Vṛiddha (ವೃದ್ಧ) IV. 35, 125, 126, 167, 173, 175, 180.

V.

Vriddhi (ವೃದ್ಧಿ)	I. 29, 30; II.	Vṛitti (ವೃತ್ತಿ) V. 1.
Vṛiddhiate	9, 52, 54; III.	Vyadhikaraṇapada bahuvrihi
Vṛiddhiation	42, 45 to 49,	(ವ್ಯಧಿಕರಣಪದಬಹುವ್ರಿಹಿ) V. 25.
	56, 308, 312, 320, 321, 322,	Vyanjana (ವ್ಯಂಜನ) I. 2.
	324, 328, 335, 342, 354, 357,	Vyapadishṭānunaṣika (ವ್ಯಪದಿಷ್ಟಾನ್
	361, 363, 365, 367, 370, 371;	ನುನಾಸಿಕ) I. 6.
	IV. 15, 35, 53, 55, 57, 58,	
	72, 73, 85; V. 50, 51, 55, 148,	
	152, 153.	



INDEX II.

AFFIXES.

1.—The Roman figure refers to the part and the Arabic to the page.

2.—The asterisk refers to the page in which the word occurs according to the List of corrections and additions.

ಅ

- ಅ III. 18, 19; IV. 5, 13, 14, 17; V. 60, 71, 81.
- ಅಂಶ III. 19, 112, 333.
- ಅಂತ III. 19, 20, 112.
- ಅಂತಾಮಿ III. 19, 112.
- ಅಂತಿ III. 18, 112.
- ಅಂತು III. 18, 112.
- ಅಂತೇ III. 18, 112.
- ಅಕಬ್ III. 273, IV. 24, 59, 70, 87, 88; V. 145.
- ಅಜ್ III. 17,* 44, 100, 108, 109, 305, 310, 311, 313, 316, 319, 323, 327, 329, 332, 337, 339, 343, 345, 348, 349, 360,* 362, 367, 368, 370, 374, 377, 379, 381; IV. 5, 13.
- ಅಜ್ III. 23, 43, 44, 49; IV. 5, 14, 15, 17, 25,* 74,* 166, 200; V. 60, 61, 62, 67, 68, 81, 83.
- ಅಜ್ IV. 24, 25, 76, 83, 84, 91, 121, 122, 123, 129, 136, 137, 141, 142, 145, 151, 159, 169,* 170, 180, 201.
- ಅಜಬ್ V. 88.*
- ಅಣ್ IV. 3, 4, 12, 13, 16, 24, 25, 26, 49, 50, 60, 74, 76, 77, 83, 87,* 91, 115 to 129, 132 to 136, 141 to 144, 146, 155, 157, 159, 170, 171, 176, 178, 201; V. 71,* 74.
- ಅಣ್ + ಇಜ್ IV. 24, 176.
- ಅಣ್ + ಫಿಜ್ IV. 25, 176.
- ಅತ್ I. 29; IV. 24, 25, 74, 96; V. 134, 135.
- ಅತ III. 112, 365.*
- ಅತನುಬ್ IV. 25,* 74, 99, 100.
- ಅತಾಂ III. 19, 112, 365.*
- ಅತಿ III. 18, 112, 333, 335, 340.
- ಅತು III. 18, 112, 333, 335, 340.
- ಅತುಸ್ III. 18.
- ಅತೇ III. 18, 112, 365.*
- ಅಥುಬ್ IV. 5, 14, 17.
- ಅಥುಸ್ III. 18.
- ಅಡ್ V. 101.
- ಅನಿ IV. 5, 13, 14, 17, 200.
- ಅನಿಬ್ V. 68.
- ಅನೀಯಾರ್ IV. 6, 7, 9.

ಅ

- ಅಪ್ IV. 5, 14, 17, 200, 203; V. 65, 67, 84.
 ಅಭ್ಯಂ V. 135.
 ಅಮ್, (ನಾಮ) I. 29; III. 19; IV. 28, 29, 30, 206, 207, 208; V. 46, 78, 79, 104, 105, 109, 112, 130.
 ಅಯ್ III. 15, 16, 69, 70, 324.
 ಅಯಬ್ IV. 25,* 74, 114.
 ಅಶ್ V. 134.
 ಅಙ್ IV. 25,* 74, 99.
 ಅನುಕ್ + ಕ್ಯಬ್ V. 145.
 ಅನ್ವಾತಿ IV. 25,* 74, 99, 100, 181.

ಆ

- ಆಕಂ V. 135.
 ಆತ್ IV. 29, 208, 251.*
 ಆತಾಂ III. 19, 22 to 24, 26,* 113
 ಆತಿ IV. 25,* 74, 99, 100.
 ಆತೇ III. 18, 113.
 ಆಫಾಂ III. 19, 22, 23, 114.
 ಆಫೇ III. 18, 113, 239.
 ಆನಿ II. 47; III. 18.
 ಆಪ್, ಚಾಪ್, ಟಾಪ್ IV. 23, 46, 51, 52, 54, 56, 61 to 64, 67 to 70, 82, 84, 85, 100, 175, 206 to 208; V. 47 to 49, 71, 74, 76, 77, 89 to 98, 148.
 ಆಮ್ III. 54, 112, 304, 318, 319, 320, 322 to 324, 336, 340, 353, 354, 364, 381; IV. 22, 29 to 32, 46, 59, 184, 203; V. 101, 102, 130, 148.
 ಆಮ್ III. 18, 111.
 ಆಮುತ್ಯೈ III. 19.
 ಆಮು IV. 25,* 107, 181.
 ಆಮು III. 290.
 ಆಯನ IV. 89.
 ಆವ III. 18, 111.
 ಆವುತ್ಯೈ III. 19.
 ಆರ್ಕೇ III. 64.
 ಆಋ IV. 25,* 74, 100.

ಇ

- ಇ + ಕ್ಷ IV. 25,* 74, 140, 152.
 ಇಬ್ V. 66, 78.
 ಇಜ್ IV. 5, 14, 17, 24, 76, 136, 171, 172, 178, 180.
 ಇಜ್ + ಫಕ್ IV. 25,* 172.
 ಇಜ್ + ವ್ಯಜ್ IV., 25,* 84, 172, 176; V. 47.
 ಇಪ್ III. 19, 20, 22.
 ಇತಾಂ III. 19, 20, 113.
 ಇತೇ III. 18, 113.
 ಇಥಾಂ III. 19, 113.
 ಇಥುಕ್ IV. 24, 76, 111.
 ಇಫೇ III. 18, 113.
 ಇನ IV. 29, 208.
 ಇನಿ IV. 25,* 74, 163, 165 to 168; V. 45.
 ಇಮನಿಬ್ IV. 24, 49, 74, 158.
 ಇರೇಬ್ III. 18.
 ಇಲಬ್ IV. 25,* 74, 165; V. 88.*
 ಇವ್ಯೇ IV. 12, 24, 49, 53, 74, 92; V. 79.*

ಈ

ಈ IV. 200.	| ಈದುಜ್ III. 324.
ಈಕಕ್ IV. 24, 74,* 84, 113 ; V. 74.	| ಈದುಸು IV. 12, 13, 24, 49, 52, 53, 60, 74, 92 ; V. 52, 69, 79*

ಉ

ಉ III. 17, 86, 88, 113, 326 ; IV. 4, 12, 16.	| ಉರ್ವ್ IV. 29, 57,* 208, 209.
ಉಃ III. 333 ; IV. 4.	| ಉಸ್. ಜಸ್ III. 18, 19, 43, 112, 333, 335, 336, 340, 345, 365.
ಉಕ್ IV. 85.	| IV. 29, 208. V. 104, 113.

ಊ

ಊ IV. 200.	| ಊಜ್ IV. 63, 68, 175 ; V. 51, 73, 74, 88.
------------	---

ಋ

ಋ III. 18, 96.	| ಋನಪ್ IV. 25,* 74, 99, 100.
ಋಘಾಜ್ IV. 25,* 74, 101.	| ಋಕ್ III. 18,

ಋ

ಋ III. 19.	| ಋಸ್ IV. 29, 208 ; V. 139.
------------	---------------------------

ಋ

ಋಸ್ IV. 29, 30, 53, 54.

ಋ

ಋ. ಋಠ್ III. 18, 113, ; IV. 28, 29, 30, 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 206 to 208 ; V. 153	| ಋಠ್ V. 125.
--	-------------

ಕ

ಕ್ಸ್. See ಕ್ಸ	| ಕಟಚ್ IV. 25,* 82,* 121.
ಕ I. 29 ; IV. 3, 12, 16, 22,* 24, 53*, 80, 87, 88, 89.	| ಕಣ್ I. 29 ; IV. 24, 25, 53,* 80, 87 to 90, 112, 140, 152, 162. 163.
ಕಜ್ IV. 84 ; V. 74,	| ಕಸ್ V. 52*, 66, 68, 69, 84.

ಕ

ಕಟ್ಟಪ್ IV. 22,* 24, 52, 56, 80, 85, 90.	ಕ್ಯಾ III. 20, 31, 32, 34, 53, 284 to 288,* 313, 328, 337, 338, 348, 356 to 359, 362 to 365, 375, 377, 380, 382,* IV. 54, 181.
ಕಾನಪ್ III. 20, 274, 275, 277.	ಕೈಜ್ V. 146 to 149, 151, 154 to 156.
ಕಾಮ್ಯುಜ್ V. 146, 149.	ಕೈಜ್ V. 146, 149, 150, 151, 154, 157.
ಕಿ IV. 200.	ಕೈಜ್ + ಕೈಪ್ V. 158.
ಕೈತ್ಸುಜ್ IV. 24, 82, 102, 103, 181 ; V. 11.	ಕೈಪ್ IV. 6, 15, 18.
ಕೇಲಿವಾರ್ IV. 6, 9.	ಕೈಪ್ V. 146, 153, 156.
ಕ್ರ III. 20, 22, 274, 278, 279, 310, 314, 329,* 333,* 347, 350, 352, 356,* 364,* 367, 368, 381, 382,* IV. 4, 5, 11, 67, 201 ; V. 9, 13, 18, 21, 22, 31, 35, 43, 76.	ಕೈನಿಪ್ IV. 3, 9, 60, 66, 69.
ಕ್ರವತು III. 20, 22, 274, 279, 310, 329,* 333,* 347, 350,* 352, 356,* 357, 368, 381, 382* ; IV. 69.	ಕ್ರಿಸು III. 20, 23,* 24,* 274, 275, 277, 332, 336, 343 364* ; IV. 22*, 61*, 66, 75, 76* to 78*, 80* to 82* ; V. 152.*
ಕ್ರೀಜ್ III. 23, 24 ; IV. 4, 11.	ಕ್ರೈ, ಕ್ರೈಪ್ III. 23, 49, 52, 330 ; IV. 3, 4, 6, 9, 13, 17, 31, 32, 56, 60 ; V. 47, 102, 114, 119, 146, 151, 153, 154, 157.
ಕ್ರೀ III. 23, 24 ; IV. 5, 13, 14, 15, 19, 68, 200	ಕ್ಸ, ಕ್ಸ III. 17, 100, 110, 305, 312, 330, 342, 376, 382.*
ಕ್ರೈ+ಮಪ್ (ಕ್ರೈಮ) IV. 5, 14, 15, 19,	

ಖ

ಖ I. 29 ; IV. 25*, 74,* 130.	ಖಮಾಜ್ III. 288.*
ಖಜ್ IV. 24, 76, 127, 160.	ಖಲ್ I. 29 ; IV. 5, 15, 17.

ಗ

ಗೋಯಾಗಜ್ IV. 24, 82, 114.	ಗ್ನಿನಿ I. 29.
ಗೋಡ್ಡು IV. 24, 82, 160.	

ಘ

ಘ I. 29 ; III. 51 ; IV. 5, 14, 15, 19, 200.	14, 15, 18, 19, 118, 200, 203 ; V. 47.
ಘಜ್ I. 29 ; III. 51 ; IV. 5, 13,	ಘ್ನಿ V. 88.

ಒ

ಒನ್ IV. 29, 30, 46, 55, 208.	82, 84, 85, 175, 206, 207; V.
ಒನ್ IV. 29, 30, 46, 55, 208.	48, 49, 71, 74, 75, 76, 88 to
ಒ IV. 29, 30, 57, 60, 208, 251.*	99, 148.
ಒನ್, ಒನ್, ಒನ್ IV. 23, 51, 52,	ಒ I. 29; IV. 29, 30, 46, 55,
56, 57, 60, 61, 63 to 69, 81,	208.

ಒ

ಒಒನ್ IV. 24, 82, 161.	ಒಒನ್ See ಒಒನ್.
ಒಒ III. 17, 50, 54, 55, 60, 61,	ಒಒ III. 17, 24, 38, 43, 46, 47,
66, 97, 98, 99, 107, 108, 309,	72, 74, 105, 106, 107, 109, 112*
312, 313, 314, 324, 338, 344,	308, 309, 315, 324, 335, 336,
346, 350, 353, 368, 369, 370,	343, 348, 349, 351, 352, 353,
371, 373, 375, 376, 378, 381,	361, 365, 375, 379, 382* ; V.
382; V. 152, 157.	153.
ಒಒನ್ IV. 24, 82, 161.	ಒಒ IV. 25 27, 53, 55, 58, 70, 71,
ಒಒನ್ IV. 24, 51, 82, 85, 91,*	86, 103, 104, 181, 183, 184,*
169.*	V. 71,* 88*.
ಒಒನ್ III. 23, 38; IV. 4. 7. 13.	
17.	

ಒ

ಒ IV. 24, 25, 74, 124,* 126, 127,	ಒನ್ IV. 25*, 74,* 128.
128, 130, 134, 151, 158, 164,	
179.	

ಒ

ಒನ್ IV. 28, 30, 55, 207.	ಒನ್. See ಉನ್
ಒಒನ್ IV. 24, 51, 82, 90.	

ಒ

ಒ III. 22,	ಒ III. 22.
------------	------------

ಒ

ಒ IV. 24, 76, 113, 118 ; V. 71.*	ಒಒನ್ IV. 25, 77, 170.
ಒಒನ್ IV. 25*, 75*, 126.	

ಟ

ಟ I. 29. |
 टिप् V. 61 to 64, 70, 84. | टि IV. 29, 30, 54, 208.
 टिप. See अष.

ठ

ठ I. 29; IV. 24, 75, 84, 91, | ठि IV. 24, 75, 84, 120, 124 to
 121, 128, 131, 132, 134, 145 | 126, 130, 131, 132, 140, 155,
 to 150, 152; V. 71,* 74. | 156, 157; V. 74.
 ठि IV. 24, 75; V. 71,* 83.* | ठि IV. 24, 75, 152, 165, 167.

ड

ड I. 29. |
 डि IV. 41; V. 62, 66. | डि IV. 24, 74, 105, 181; V.
 डि IV. 24, 74, 109, 110. | 147.
 डा III. 18, 96. | डि IV. 23, 64, 69; V. 75, 76.
 | See अष.

ढ

ढ I. 29; IV. 24, 72, 74, 83, 174; | ढि IV. 24, 72, 74, 83, 171;
 V. 74. | V. 74.
 ढि+इ IV. 24, 173, 174. | ढि IV. 24, 72, 74, 83, 174; V. 74.
 | ढि+इ IV. 25,* 174.

ण

ण IV. 3, 12, 16, 24, 76, 84, | 334, 336, 359, 361, 365, 367,
 119; V. 74. | 373, 375, 376, 382; IV. 15.
 णि IV. 169*. | णि III. 324; V. 155. See णि.
 णि III. 20, 23, 43, 47, 72, | णि V. 147, 148, 151, 152, 153,
 74, 285, 288,* 330 382*; IV. | 156. See णि.
 181; V. 13 to 15. |
 णि III. 18, 111, 113, 336, 379; | णि IV. 3, 4, 6, 7, 24, 76, 135.
 V. 153. | णि IV. 25, 77*, 169, 170, 171,
 172, 178.
 णि III. 15, 16, 38, 39, 42, 47, | णि III. 23, 51; IV. 6, 15, 18.
 48, 50, 55, 58, 60, 69, 70, | णि IV. 3 to 7, 14, 17; V. 9,
 76, 93, 96 to 99, 107, 108, | 10, 31.
 109, 309, 311, 312, 314, 323,

ತ

ತ III. 17, 19, 37, 51, 113, See ತಾಸಿ.	ತಾಸಿ, ತ್, ತಾ, ತಾಹ್, III. 17, 32, 34, 72, 93 to 96, 380.
ತ II. 55; III. 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 112,* 274, 278, 279, 305,* 310, 312,* 338, 347, 350, 355, 356, 357, 368, 382*; IV. 4, 5, 11.	ತಾಹ್. See ತಾಸಿ. ತಿಥುಕ್ IV. 25, 82, 111. ತಿವ್ III. 18, 21, 22. ತೀಯಿ IV. 24, 82, 108. ತೀಯಿ + ಅರ್ IV. 24, 108, 112. ತೀಯಿ + ಈಕಕ್ IV. 24, 108, 113. ತೀಯಿ + ಕರ್ IV. 24, 108.
ತಮು III. 18, 19, ತಮುಟ್+ಡಟ್ IV. 24, 110, 111.	ತು III. 18, ತುಟ್+ಟ್ಯು IV. 24, 123, 129, 252. ತುಟ್+ಟ್ಯುಲ್ IV. 24, 123, 129, 252.
ತಮವ್ IV. 22,* 24, 26, 52, 56, 80, 85, 92, 107, 252.	ತುಮುರ್ III. 20, 288; IV. 181. ತೃಟ್ IV. 3, 11, 12, 57; V. 9, 102. ತೃರ್ IV. 4, 13, 16, 57; V. 102.
ತಮವ್ + ಆಮು III. 272.	ತೈ III. 18. ತೈಲಜ್ IV. 24, 82,* 140.
ತಯುವ್ IV. 22,* 24, 82, 83, 114; V. 74.	ತೈ IV. 22.* ತೈವ್ IV. 22,* 24, 82, 129.
ತರವ್ IV. 22,* 24, 26, 52, 56, 80, 85, 92, 107, 252; V. 11, 24.	ತ್ರಲ್ IV. 24, 95, 96.
ತರವ್ + ಆಮು III. 272.	ತ್ರಾ IV. 24, 82, 105, 181.
ತಲ್ IV. 22,* 24, 52, 82, 158, 159, 160, 201; V. 71.*	ತ್ರೈ IV. 24, 52, 54, 57, 81, 158, 159, 160, 201; V. 71.*
ತವತು III. 20, 22, 274, 278, 279, 305,* 310, 312,* 347, 350, 356, 357, 368, 382.*	ತ್ರಾ III. 20, 31, 32, 34, 284, 285, 286, 288,* 308, 313, 324, 328, 329, 331, 337, 338, 350, 357, 362, 364, 367; IV. 54, 181; V. 150.
ತವ್ಯು IV. 6, 11; V. 8.	
ತನ್ III. 18, 22.	
ತಪು IV. 22*, 24, 82, 96, 98, 186, 181; V. 15.	
ತಸಿಲ್ IV. 22, 24, 94.	
ತಾ. See ತಾಸಿ.	
ತಾತಜ್ III. 18, 113.	
ತಾಂ III. 18, 19, 23, 24.	

ಥ

ಥ II. 55; III. 18, 22.	ಥವ್ III. 18, 22.
ಥಮು IV. 24, 82,* 93.	ಥಾಲ್ IV. 25, 93.
ಥಲ್ III. 18, 32, 33, 34, 46, 63, 306, 311, 315, 317, 323, 337, 339, 343, 351, 353; 354, 355, 360, 366, 368.	ಥಾನ್ III. 19, 20, 22, 23, 338, 355. ಥುಕ್ IV. 25, 82, 111.

ಥ

ಥುಕ್ + ಡಬ್ IV. 25, 108, 109,	ಥುಕ್ + ಡಬ್ + ಕ್ IV. 25, 109.
112.	ಥುಕ್ + ಡಬ್ + ಂ IV. 25, 109,
ಥುಕ್ + ಡಬ್ + ಲ್ IV. 25, 108,	112, 113.
109, 112, 113.	

ದ

ದಢ್ಯುಚ್ IV. 25, 82, 83, 161 ; V.	ದ್ವೇಶೀಯುಕ್ III. 273 ; IV. 25, 51,
74.	82, 90.
ದಾ IV. 25, 94, 95.	ದ್ವೇಷ್ಯ III. 273 ; IV. 25, 82, 90.
ದಾನೀಂ IV. 25, 94, 95.	ದ್ವಯಾಸಚ್ IV. 25, 82, 83, 87,
	161 ; V. 74.

ಢ

ಢಮು ಂ IV. 25, 82,* 101.	ಢ್ಯಮು ಂ IV. 25, 82, 101.
ಢಮು ಂ + ಡ IV. 25, 101.	ಢ್ಯು II. 55 ; III. 19, 20, 22, 305,
ಢಾ IV. 25, 82, 101, 102, 103 ;	335.
V. 15.	ಢ್ಯೇ III. 18, 305, 335.
ಢಿ III. 18, 111, 113, 319, 368,	
381.	

ನ

ನ IV. 29, 55, 58, 207. (See	ನವತು III. 20, 22, 274, 278, 283,
ಕೈಮು, ಕ್ಷಾ, ಕ್ಷು)	312,* 323,* 328,* 338,* 369,
ನ III. 20, 22, 274, 278, 283,	378, 381, 382 ;* IV. 69.
312,* 328,* 338,* 369, 378,	ನಾ IV. 29, 208.
381, 382 ;* IV. 5, 11.	ನಾಂ IV. 22, 59 ; V. 112.
ನಜ್ IV. 200.	ನಿ IV. 200.

ಪ

ಪಟಚ್ IV. 25, 82,* 121.	ಪಾಕಪ್ IV. 22,* 25, 51, 82, 85,
	88.

ಫ

ಫುಕ್ IV. 25,* 76,* 179.	ಫೀ IV. 25,* 76,* 180.*
ಫಿಜ್ IV. 24, 76, 171, 179, 180.	

ಬ

ಬಹುಚ್ IV. 25, 70, 90.

ಬ

ಭಿಸ್ IV. 29, 30, 208 ; V. 139. | ಭ್ಯಾಂ IV. 29, 30.
ಭ್ಯಸ್ IV. 29, 30.

ಮ

ಮ IV. 29, 58, 207. ಮರ್ನಿ IV. 3, 7.
ಮ III. 18, 19, 382.* ಮಯಟ್ IV. 21, 25, 82, 91,
ಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್ IV. 25, 82, 109, 111, 115, 133, 142, 143, 162.
112. ಮವತ್ III. 382.*
ಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಇ IV. 25, 109, ಮಸ್ III. 18, 22.
112, 113. ಮಹಿ III. 19, 20, 22.
ಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಅ IV. 25, 109, ಮಹೇ III. 18.
112, 113. ಮತೃಚ್ IV. 25, 82, 83, 87, 161;
ಮತುಪ್-ಮತುಪ್ IV. 21,* 25, 28, V. 74.
49, 53,* 61, 79, 121, 164 to ಮಿ IV. 200.
168 ; V. 151, 152. | ಮಿಪ್ III. 18, 22.
ಮರ್ IV. 201.

ಯ

ಯ IV. 29, 208. | ಯಜ್ IV. 25,* 77,* 84, 136.
ಯಕ್ III. 17, 45, 89, 90, 289, ಯತ್ III. 23, 41. IV. 6, 15, 18,
301, 323, 333, 342, 348, 359. 25, 77,* 130, 150, 151, 153,
ಯಜ್ III. 16, 20, 45, 53, 54, 62, 158, 201 ; V. 22.
66, 76, 77, 313, 316, 323, 363, ಯಾಚ್ IV. 4, 5, 13 to 16.
366, 370, 371, 378, 379 ; IV. 84.
84.

ರ

ರಃ III. 18. | ರಿಷ್ವಾತಿಲ್ IV. 25, 82, 100.
ರತ III. 365,* 368. ರೂಪಪ್ III. 273 ; IV. 25, 52, 56,
ರತಾಂ III. 365,* 368. 80, 85, 91.
ರತೇ III. 365,* 368. ರೂಪ್ಯ IV. 25, 82,* 133, 169.*
ರಃ III. 19. ರೌ III. 18.
ರಲ್ IV. 25, 82, 100.

ಲ

ಲ III. 52,	337, 338,* 342, 347, 357, 360.
ಲಚ್ IV. 25, 82, 166, 167.	361, 366, 373, 374, 382*;
ಲವತ್ III. 352.	IV. 181.
ಲ್ಯಪ್ III. 20, 72,* 284, 285, 286,	ಲ್ಯಟ್ IV. 2, 5, 7, 201, 203 ;
308, 310, 312, 317, 319,* 330,	V. 16,* 32.*

ವ

ವ III. 18, 19, 382.*	ವಿಚ್ IV. 3, 6, 7.
ವತಿ IV. 25, 82, 106, 181.	ವಿ಼ IV. 25, 49, 79, 164, 168 ; V.
ವನಿಪ್ III. 23, 51 ; IV. 3, 8, 60,	151, 152.
66, 69.	ವ್ವಚ್ V. 88.*
ವನತ್ III. 382.*	ವ್ವಜ್ IV. 24, 76, 85,* 91, 116,
ವಸ್ III. 18, 22, 329, 332, 380.	120, 124, 125, 132, 133, 135,
ವಸು III. 365 ; IV. 22, 61, 66,	137, 158, 159, 201 ; V. 50, 71.*
75 to 78, 80, 81, 82 ; V. 152.	ವ್ವ಼ IV. 4, 7, 25,* 74, 85,* 99 ;
ವಹಿ III. 19, 20, 22.	V. 50, 71.*
ವಹೇ III. 18.	

ಶ

ಶ III. 16, 44, 85.	ಶಿ IV. 28, 29, 59, 206, 207.
ಶತ್ಯ III. 20, 22, 274, 275, 276	ಶೀ IV. 28, 29, 48, 53, 60, 206.
365 ;* IV. 47, 48, 49, 65, 69 ;	ಶ್ಚಿಪ್ (ಶ + ತಿಪ್) III. 21, 22.
V. 8, 101.	ಶ್ಚಿಮ್. ನ್ III. 17, 43, 53, 85, 86,
ಶಪ್ III. 16, 17,* 21, 22, 54, 66,	88.
84, 90, 348, 378 ; IV. 48, 65.	ಶ್ಚಿ. ನ್. ನೀ. ಶಾನಚ್ III. 17, 86
ಶಸ್ IV. 25, 29, 30, 52, 82, 98,	88, 89 ; IV. 54.
181, 207 ; V. 104, 105.	ಶ್ಚಿ಼ III. 16, 37, 84, 325, 359 ;
ಶಾನಚ್ III. 17, 20, 22, 38, 274,	IV. 48, 65.
275, 276, 320* ; V. 8, See ಶ್ಚಿ.	

ಷ

ಷ V. 67.	ಷ಼ IV. 24, 75, 146.
ಷಚ್ V. 67.	ಷ್ಚಿಪ್ IV. 25, 77, 158, 159, 201 ;
ಷಡ್ವಚ್ IV. 25, 82, 114.	V. 47.

ನ

ನ ^೯ III. 19, 37, 51, 52, 113; IV. 28, 29, 46, 53, 55, 58, 206, 207, 208.	355, 357, 358, 360, 363, 367, 370 to 376, 380.
ನ ^೯ III. 16, 31, 32, 34, 44, 54, 55, 61, 66, 78 to 81, 290, 306, 310, 312, 313, 314, 317, 318, 319, 321, 322, 323, 328 to 331, 334, 336, 338 to 342, 344, 345, 346, 349, 350, 351, 354, 355, 356, 358, 359, 361, 364, 365, 367, 369, 370, 371, 372, 376, 377, 378, 379, 382;* V. 1.	ನಿವ ^೯ III. 18, 22. ನಿವ್ಯಾಛಿ ^೯ (affixes augmented by) III. 32, 34, 72, 272, 380. ನು IV. 28, 29, 30, 57, 59, 60, 206, 207. ನುಕ ^೯ + ಕ್ಯಚ್ V. 145. ನುಚ್ IV. 25, 82, 102. ನುಪ್ IV. 22,* 29, 30. ನೈ III. 18, 305, 335. ನೈತ್ IV. 29, 208. ನೈಫ್ IV. 29, 208. ನೈಫ್ IV. 29, 208. ನೈಫ್ III. 17, 32, 34, 72, 74, 90 to 93, 313, 367, 377, 379, 380; IV. 29, 55, 208. ನೈಫ್ II. 55; III. 19, 305, 335.
ನಾತಿ II. 50; IV. 25, 82, 103, 104, 105, 181.	
ನಿಚ್ II. 52; III. 17, 24, 32, 34, 36, 38, 42, 47, 48, 7, 101 to 106, 109, 112, 306, 309, 311, 312, 320, 328, 333, 335, 338, 339, 341, 343 to 349, 351, 354,	

ಹ

ಹ IV. 25, 96.	ಹಲ್ IV. 25, 94, 95.
ಹ III. 18, 89, 111, 113, 341, 345, 368, 379, 380.	



INDEX III.

ROOTS AND VERBS.

1.—The Roman figure refers to the part and the Arabic to the page.

2.—The asterisk refers to the page in which the word occurs according to the List of corrections and additions.

ಅ

ಅಂಚ್ (ಅಂಚು) II. 58; III. 318, 382;* V. 96.	ಅರ್ಚ್ III. 56, 63,* 81,* 97, 230, 238, 277.
ಅಂಜ್ III. 53, 282, 318.	ಅರ್ಥ್ III. 8, 54, 81.
ಅಕ್ III. 81.	ಅರ್ಥ್ III. 318.
ಅಕ್ಷ್ III. 6,* 282, 287.	ಅಲ್ III. 103.
ಅಗದ III. 289.	ಅವಗಲ್ಪ V. 157.
ಅಜ್ III. 316.	ಅಶ್ III. 104, 186, 190, 194, 204, 276, 277, 282, 287, 318; IV. 7.
ಅಟ್ III. 55, 59,* 60, 63, 81, 97,* 104, 236,* 244, 277.	ಅಸ್ I. 45, 46; II. 51, 59; III. 48, 266, 288,* 289, 291, 319; IV. 16, 103, 104, 105; VI. 29.
ಅಡ್ III. 56	ಅಸು III. 289.
ಅಡ್ III. 84, 113, 244, 262, 302, 317.	ಅಸೂಜ್ III. 289; VI. 37.
ಅನ್ II. 68; III. 317.	ಅಸ್ತಿ VI. 55, 56.
ಅಭಿವಾದ್ VI. 11.	ಅಸ್ರಿ III. 289.
ಅಮ್ಬುರ್ III. 289.	
ಅಯ್ II. 63; III. 318.	
ಅರ III. 289.	

ಆ

ಆಂಚ್ III. 63,* 230,* 238,* 277.*	ಆಮ್ III. 97.
ಆಂದೋಲ III. 81, 89.	ಆರರ III. 289.
ಆಸ್ III. 27, 91, 236, 244, 262, 319.	ಆಸ್ I. 29, 45, 46; III. 9, 11, 12, 81, 266, 320; IV. 11.

ಇ

ಇ II. 54; III. 56, 79, 84, 118, 138, 164, 198, 248, 260, 276, 285, 320, 321.	ಇರಜ್ III. 289. ಇರಸ III. 269.
ಇಂಧ್ III. 188, 192, 196, 246.	ಇಲ್ III. 81,* 234, 242.
ಇಟ್ III. 113.*	ಇಪ್ III. 50, 60, 97, 264;* 322.
ಇರಜ್ III. 289.	ಇಸುಧ್ III. 289.

ಈ

ಈ III. 84, 118, 140, 164, 198, 246, 260.	ಈರ III. 97, 188, 192, 196,* 246.
ಈಕ್ III. 54,* 246; VI. 33.	ಈಷ್ಯ III. 322; VI. 37.
ಈಜ್ III. 81.	ಈಶ್ III. 305;* V. 10; VI. 40.
ಈಡ್ III. 84, 305.	ಈಷ್ಯ III. 50, 305.
	ಈಹ್ III. 113; IV. 17.

ಉ

ಉ III. 79, 84,* 89, 248, 260, 285.	ಉನ್ III. 56, 246, 247, 284, 312.*
ಉಚ್ III. 50, 81, 97, 234, 242, 264.	ಉರಸ III. 289.
ಉಚ್ಛ್ III. 281.	ಉಪ್ III. 60, 322.
ಉದ್ III. 56.	ಉಪಸ III. 289.

ಊ

ಊನ್ III. 81.	ಊರ್ಣ III. 57, 58, 59, 82, 98, 108, 322.
ಊನ III. 56, 59, 97.	ಊಪ್ III. 50, 97.
ಊಯ್ III. 282.	ಊಹ್ III. 291, 322; IV. 17.
ಊರ್ಜ್ III. 246; IV. 17.	

ಋ

ಋ III. 56, 57, 59, 63, 82, 85, 97, 122, 144, 168, 170, 202,* 291, 323; IV. 16.	ಋಚ್ಛ್ III. 246, 291, 324.
ಋಚ್ III. 86, 234, 242, 264; V. 47.	ಋಜ್ III. 63.
	ಋಣ್ III. 86, 87, 97, 281, 309.
	ಋತ್ III. 302, 324.
	ಋಧ್ III. 81, 94, 324.

ಋ

ಋ III. 246, 250, 278, 307.

ಎ

ಎಜ್ III. 81.

ಎಧ್ II. 54; III. 50, 97, 246,
247, 268; IV. 16.

ಎಲಾ III. 289.

ಓ

ಓಖ್ III. 50,* 246.*

ಓಜ III. 50,* 97.

ಓಣ್ III. 97; IV. 9.

ಕ

ಕಂದ್ III. 12.

ಕಟ್ III. 104, 282.

ಕಡ್ III. 304.

ಕಣ್ III. 48, 50, 64, 97, 99, 103,
126, 148, 172; IV. 8.

ಕಣ್ಣ್ಡ್ I. 44; III. 289.

ಕಥ್ I. 43; III. 69, 76, 81, 89,
92, 95, 97, 106, 246, 248, 262,
279, 285, 286, 288; IV. 7, 9,
10, 11, 16, 18; VI. 8.*

ಕಮ್ II. 64, 69; III. 11, 222,
302, 324; VI. 14.

ಕರ್ಪ್ III. 288.*

ಕಲಯ V. 155, 157.

ಕವ್ IV. 10, 18.

ಕಪ್ III. 288,* 314.

ಕಸ್ III. 325.

ಕಾಶ್ III. 304.

ಕಾಸ್ತ್ III. 304.

ಕಿ III. 84, 120, 142, 166, 168,
202, 276.

ಕಿತ್ III. 290.

ಕಿಲ್ III. 98.

X ಕಿಲ್ III. 70.

ಕು III. 102, 325.

ಕುಂಸ್ III. 130, 154, 178.

ಕುಜ್ III. 304.

ಕುಚ್ III. 304.

ಕುಟ್ III. 304.

ಕುಡ್ III. 304.

ಕುಣ್ಣ್ಡ್ IV. 17.

ಕುವಾರ III. 81.

ಕುರ್ III. 77, 78, 85.

ಕುಪ್ III. 325.*

ಕುಪುಭ್ III. 289.

ಕೂ III. 98.

ಕೂಜ್ III. 104.

ಕೂಡ್ III. 85.

ಕೂಣ್ III. 105; IV. 8.

ಕೂರ್ಪ್ III. 130, 152,* 178.

ಕ

- ಕೃ I. 29, 35; II. 53, 64, 64 (a); 75; III. 9, 12, 33, 37, 42, 44, 56, 57, 60, 62, 76, 78, 79, 91, 93, 99, 112, 122, 146, 170, 202, 247, 250,* 258, 275, 276,* 281, 285, 287, 288, 290, 291, 292, 302, 326; IV. 8, 9, 11, 16, 17, 18, 103, 104, 105, 182, 183, 184; V. 10; VI. 11, 40.
- ಕೃಡ್ III. 304.
- ಕೃತ್ III. 325.
- ಕೃಧ್ VI. 37.
- ಕೃನ್ವ III. 309.
- ಕೃಽ IV. 10.
- ಕೃಶ್ III. 382;* IV. 16.
- ಕೃಷ್ III. 27, 288,* 312; VI. 7.
- ಕೃ಼ III. 45, 76, 78, 85, 90, 94, 98, 124, 146, 170, 200, 234, 240, 246, 250, 258, 276, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285, 292, 307, 325; IV. 9, 10, 11, 16, 17.
- ಕೃತ್ III. 49, 50, 60, 70, 76, 78, 81, 90, 92, 95, 98*, 103, 128,* 150, 174, 202, 236, 242, 246, 252, 266, 277, 280, 285, 286, 288; IV. 7, 8, 9, 11, 16, 18.
- ಕೃವ್ (ಕೃವ್) III. 60, 62,* 70, 80, 285, 327; IV. 7.
- ಕೇಲಾ III. 289.
- ಕನ್ನಯ್ III. 81, 288.*
- ಕ್ರಥ್ V. 10.
- ಕ್ರಮ III. 293.
- ಕ್ರಾಥ್ VI. 40.
- ಕ್ರೇ III. 84, 86, 88, 116, 120, 138, 142, 162, 168, 186, 190, 194, 198, 202, 204, 232, 240, 276, 294, 328; IV. 11, 18; VI. 39.
- ಕ್ರೇಡ್ III. 77, 78, 97, 293, 294; IV. 16.
- ಕ್ರಂಚ್ II. 55.
- ಕ್ರಂಧ್ II. 56; VI. 37.
- ಕ್ರಂಶ್ III. 27, 100.
- ಕ್ರಂಥ್ III. 52.
- ಕ್ರಂಢ್ II. 36.
- ಕ್ರಂಮ III. 308.
- ಕ್ರಂಽ III. 46.
- ಕ್ರಂಢ್ III. 288.
- ಕ್ರಂಶ್ III. 282, 328.
- ಕ್ರಂಜ್ II. 36.
- ಕ್ರಂಜು V. 157.
- ಕ್ರಂಜ್ III. 47, 74, 75.
- ಕ್ರಣ್ III. 328.
- ಕ್ರಂ III. 80, 308.
- ಕ್ರಂ಼ III. 48, 77, 78, 103.
- ಕ್ರಂವಾಯು V. 157.
- ಕ್ರೇ III. 43, 84, 85, 89, to 95, 97, 102, 105, 106, 122, 144, 168, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 222, 240, 268, 272, 276, 288, 312,* 382.*
- ಕ್ರೇಶ್ III. 287, 309; IV. 8.
- ಕ್ರೇಽ III. 27, 91, 101, 102, 220, 222, 228, 288, 294; IV. 16.
- ಕ್ರೇಽ III. 287.
- ಕ್ರೇ III. 84,* 328.
- ಕ್ರೇಽ III. 382.*
- ಕ್ರೇ III. 29, 84, 103, 306.
- ಕ್ರೇಢ್ III. 79, 287..
- ಕ್ರೇಢ್ III. 26, 329.
- ಕ್ರೇಢ್ II. 69; III. 97, 102, 310, 314.
- ಕ್ರೇಽ III. 382.*
- ಕ್ರೇ಼ III. 29, 294, 306.
- ಕ್ರೇಽಢ್ III. 97,* 310.*

ಖ

ಖನ್ III. 329.
ಖಾದ್ VI. 10.
ಖಿದ್ III. 26.

ಖೀಲ್ III. 236, 244.
ಖೀಲಾ III. 289.
ಖ್ಯಾ II. 65; III. 84, 329.

ಗ

ಗಜ್ II. 35.
ಗಣ III. 13, 329; * IV. 17.*
ಗದ್ II. 48.
ಗದ್ಗದ III. 289.
ಗಮ್ II. 69; III. 27, 56, 62, 76,
78, 100, 108, 112, 220, 262,
294, 320, 328; IV. 18.
ಗರ್ಜ್ III. 51, 230, 238.
ಗರ್ವ್ III. 77, 78.
ಗಲ್ III. 280.
ಗಾ III. 54, 79, 84, 90, 103, 200,
308.
ಗಾಧ್ II. 36; III. 128, 152, 176.
ಗು III. 283.
ಗುಂಘ್ III. 286.
ಗುಜ್ III. 98, 304.
ಗುಡ್ III. 304.
ಗುಧ್ III. 308.
ಗುವ್ III. 80, 106, 290.

ಗುರ್ II. 36; III. 304, 330.
ಗುರ್ವ್ III. 254.
ಗುಹ್ III. 282, 330; IV. 10, 11.
ಗೃಧ್ II. 1; III. 106, 128, 150,
174, 282, 331.
ಗೃಣಾ III. 12,* 278, 294, 307, 331;
IV. 17, 18; VI. 34.
ಗೃ III. 103, 308.
ಗ್ರಂಥ್ III. 286, 309.
ಗ್ರಹ್ I. 29*; II. 56; III. 48, 62,
104, 132,* 156, 180, 238,*
331.
ಗ್ರಜ್ III. 305.
ಗ್ಲಂಚ್ III. 305;
ಗ್ಲಜ್ III. 51, 305; IV. 18.
ಗ್ಲೈ III. 37, 39, 41, 48, 74, 90,
248, 262, 279, 283, 285; IV.
9, 16.

ಘ

ಘಸ್ I. 47; II. 70; III. 28, 332.
ಘಟ್ III. 304.*
ಘಾದ್ III. 264, 332.
ಘಾರ್ಣ್ IV. 8.
ಘೈ III. 332.

ಘೃಣ್ III. 126,* 148, 172, 309;
IV. 9, 10, 11.
ಘೈ III. 278, 307.
ಘ್ರಾ III. 61,* 120, 142, 166, 200,
276, 332; VI. 9.

ಚ

ಚಕ್ III. 280.
ಚಕಾಸ್ III. 333.

ಚಕ್ತ್ III. 333.
ಚಮ್ III. 287, 308.

ಚ

ಚಯ್ III. 210, 212, 214, 216,
218, 220.
ಚರ I 26; III. 295, 333.
ಚರಣ III. 289.
ಚರ್ಚ III 81.
ಚಲ್ III. 12, 81, 103; IV. 13.
ಚಹ I. 35.
ಚಾಯ್ III. 334.
ಚ II. 48; III 38, 42, 43, 45
49, 62, 69, 99, 102, 109,
224, 30, 238, 246, 248, 260,
276, 277, 281, 285, 286, 287,
334; IV. 7 to 11, 16, 17, 18;
VI. 7.
ಚಿತ್ III. 92, 106, 210 212, 216,
218, 220, 264, 276, 282, 285,
286; IV. 7 to 11, 16.
ಚಿನ್ತ III. 70.
ಚಿರಿ II. 53.
ಚೀನ್ IV. 10, 11.

ಚುಟ್ III. 304.
ಚುಡ್ III. 304.
ಚುಪ್ IV. 16.
ಚುರ್ III. 11, 70, 73, 84, 90, 91,
93, 95, 96, 105, 109, 116, 136,
162, 186, 190, 194, 198, 204,
208, 212, 216, 218, 226, 246,
264, 270, 272, 275, 276,
280, 285, 286, 288; IV. 7, 9,
11, 18.
ಚುರಣ III. 289.
ಚುಲಂಪ್ III. 113*.
ಚೂಪ್ III. 84, 90, 286.
ಚ್ಯುತ್ III. 305.
ಚ್ಯುಧ್ II. 37.
ಚ್ಚಲ್ III. 92, 95, 98, 246.
ಚ್ಚಪ್ಪ III. 90, 307.
ಚ್ಚೈ II. 52; III. 93, 105, 106,
232, 288, 307.

ಛ

ಛದ್ III. 314.
ಛವ್ III. 26, 283; IV. 17.
ಛುಟ್ III. 304.
ಛುಪ್ III. 27.

ಛುರ್ II. 53; III. 304.
ಛ್ವದ್ III. 86,* 305.
ಛ್ವೀ III. 84, 311.

ಜ

ಜಹ್ III. 334.
ಜನ್ III. 51, 334, 335; IV. 8.
ಜಪ್ III. 307.
ಜಭ್ III. 307.
ಜರ್ಪ್ II. 35.
ಜರ್ಯ್ II. 35.
ಜಲ್ II. 36; III. 69, 106.
ಜಲ್ಪ್ IV. 11; VI. 8.
ಜಸ್ V. 10; VI. 40.

ಜಾಗ್ಯ III. 56, 60, 82, 84, 246,
335.
ಜಿ III. 101, 295, 336; IV. 17;
VI. 7.
ಜಿಮ್ III. 126, 150, 172; IV. 10,
11.
ಜಿರಿ III. 82.
ಜೀನ್ III. 288,* 338. IV. 17.
ಜಿ III. 59,* 82, 91,* 92,* 99.

ಜ

ಜಡ್ III. 304.	ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ III. 70.
ಜನ್ III. 126, 148, 172; IV. 9, 10, 11.	ಜ್ಯ I. 29; * III. 278, 337.
ಜ್ಞಾ I. 84, 278, 337.	ಜ್ಯ III. 59; * 82, 97.
ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ III 47, 69, 285	ಜ್ಞೇ III. 102.
ಜ್ಞೈ III. 48, 70, 73, 7 , 78, 86, 99, 103, 106, 246, 248, 285, 295, 336; IV. 10, 11, 16, 18; VI. 38, 40.	ಜ್ವರ I. 29; * III. 307; VI. 42.
	ಜ್ವಲ III. 48, 103.

ಝ

ಝ III. 278, 307.

ಞ

ಞಿ III. 304.	ಞಿ III. 29, 84, 186, 190, 194, 204, 283, 338.
--------------	--

ಢ

ಢಂಢ್ II. 35.*	ಢಾಕ್ III. 61; * 92, 95, 104, 246, 288.
---------------	---

ತ

ತಡ್ III. 103.	ತಪ್ III. 27.
ತನ್ III. 86, 88, 113, 114, 116, 126, 136, 148, 162, 172, 186, 190, 194, 198, 204, 234, 242, 266, 275, 276 338; IV. 7, 10, 11; V. 47.*	ತರನ್ III. 289.
ತನ್ಮನ್ III. 289.	ತರಣ V. 157.
ತಪ್ II. 36, 75; III. 27, 287, 295, 338; VI. 42.	ತಲ III. 49.
ತಮ III. 308.	ತು III. 339.
ತಮ್ III. 104.*	ತುಡ್ III. 304.
ತರಣ III. 289.	ತುಡ್ III. 26, 116, 136, 162, 186, 190, 194, 198, 204, 234, 242, 275, 276; IV. 7, 9,
ತರ್ಜ್ IV. 18.	ತುಭ್ III. 310.
ತಾಯ್ II. 36; III. 315.	ತುರ III. 84, 132, 156, 180.
ತಿಜ್ III. 290.	ತುರಣ III. 289.
	ತುರ್ವ್ III. 52, 134, 158, 182, 202.
	ತುಡ್ III. 28, 100.
	ತುಸ III. 130, 154, 178.

ತ

ತೂಣ್ II. 36.	ತೋಡ್ III. 104.
ತೂರ್ III. 283.	ತ್ಯಜ್ III. 25, 51, 70, 79, 99, 220, 262, 282.
ತ್ಯಂಹ್ III. 80, 282.	ತ್ರವ್ III. 311.
ತ್ಯಣ್ III. 309.	ತ್ರಸ್ III. 84, 339.
ತ್ಯದ್ III. 83, 305.	ತ್ರೂಟ್ III. 304.
ತ್ಯವ್ II. 69; III. 27, 79, 85, 91, 94, 101, 246, 288, 339; IV. 10, 11.	ತ್ರೈ III. 312.*
ತ್ಯವ್ III. 100, 313.	ತ್ಸರ್ I. 29*; III. 315.
ತ್ಯಹ್ III. 382.*	ತ್ಪದಯು V. 157.
ತ್ಯಾ III. 42,* 84, 91, 92, 99, 101, 106, 270, 288 311.	ತ್ಪಪಯು V. 157.
	ತ್ಪಿವ್ III. 27, 100.
	ತ್ಸರ್ III. 64, 103.

ಥ

ಥ.ಪ್ III. 304.

ದ

ದಂತ್ VI. 7.	ದಿನ್ಯು III. 104.
ದಂಭ್ III. 85, 282, 339.	ದಿನ್ III. 52, 64, 77, 78, 80, 84, 116, 136, 162, 198, 254, 281, 285, 382;* IV. 9, 10, 11; VI. 37, 39, 40.
ದಂಶ್ III. 27, 101, 252, 262, 285, 287, 288,* 308; IV. 9.	ದಿಶ್ III. 27, 85, 100, 110, 112, 222, 288;* V. 15.
ದಂಘ್ II. 35.	ದಿಹ್ II. 48; III. 28, 100, 305.
ದಂಪ್ III. 339; IV. 11.	ದಿ಼ III. 342.
ದಂಧ್ II. 56; III. 84, 90, 128, 152, 176.	ದಿ಼಼಼ III. 308.
ದಂವು III. 314.	ದಿ಼಼಼ III. 246.
ದಂಯು III. 340; V. 10; VI. 39.	ದು಼ III. 289.
ದಂವ್ರಾ III. 246, 340.	ದಂಟ್ III. 310.
ದಂಸ್ III. 314.	ದಂರ್ III. 281; IV. 11.
ದಂಕ್ II. 54; III. 28, 79, 262, 287, 307.	ದಂವಸ್ III. 289.
ದಾ II. 43, 56; III. 15,* 38, 39, 41, 91, 92, 93, 96, 97, 99, 270, 272, 288, 291, 296, 341; IV. 11, 16, 17, 18; VI. 32.	ದಂಪ್ III. 28, 342.*
ದಾನ್ III. 76, 78, 81, 282, 290; IV. 8.	ದಂಕ್ II. 54, 56; III. 28, 79, 84, 100, 118, 140, 164, 188, 192, 196, 198, 206, 220, 228, 276, 282, 342; IV. 10, 11; VI. 7.
ದಾನ್ III. 99.	

ದ

ದೂ III. 84.	ದೋ II. 48; III. 15,* 345.
ದ್ಯ III. 44, 45.	ದ್ಯುತ್ III. 92, 95, 279, 286, 287, 302, 345; IV. 17.
ದ್ಯುಪ್ III. 27, 49, 84, 90, 234, 242, 287, 343; IV. 9.	ದ್ರವನ್ III. 289.
ದ್ಯುತ್ III. 27, 100, 110, 258, 287, 288,* 296, 343; IV. 17, 18; VI. 8, 11.	ದ್ರಾ II. 48; III. 105,* 106,* 109,* 226.
ದ್ಯುಹ್ III. 314.	ದ್ರಾ III. 33, 45,* 79, 85,* 313; IV. 18; V. 157.
ದ್ಯಾ III. 74, 312, 344.	ದ್ರಾಪ್ II. 54; III. 305; VI. 37.
ದೇ II. 48; III. 81, 302,* 344.	ದ್ರೈ III. 105,* 283, 287, 306.*
ದೈ II. 48; III. 15,* 84, 91, 92, 94, 96, 99, 102, 106.	ದ್ರಿಪ್ III. 28, 84,* 345; VI. 13.

ಧ

ಧನ್ III. 124, 148, 172, 276, 280; IV. 8, 9, 10, 11, 16.	116, 136, 162, 186, 190, 194, 198, 204, 208, 222, 224, 232, 240, 275, 276, 285, 306; IV. 7, 10, 18; VI. 33.
ಧಾ II. 48, 52, 55; III. 15,* 230, 238, 277, 345; IV. 17.	ಧೃಷ್ I. 29; III. 112, 347.
ಧಾವ್ III. 266, 281.	ಧೃ III. 307.
ಧಿಕ್ಷ್ III. 84.	ಧೇ II. 48; III. 15,* 37, 346; V. 74.
ಧಿನ್ಯ III. 309.	ಧೈ III. 347.
ಧಿಪ್ III. 132, 156, 180.	ಧೈಪ್ III. 305.*
ಧು III. 76, 78, 122, 144, 168, 202, 280	ಧ್ರಾ III. 85, 304.
ಧುನ್ III. 52, 281; IV. 10, 11,	ಧ್ರಾವ್ III. 304.
ಧೂ III. 69, 278, 283, 304, 309, 347; IV. 17.	ಧ್ರಾ III. 304.*
ಧೂರ್ III. 92, 95, 98, 246, 290.	ಧ್ವಂಸ್ II. 55; III. 53, 282, 287, 313.
ಧೂರ್ III. 93, 283.	ಧ್ವನ್ III. 347.
ಧೂಪ್ III. 287.	ಧ್ವಿಠಾ III. 278, 307.
ಧೈ III. 50, 69, 84, 102, 107, 112,	

ನ

ನಕ್ II. 46.	ನಭ್ III. 87, 89, 118, 138, 162, 198, 276, 310.
ನಪ್ II. 46; V. 10; VI. 40.	ನಮ್ III. 27, 347.
ನದ್ II. 46, 48.	ನಮಸ್ III. 289.
ನನ್ದ III. 77, 78; IV. 8 to 11, 17.	ನದ್ II. 46.

ನ

- ನಕ II. 55, 69; III. 288,* 348.
 ನಹ II. 55; III. 28, 101; V. 47.
 ನಾಹ II. 46; III. 104, 130,* 152, 178, 296; V. 10; VI. 37.
 ನಾಧ II. 46.
 ನಿಂಜ III. 188, 192, 196.
 ನಿಂದ II. 68; III. 254, 268, 280, 285; IV. 9.
 ನಿಂಸ II. 68.
 ನಿಕ್ಷ II. 68; III. 84.
 ನಿಜ III. 25, 49.
 ನಿ III. 42, 43, 44, 56, 59, 60, 62, 64, 76, 78, 79, 82, 91, 92, 93, 95, 99, 101, 105, 106, 109, 120, 142, 168, 200, 232, 238, 246, 254, 260, 268, 277, 280, 281, 285, 287, 288, 296, 297; IV. 7 to 11, 16, 17, 18; VI. 7, 10.
 ನಿಲ್ III. 98.
 ನಿನ್ III. 84, 90, 236, 241,* 266; IV. 9, 18.
 ನು III. 29, 59, 82, 109, 226, 297, 306.
 ನುದ III. 26, 312.*
 ನೂ III. 98, 304.
 ನೃತ್ II. 46, 60, 69; III. 60, 84, 103, 286, 348; IV. 7, 8.
 ನೃ II. 46;* III. 278, 307.

ಪ

- ಪಜ II. 35; III. 9, 11, 12, 25, 38, 40, 46, 47, 51, 91, 92, 94, 95, 101, 102, 234, 242, 254, 262, 272, 277, 285, 287, 288, 382;* IV. 9, 10, 11, 17, 18; VI. 7.
 ಪತ III. 8, 50, 54, 55, 56, 61, 75, 92, 95, 103, 106, 116, 136, 162, 198, 246, 248, 262, 275, 279, 285, 286, 288; IV. 7, 9 to 11, 16, 18.
 ಪಣ III. 290; V. 10; VI. 40.
 ಪಣ VI. 40.
 ಪತ II. 48; III. 61, 76, 78, 99, 288,* 349; V. 15.
 ಪದ II. 48; III. 26, 288,* 349; IV. 104, 105; V. 15.
 ಪನ III. 290.
 ಪಪ್ಪುಸ III. 289.
 ಪಯಸ III. 289.
 ಪಕ III. 307.
 ಪಾ III. 41, 56, 62, 113, 252, 260, 285, 349; IV. 7 to 11, 16, 18.
 ಪಿ III. 44, 76, 78, 79, 84.
 ಪಿಜ III. 84, 90.
 ಪಿಪ್ III. 28, 287,* 288*; V. 10; VI. 40.
 ಪೀಡ III. 288,* 309.
 ಪೀವ III. 81.
 ಪುಟ II. 304.
 ಪುತ III. 304.
 ಪುರ III. 254, 255; IV. 9.
 ಪುಪ್ II. 37; III. 23, 84, 90, 100, 287, 288.*
 ಪೂ II. 69; III. 59, 82, 84, 90, 99, 102,* 307, 350; IV. 17, 18.
 ಪೂಯ III. 81.
 ಪೂರ್ III. 77, 81, 254, 288,* 314.
 ಪೃ III. 44, 86, 122, 144, 276.
 ಪೃಜ III. 186, 190, 194, 204, 276.

ಪ

ಪೃಣ್ III. 285.	262, 297, 351; IV. 10, 11; VI. 7.
ಪೃಥ್ III. 70, 77, 78.	ಪೃಥ್ III. 352.
ಪೃ I. 39; III. 63, 69, 76, 78, 80, 84, 89, 112, 122, 124, 146, 170, 200, 250, 256, 276, 278, 280, 283, 285, 286, 287, 288, 350; IV. 9, 10, 11, 16.	ಪ್ರ III. 97, 309. ಪ್ರ III. 352. ಪ್ರೇಷ್ಯ VI. 37. ಪ್ರೇ III. 307. ಪ್ರೇ III. 307.
ಪ್ಯಾಯ್ II. 69; III. 351.	ಪ್ಪ II. 48.
ಪ್ರಲ್ಪ್ I. 29; * III. 25, 52, 97, 101, 134, * 160, 164, 202, 246,	ಪ್ಪೆ III. 102.*

ಫ

ಫಣ್ III. 351.	ಫಲ್ III. 351.
---------------	---------------

ಬ

ಬಂಧ್ III. 26, 282, 288; * V. 45.	ಬಂಧ್ II. 56; III. 26, 77, 78, 103, 105, 222, 228, 352; IV. 16.
ಬಧ್ III. 290.	ಬ್ರ II 55; III. 352; VI. 7, 37.
ಬಹಯ V. 157.	ಬ್ರಹಿ VI. 37.
ಬೀಜ್ III. 286.	
ಬುಂದ್ III. 284.	

ಭ

ಭಂಜ್ III. 25, 53, 85, 132, 158, 182, 202, 262, 284, 382.*	ಭಿದ್ III. 26, 41, 48, 49, 52, 75, 86, 92, 93, 95, 96, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 109, 113. 188, 192, 196, 206, 212, 216. 220, 228, 234, 242, 246, 258. 262, 264, 272, 276, 277, 279. 283, 285, 286, 288, 382; * IV. 7, 9 to 11, 16 to 18.
ಭಕ್ತ್ VI. 11.	ಭಿಷ್ಜ್ III. 289.
ಭಜ್ III. 25, 51, 120, 140, 166, 200, 311; IV. 17, 18.	ಭಿಷ್ಜ್ III. 289.
ಭಜತಿ VI 55, 56,	ಭೀ III 34,* 353.
ಭಸ್ III. 84.	ಭುಜ್ III. 12, 25, 297; IV. 11, 17.
ಭಾ II. 69; IV. 17.,	ಭುರಣ್ III. 289.
ಭಾವಯ V. 157.	
ಭಾಷ್ III. 309; VI. 8.	
ಭಾಸ್ II. 37; III. 130, 154, 180, 280, 309.	
ಭಿಕ್ತ್ III. 97	

ಭ

ಭೂ II. 69; III. 21, 42, 45,* 49, 59, 76, 78, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 105, 106, 109, 112, 113, 114, 210, 211, 214, 216, 218, 220, 228, 254, 264, 270, 272, 276, 280, 281, 285, 287, 288, 354; IV. 8 to 11, 16, 18, 104, 105; V. 157.	ಭಂಶ್ III. 76, 77, 78, 282, 310. ಭಂಸಿ III. 313. ಭಮ್ III. 236, 242, 354, 355. ಭಶ್ III. 282. ಭಸ್ತ್ವ I. 29,* II. 55; III. 25, 262, 355. ಭ್ರಾಜ್ II. 55; III. 84, 90, 92, 95, 99, 288, 353; IV. 17. ಭ್ರಾಶ್ III. 311. ಭ್ರೀ III. 355. ಭ್ರಾಡ್ III. 304. ಭ್ರಾಶ್ III. 311.
ಭಷ್ IV. 16, 17.	
ಭೃ III. 21, 33, 63, 79, 89, 112, 354; IV. 17.	
ಭೃಜ್ III. 63.*	
ಭೃಡ್ III. 304.	
ಭೃ III. 278, 307.	

ಮ

ಮಗಧ III. 289.	ಮಾಲೆ III. 92, 95, 104, 286, 309, ಮುಬ್ III. 25, 49, 91, 94, 246. 258, 282, 288, 356; IV. 11.
ಮಘ್ II. 36.	ಮುಟ್ III. 304.
ಮದ್ III. 283, 305,* 308.	ಮುಕ್ IV. 8
ಮನ್ III. 26, 262, 355; VI. 38.	ಮುದ್ III. 279.
ಮಸನ್ III. 289.	ಮುಚ್ಚ್ III. 52, 77, 78, 132, 158, 182, 254, 280, 285, 305,* IV. 9, 10, 11.
ಮಸ್ತುಜ್ III. 289.	ಮುಷ್ III. 356; VI. 7.
ಮನ್ಥ್ III. 86, 87, 89; VI. 7.	ಮುಹ್ II. 54; III. 356.
ಮನ್ III. 307.	ಮೂ III. 59, 82, 99.
ಮನ್ಯು III. 41.	ಮೂಲ್ III. 236, 244, 268; IV. 10, 18.
ಮಸ್ತ್ವ III. 25, 79, 303, 382,* IV. 17	ಮೈ III. 85, 356.
ಮಹೀಜ್ III. 289.	ಮೈಜ್ II. 55; III. 43, 44, 357.
ಮಾ II. 48; III. 41, 84, 188, 192, 196, 206, 310, 382.*	ಮೈಡ್ III. 308.
ಮಾದಯ V. 157.	ಮೈಣ್ IV. 8.
ಮಾನ್ III. 99, 290.	ಮೈದ್ III. 308.
ಮಾದಯ V. 157.	ಮೈಶ್ III. 27, 312.
ಮಿ III. 312.	
ಮಿದ್ III. 310, 356.	
ಮಿಹ್ III. 28, 100.	
ಮಿ II. 67; III. 312, 382,* IV. 9.	

ಮ

ಮೃಷ್ III. 92, 95, 297, 357.
 ಮೃಘಾ III. 278, 307.
 ಮ್ಲ II. 48; III. 288,* 310.
 ಮ್ಲೇದ್ III. 105.
 ಮ್ಲೇಧಾ III. 289.

ಮ್ಲಾ III. 357.
 ಮ್ಲಾಚ್ III. 305.
 ಮ್ಲಾಚ್ III. 305.
 ಮ್ಲಾಚ್ಚ III. 97, 314.
 ಮ್ಲಾಚ್ಚ III. 230, 238, 277.

ಯ

ಯಜ್ I. 29; II. 55, 59; III. 9,
 10, 25, 62, 311; VI. 29, 32.
 ಯತ್ II. 36; III. 52.
 ಯಭ್ III. 27.
 ಯಮ್ III. 27, 69, 92, 96, 281,
 297, 298, 357.
 ಯಸ್ III. 6, 353.
 ಯಾ II. 48; III. 38, 91, 94, 103,
 112, 118, 138, 164, 198, 222,
 276, 281, 285; IV. 11, 16.

ಯಾಚ್ VI. 7.
 ಯಾ III. 29, 42, 59, 69, 82, 92,
 99,* 106, 118, 138, 164, 198,
 240, 268, 276, 281, 286, 358;
 IV. 11, 17
 ಯುಜ್ II. 55; III. 25, 298; IV.
 18; V. 120.
 ಯಾಧ್ III. 26, 52, 358; IV. 8,
 18.

ರ

ರಂಜ್ III. 25, 47, 79, 91, 94,
 282, 287, 288, 359; IV. 11, 16
 ರಕ್ಷ್ III. 48, 92, 95, 97, 254, 288.
 ರಖ್ II. 35.
 ರಗ್ II. 35; III. 48, 104.
 ರಥ್ II. 35.
 ರಣ್ III. 64, 103.
 ರಧ್ III. 359.
 ರಘ್ I. 36.
 ರಘ್ III. 27, 262, 382.*
 ರಮ್ III. 7, 27, 290, 298, 360.
 ರಮ್ III. 37, 77, 78; IV. 11, 18.
 ರಾಜ್ II. 55; III. 360.
 ರಾಧ್ III. 79, 91, 102, 246, 288;
 VI. 33.
 ರಾಸ್ III. 64.
 ರಾಚ್ III. 25, 118, 140, 166, 200,
 246.

ರಂಘ್ III. 85.
 ರಣ್ III. 27.
 ರಂಚ್ III. 315.
 ರಘ್ III. 278, 307.
 ರಾ III. 29, 59, 99, 361.
 ರಾಚ್ III. 80, 360; VI. 37.
 ರಾಜ್ III. 25, 284.
 ರಾದ್ III. 48, 359.
 ರಾಧ್ II. 44; III. 26, 43,* 86,
 88, 94, 118, 140, 166, 200,
 276, 288,* 361; VI. 7.
 ರಾಘ್ III. 27.
 ರಾಖ್ III. 315.*
 ರಾಹ್ III. 12, 13, 28, 361.
 ರಾಣ್ III. 280.
 ರೇಖಾ III. 289.
 ರೇಘ್ III. 314.

ಲ

ಲಗ್ III. 314.
 ಲಡ್ III. 284.
 ಲಭ್ III. 27, 282; IV. 18.
 ಲಸ್ತ್ವ III. 284.
 ಲಾ III. 382.*
 ಲಾಭ್ III. 382.*
 ಲಾಟ III. 289.
 ಲಿಖ್ III. 80, 103; IV. 18.
 ಲಿಟ್ III. 289.
 ಲಿಟ III. 289.
 ಲಿವ್ III. 27, 77, 78, 311.
 ಲಿಫ್ III. 27.
 ಲಿಹ್ III. 28, 118, 140, 164, 188,
 192, 196, 200, 258, 287, 305;
 IV. 11.
 ಲಿ III. 69, 278, 361, 362.
 ಲಂಚ್ III. 313.
 ಲುಟ್ III. 304,* 310.
 ಲುಠ್ III. 304,* 310.

ಲುವ್ III. 27, 101.
 ಲುಭ್ III. 362.
 ಲೂ III. 10, 13, 41 to 44, 51,*
 56, 59, 62, 64, 75, 81, 82,
 89, 91, 92, 95, 99, 104, 105,
 106, 109, 113, 122, 144, 168,
 202, 222, 226, 232, 240, 246,
 264, 278, 283, 285, 286, 288,
 307; IV. 7, 10, 11, 16, 17,
 18.
 ಲೂನಿಯಾ V. 157.
 ಲೂಪ್ III. 70.
 ಲೈಖ III. 289.
 ಲೈಖಾ III. 289.
 ಲೈಟ್ III. 289.
 ಲೈಲಾ III. 289.
 ಲೋಕ್ III. 70, 92, 95, 107, 288,
 ಲೋಚ್ III. 78.*
 ಲೋಟ್ III. 289.
 ಲೋಮ್ಸ್ III. 77, 90.

ವ

ವಂಚ್ III. 303,* 364.
 ವಚ್ III. 22, 25, 51, 58, 362;
 IV. 18.
 ವದ್ III. 298, 299, 362; IV. 182;
 VI. 11.
 ವಧ್ III. 365.
 ವನ್ III. 309.
 ವವ್ II. 48; III. 27, 311.
 ವಮ್ III. 64, 104, 281, 308.
 ವರಣ III. 289.
 ವರ್ದ್ III. 105.
 ವಲ್ಕ್ III. 289.
 ವಕ್ III. 363.
 ವಸ್ II. 70; III. 28, 101, 102,
 188, 192, 196, 260, 363; IV.
 16; VI. 30.

ವಹ್ II. 48; III. 28, 288,* 299,
 311; IV. 17; VI. 7, 10.
 ವಾ II. 48; III. 73, 382.*
 ವಾಡ್ III. 105.
 ವಾಹ್ III. 314.
 ವಂದ್ III. 48, 79, 101.
 ವಿಚ್ III. 25, 307.
 ವಿಚ್ಛ್ III. 290.
 ವಿಜ್ III. 25, 27, 364.
 ವಿದ್ III. 26, 288,* 299, 364,
 382.*
 ವಿಷ್ಠೈತ್ಯಾ VI. 56.
 ವಿಫ್ III. 27, 288,* 299 VI. 30.
 ವಿದ್ III. 28, 307.
 ವಿಙ್ I 43; III. 118, 140, 164, 198,
 365.

ವ

ವೂ III. 278.	ವ್ಯಾ III. 308.
ವೃ II. 29, 33, 92, 106, 270, 280, 286, 306.	ವ್ಯಾಪ್ III. 307.
ವೃಜ್ III. 84, 188, 192, 196.	ವ್ಯಹ್ III. 107.
ವೃಣ್ III. 287.	ವ್ಯು III. 382.*
ವೃತ್ III. 50, 62, 81, 98, 126, 150, 174, 280, 288,* 367; IV. 16; V. 47.	ವ್ಯಚ್ III. 312.
ವೃಧ್ III. 81, 266, 313; IV. 16.	ವ್ಯಥ್ III. 366.
ವೃಷ್ V. 47.	ವ್ಯಧ್ III. 26, 312; V. 47.
ವೃಷ್ III. 314.	ವ್ಯಯ್ III. 48.
ವೃಶ್ III. 124, 146, 170, 200, 250, 266, 276, 278, 280, 285, 287, 307; IV. 9, 10, 11, 16, 18.	ವ್ಯೇ III. 366.
ವ್ಯ III. 365.	ವ್ಯಜ್ III. 367.
ವ್ಯಪ್ I. 29; II. 69; IV. 17.	ವ್ಯಕ್ತ್ (ವ್ರಕ್ತ್) II. 55; III. 62, 366.
	ವ್ಯೇ III. 367.
	ವ್ಯೇಡ್ III. 84.
	ವ್ಯೇ III. 307.

ಕ

ಕಾ III. 25, 85, 89, 116, 138, 162, 198, 276, 292, 382,* IV. 11.	ಕಾಪ್ I. 46; III. 28, 118, 140, 166, 200.
ಕಾಜ್ III. 105.	ಕಾ III. 9, 11, 12, 21, 29, 368;* VI. 29.
ಕಾವ್ III. 26, 367.	ಕಾರ್ III. 107.
ಕಾಪ್ III. 27, 299; IV. 18; VI. 33.	ಕಾಜ್ III. 282.
ಕಾಪ್ತ IV. 16.	ಕಾಧ್ III. 26, 287.
ಕಾಪ್ತಾಯ VI. 7, 11, 16.	ಕಾಭ್ III. 310.
ಕಾಮ್ II. 48; III. 46, 47, 49, 51, 76, 92, 93, 96, 105, 107, 109, 126, 144, 172, 210, 211, 218, 226, 270, 272, 276, 277, 280, 281, 285, 314.	ಕಾಮ್ III. 12, 13, 28, 286,* 382.*
ಕಾಮ್ IV. 18.	ಕಾಧ್ III. 282, 313.
ಕಾನ್ III. 368.	ಕಾಶ್ III. 64, 278, 369.
ಕಾನ್ II. 36; III. 107, 290.	ಕಾಶ್ III. 37, 311.
ಕಾನ್ II. 70; III. 51, 84, 368; IV. 26; VI. 7.	ಕಾತ್ III. 61.
ಕಾ III. 280.	ಕಾಪ್ III. 369.
ಕಾಪ್ III. 299.	ಕಾಂಪ್ III. 309.
	ಕಾಮ್ III. 308.
	ಕಾ III. 73, 382.*
	ಕಾ III. 29, 93, 109, 268, 272, 281, 369; IV. 9.

ಸ

ಸ್ತಾ III. 80, 86, 102, 224, 278,
 283, 287, 375; IV. 18.
 ಸ್ತಾಹ್ III. 80, 91, 94, 107, 132,
 156, 180, 287.
 ಸ್ತೇಪ್ III. 81.
 ಸ್ತೇಶಿ II. 50*; III. 372.
 ಸ್ತಾ II. 63, 71, 72, 73; III. 38,
 73, 300, 301, 372; V. 28; VI,
 29, 33.
 ಸ್ತೇಮ್ IV. 8.
 ಸ್ತಾ II. 75; III. 74, 75, 281,
 287.
 ಸ್ತೇಹ್ II. 54; III. 305.
 ಸ್ತಾ III. 29, 306,* 375.
 ಸ್ತೇಹ್ II. 54; III. 305.
 ಸ್ತೇರ್ಹ್ III. 61, 128,* 152,* 176.*
 ಸ್ತೇರ್ಹ್ III. 107.
 ಸ್ತೇರ್ಹ್ III. 376.
 ಸ್ತೇಶಿಕ್ II. 50*; 58; III. 27, 376.
 ಸ್ತೇಹ್ II. 50*; VI. 32.
 ಸ್ತೇಯ್ III. 14,* 376.
 ಸ್ತೇಟ್ III. 304.
 ಸ್ತೇಡ್ III. 304.
 ಸ್ತೇರ್ಹ್ II. 74; III. 304, 376.

ಸ್ತೇರ್ಹ್ III. 279.
 ಸ್ತೇರ್ಹ್ III. 279.
 ಸ್ತೇಲ್ಹ್ II. 74.
 ಸ್ತೇ II. 50; III. 69, 377.
 ಸ್ತೇಟ್ III. 70.
 ಸ್ತೇ III. 14, 43, 44, 45, 74, 101,
 250, 256, 285, 377; IV. 9.
 ಸ್ತೇಂಡ್ II. 74; III. 91, 94, 377.
 ಸ್ತೇಮ್ III. 48, 315.
 ಸ್ತೇಂಭ್ III. 310.
 ಸ್ತೇಂಸ್ II. 55; III. 313.
 ಸ್ತೇವ್ III. 315.
 ಸ್ತೇ III. 33, 313.
 ಸ್ತೇಂಜ್ II. 50, 71*, 72,* 73; III.
 26, 102, 378.
 ಸ್ತೇಕ್ಕ್ II. 50.
 ಸ್ತೇವ್ II. 50, 70.
 ಸ್ತೇನ್ II. 71, 73; III. 316.
 ಸ್ತೇಪ್ II. 50, 75; III. 22, 27, 378.
 ಸ್ತೇಂದ್ III. 280.
 ಸ್ತೇದ್ II. 50, 70; III. 26, 310,*
 378.
 ಸ್ತೇ III. 79, 300, 379.

ಹ

ಹದ್ III. 26.
 ಹನ್ II. 43, 68; III. 26, 288,*
 301, 379; V. 3, 10; VI. 40.
 ಹಮ್ III. 46, 124, 146, 170, 202.
 ಹಯ್ III. 134, 160, 184.
 ಹಲಯ V. 157.
 ಹನ್ III. 104; IV. 11.
 ಹಾ III. 102, 120, 142, 166, 276,
 279, 283, 380, 382.*
 ಹಂಸ್ III. 10.
 ಹ II. 67; III. 381.
 ಹು III. 43, 84, 381.
 ಹುಕ್ IV. 17.
 ಹುರ್ಹ್ III. 52, 279.

ಹೈ III. 301; IV. 16, 18; V. 10;
 VI. 7, 11, 40.
 ಹೈಣೀಜ್ III. 289.
 ಹೈಣೀಜ್ III. 289.
 ಹೈಪ್ III. 382.
 ಹೈಡ್ III. 74.
 ಹೈಲಡ್ V. 157
 ಹೈ III. 188, 192, 196, 206;
 VI. 33.
 ಹೈಲ್ III. 103.
 ಹೈ III. 54, 61, 122, 144, 168,
 276, 381; IV. 9.*
 ಹೈದ್ III. 382.*
 ಹೈ III. 301, 381.

INDEX IV.

NOUNS.

1.—The Roman figure refers to the part and the Arabic to the page.

2.—The asterisk refers to the page in which the word occurs according to the List of corrections and additions.

ಅ

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| ಅಂ I. 21. | ಅಂತರಾ I. 20; VI. 30. |
| ಅಂಕತಿ V. 91. | ಅಂತರೀಪ IV. 187. |
| ಅಂಕತೀ V. 91. | ಅಂತರೀಣ I. 20; VI. 30. |
| ಅಂಕುರ IV. 187. | ಅಂತರೋಮ V. 84. |
| ಅಂಕುಕ IV, 198. | ಅಂತಿಕ V. 79. |
| ಅಂಗ II. 63; IV. 184, 187. | ಅಂಬರ IV. 187. |
| ಅಂಗುಲಿ IV. 63, 187; V. 62, 67. | ಅಂಬರೀಷ IV. 197. |
| ಅಂಗುಲಿತ್ರ IV. 187. | ಅಂಬಷ್ಠ II. 77. |
| ಅಂಗುಲಿಷಂಗ II. 76. | ಅಂಬಾ IV. 54, 212. |
| ಅಂಗುಷ್ಠ II. 77. | ಅಂಬಾಡಾ IV. 54. |
| ಅಂಚತಿ V. 91. | ಅಂಬಾಲಾ IV. 54. |
| ಅಂಚತೀ V. 91. | ಅಂಬಿಕಾ IV. 54. |
| ಅಂಜನಾಗರಿ V. 79. | ಅಂಭಸ V. 42. |
| ಅಂಜಲಿ IV. 187; V. 63. | ಅಂಕ IV. 187. |
| ಅಂಜಸ V. 42. | ಅಂಕುಕ IV. 187. |
| ಅಂಜಸಾ IV. 185. | ಅಂಹತಿ V. 91. |
| ಅಂಡರೀ V. 94. | ಅಂಹತೀ V. 91. |
| ಅಂತರ I. 20; II. 48, 67, 68;
IV. 181; V. 21, 57. | ಅಕಿಂಜನ V. 82. |
| ಅಂತರ IV. 34. | ಅಕುತೋಭಯ V. 85. |
| ಅಂತರಯಣ II. 67. | ಅಕೃತ III. 288* |
| ಅಂತರಯನ V. 67. | ಅಕ್ರ IV. 54. |
| ಅಂತರ್ವಣ II. 66. | ಅಕ್ರ II. 58; IV. 187; V. 60. |



- ಅಕ್ಷತ IV. 1೬7.
 ಅಕ್ಷಿ II. 58; IV. 187; V. 60, 67,
 114.
 ಅಕ್ಷಿರಾಣ IV. 36.
 ಅಕ್ಷಿಭುವ V. 84*
 ಅಕ್ಷೌಹಿಣಿ II. 63; IV. 33.
 ಅಗ V. 81.
 ಅಗದಂಕಾರ V. 83.
 ಅಗಸ್ತೀ V. 97.
 ಅಗಸ್ಯ V. 97.
 ಅಗೋಷ್ಯದ V. 80.
 ಅಗ್ನಾಯಾ V. 97.
 ಅಗ್ನಿ II. 46, 55; IV. 187; V. 55.
 ಅಗ್ನಿಚಿತ್ IV. 79.
 ಅಗ್ನಿಮತ್ IV. 83, 233.
 ಅಗ್ನಿವಿಂಧ V. 83.
 ಅಗ್ನಿ ಕವ.ಫನ್ IV. 49, 74, 75.
 ಅಗ್ನಿವೃತ್ತ II. 75.
 ಅಗ್ನಿವೃತ್ತಮಾ II. 76.
 ಅಗ್ನಿವೃತ್ತ II. 77.
 ಅಗ್ನಿವೃತ್ತತ V. 87*
 ಅಗ್ರ III. 187; V. 57.
 ಅಗ್ರಿಮ IV. 112.
 ಅಗ್ರೇ III. 289* ; V. 13.
 ಅಗ್ರೇವಣ II. 65; V. 85.
 ಅಘೋಸ II. 64 (b).
 ಅಜ್ V. 94, 114, 115.
 ಅಜತುರ V. 86.
 ಅಜಿತ V. 77.
 ಅಜ್ಞ IV. 182.
 ಅಜ್ಞ V. 57.
 ಅಜಕಾ V. 98.
 ಅಜವದ V. 87.
 ಅಜರ IV. 187; V. 109.
 ಅಜಸ್ಮುಸ್ತು V. 80.
 ಅಜಸ್ರ IV. 185, 187.
 ಅಜಾ IV. 55, 82; V. 93.
 ಅಜಾತ್ವೌಲ್ಯಲಿ V. 24.
 ಅಜಾವಿಕ V. 87*
 ಅಜಕಾ V. 98.
 ಅಜನ IV. 187.
 ಅಜನಫಲಾ V. 93.
 ಅಜರ IV. 187.
 ಅಜ್ಞೇಡಕ V. 87*
 ಅಜ್ಞ IV. 233.
 ಅಜವೀ IV. 187.
 ಅಜಕ V. 39.
 ಅತ್ IV. 184.
 ಅತಸೀ V. 94.
 ಅತಿ I. 18, 25; III. 288,* 294; V.
 17, 5೨.
 ಅತಿಕರು IV. 225.
 ಅತಿಥಿ IV. 187.
 ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ IV. 221.
 ಅತಿಕ್ಯ V. 84.
 ಅತಿಸಖ V. 84, 113.
 ಅತಿಸ್ಮ್ರಿ V. 105, 106, 107.
 ಅತಿತ V. 18.
 ಅತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿ V. 114.
 ಅತ್ಯಸ್ತು V. 18.
 ಅತ್ಯಾಸಂ V. 15.
 ಅತ್ಯಾಧೀ V. 99.
 ಅತ್ಯಾಸುಣಾ IV. 184.
 ಅಥ I. 19, 21.
 ಅದದ್ರ್ಯಂಜಿ IV. 119.
 ಅದಮಾಯಂಜಿ V. 119.
 ಅದನ್ IV. 34, 35, 45, 71, 93, 95,
 128, 182; V. 141, 142.
 ಅದೂರ IV. 41; V. 26, 41, 66.
 ಅದೂರತ್ರಿಂಕ IV. 41.
 ಅದ್ಧಾ I. 21; IV. 27, 182.
 ಅದ್ಯಕೇ V. 93.

ಅ

- ಅಧರ I. 64.
 ಅಧರ IV. 34, 99, 251; V. 38.
 ಅಧಿ I. 18, 25; III. 292, 320,
 321; V. 21; VI. 29, 30.
 ಅಧಿಕ IV. 41, 42; V. 26, 41, 66;
 VI. 39.
 ಅಧಿಕವಕ IV. 41.
 ಅಧಿಕರಣೀ V. 94.
 ಅಧಿಕಾರೀ V. 94.
 ಅಧಿಪತಿ VI. 39.
 ಅಧಿರಾಜನ್ IV. 77.
 ಅಧೀಶಿನ್ VI. 35, 36.
 ಅಧೋಧಃ I. 21; VI. 30.
 ಅಧ್ಯಧಿ I. 21; VI. 30
 ಅಧ್ಯಯನತಪಸೀ V. 87.
 ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ IV. 187.
 ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ IV. 27; V. 9,* 39, 40.
 ಅಧ್ಯನ್ V. 61.
 ಅಧ್ಯರ್ಯ IV. 68.
 ಅನಡುಹ್ II. 59; V. 61, 68, 128.
 ಅನಡುಹಿ V. 98.
 ಅನಡ್ವಾಹೀ V. 98.
 ಅನಭ್ಯಾಸಮಿತ್ಯ V. 83.
 ಅನರ್ವನ್ V. 124.
 ಅನಸ್ V. 61,* 64.
 ಅನಿಕಂ IV. 185.
 ಅನೀಕ IV. 187.
 ಅನು I. 18, 24; II. 74; III. 291,
 292, 293, 298; V. 6, 32, 156;
 VI. 30, 34, 36.
 ಅನುಗಣಿತೀ VI. 36.
 ಅನುಗವ IV. 81.
 ಅನುಪತಿತೀ VI. 36.
 ಅನುಯಾಕ್ತೀ VI. 36.
 ಅನುರಹನ V. 84.
 ಅನುರೋಮ V. 83
 ಅನುಸವನಂ II. 77.*
 ಅನುಸಾಮ V. 83.
 ಅನೂಪ V. 81.
 ಅನ್ಯಕ್ V. 81.*
 ಅನ್ಯಜೆ V. 60.
 ಅನ್ಯತ IV. 187.
 ಅನ್ಯಹನ V. 127.
 ಅನ್ಯ IV. 187.
 ಅನ್ಯರ್ವತ್ಸೀ V. 97.
 ಅನ್ಯಾದಿ V. 86.
 ಅನ್ಯೇಗುರು V. 85.
 ಅನ್ಯೇವಾಸಿ V. 87.
 ಅನ್ಯಕಾರ IV. 187.
 ಅನ್ಯತಮಸ V. 83.
 ಅನ್ಯಂ VI. 39.
 ಅನ್ಯ IV. 34, 71, 128, 252; V.
 53, 101; VI. 38.
 ಅನ್ಯತ I. 20; IV. 34.
 ಅನ್ಯತರ IV. 34, 252; 101.
 ಅನ್ಯಥಾ III. 238.*
 ಅನ್ಯಯ IV. 187.
 ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷೇ II. 60.
 ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಕ್ II. 60.
 ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಕ II. 60.
 ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯ III 10; IV. 35.
 ಅನ್ಯಕ್ III. 288;* IV. 185; V.
 16.
 ಅನ್ಯಾಜೇ IV. 182.
 ಅಪ IV. 187; V. 57, 60, 125,
 126.
 ಅಪ I. 18, 25; III. 299, 325; V.
 17, 32; VI. 31, 35.
 ಅಪತ್ಯ IV. 187.
 ಅಪತ್ರಸ್ತ, V. 21, 22.
 ಅಪಫ V. 81, 99.
 ಅಪಥಿನ್ V. 81.
 ಅಪದೀ V. 98.

ಅ

- ಅಪರ IV. 34, 100, 251; V. 35, ಅನಿ II. 61.
 38, 54, 90.
 ಅಪರದಕ್ಷಿಣೆ V. 85.
 ಅಪರಸ್ಪರಾಃ V. 80.
 ಅಸರಾ V. 90.
 ಅಸರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ II. 6; IV. 198.*
 ಅಸರೀ V. 90.
 ಅಪಞ್ಚ II. 77.
 ಅಪಸಮಾ V. 85.
 ಅಪಸ್ಕರ V. 80.
 ಅಪಾಂಗ IV. 187.
 ಅಪಿ I. 18, 25; VI. 5, 31, 49, 53.
 ಅಪೇತ V. 21, 22
 ಅಪೇಕಿತುಲಾ V. 82.*
 ಅಪೇಕಿತವಾಣಿಜಾ V. 82.*
 ಅಪೇಕಿಸ್ವಾಗತಾ V. 82.
 ಅಪೇಕಿಸ್ವೀತಿಯಾ V. 82.
 ಅಪೋಧೆ V. 21, 22.
 ಅಪ್ರಜ V. 87.
 ಅಪ್ಸರಸಃ IV. 187.
 ಅಪ್ಸುಯೋನಿ V. 87.
 ಅಬಲಾ V. 50.
 ಅಬ್ಬಿ IV. 187.
 ಅಭಿ I. 18, 24; II. 74; III. 294,
 318; IV. 94, 96; V. 5, 32,
 156; VI. 30.
 ಅಭಿತಃ VI. 30.
 ಅಭಿಧಾನ IV. 187.
 ಅಭಿನಿ (ಅಭಿ + ನಿ) VI. 30.
 ಅಭಿನಿಷ್ಠಾನ II. 76.
 ಅಭಿರೂಪಕ IV. 27; V. 40.
 ಅಭಿಸ್ವಾಹೃತ III. 275.
 ಅಭಿಷ್ಠಾಂ I. 21.
 ಅಭ್ರಂ IV. 185, 187.
 ಅಭ್ರವಿಷ್ಠ IV. 67.
 ಅಮಾ IV. 27.
 ಅನಿತ್ರ IV. 187.
 ಅನುಮಾಯಾಜಃ V. 119.
 ಅನೂ II. 61.
 ಅನೂದ್ಯುಕ್ತ II. 60.
 ಅನೂದ್ಯುಕ್ತ II. 60.
 ಅನೂದ್ಯುಕ್ತ II. 60.
 ಅನೂಲಾ V. 94.
 ಅನ್ಯುತ III. 275; IV. 187.
 ಅನ್ವೇಧ V. 87.
 ಅಯನ II. 67.
 ಅಯಸಃ V. 64.
 ಅಯಸ್ಕಾಂತ II. 64 (a).*
 ಅಯಸ್ಕೂಣೀ V. 94.*
 ಅಯಾತ IV. 33, 88.
 ಅಯೇ IV. 184.
 ಅರಣಿ IV. 188.
 ಅರಣ್ಯ IV. 188.
 ಅರಣ್ಯಾನೀ V. 97.
 ಅರಾಲಾ V. 92.
 ಅರಾವೀ V. 91, 92.
 ಅರಸಃ V. 46.
 ಅರೋಕ V. 57.
 ಅರ್ಥ IV. 187.
 ಅರ್ಚಿತಃ VI. 35.
 ಅರ್ಚಿಸಃ IV. 187.
 ಅರ್ಜನಕಾರ್ತವೀರ್ಯಃ V. 23.
 ಅರ್ಜನವುರುಷ V. 87.*
 ಅರ್ಜನಶಿರೀಷ V. 87.*
 ಅರ್ಥ IV. 27, 187; V. 19, 20, 32,
 53,* 72; VI. 41.
 ಅರ್ಥಕಾಮಾ V. 86.
 ಅರ್ಥಗತ V. 87.
 ಅರ್ಥಧರ್ಮಾ V. 86.
 ಅರ್ಥಕರ್ಮಾ V. 86.
 ಅರ್ಥೇ IV. 27, 183.
 ಅರ್ಥ IV. 85, 48, 187, 252.

ಅ

ಅರ್ಧಖಾರ V. 85.
 ಅರ್ಧಖಾರೀ V. 85.
 ಅರ್ಧನಾವ V. 85.
 ಅರ್ಧಮ V. 38.
 ಅರ್ಧವಾಸ IV. 111.
 ಅರ್ಧರ್ಷ IV. 187.
 ಅರ್ಪಿತೋಪ್ಪ V. 85.
 ಅರ್ಬುದ IV. 33, 187.
 ಅರ್ಯಮನ IV. 80; V. 102, 103.
 ಅರ್ಯಾಣೀ V. 91.
 ಅರ್ಯ V. 91.
 ಅರ್ವನ V. 124.
 ಅಲಂ I. 20; III. 288;* IV. 183;
 V. 20, 72; VI. 20, 49, 60.
 ಅಲಕಾ V. 98.
 ಅಲಾಬು IV. 68.
 ಅಲಂದೀ V. 94.
 ಅಲ್ಪ IV. 35, 98, 252; V. 79;*
 VI. 42.
 ಅಲ್ಪಾ IV. 52.
 ಅಲ್ಲಾ IV. 54.
 ಅವ I. 18; II. 71; III. 294;
 300; VI. 40.
 ಅವಕಲ್ಪಿತ IV. 27.
 ಅವಕಲ್ಪಿತೀ VI. 36.
 ಅವಕಾ V. 98.
 ಅವಕಲಿಸ್ತುಪಕೃತ್ಯ V. 85.*
 ಅವಕೋರ್ಣಿನ್ VI. 35.
 ಅವಟಕಜ್ಜೆಪ V. 82.
 ಅವತ IV. 182.
 ಅವತಮನ V. 83.
 ಅವದಾತಾ V. 93.
 ಅವಧಾನೀ VI. 36.
 ಅವಧಾರಿತ IV. 27.
 ಅವಧಾರಿತಿನ VI. 36.

ಅವನ್ಯೂಕ್ತಕ V. 85.
 ಅವರ IV. 34, 99, 251; VI. 19,
 47.
 ಅವರಹನ V. 84.
 ಅವಲೋಮ V. 83.
 ಅವಕೃಂ IV. 185; V. 54.
 ಅವಕೃಕಾರ್ಯ V. 85.
 ಅವನ I. 20.
 ಅವನಾಮ V. 83.
 ಅವನ್ಯರ V. 80.
 ಅವೇಹಿಪ್ರಭುಸಾ V. 82.*
 ಅವ್ಯಯ IV. 188.
 ಅಕಕ್ತ V. 87.
 ಅಕಕ್ತಿ V. 87.
 ಅಕನಿ IV. 188.
 ಅಕನಿ, IV. 188.
 ಅಚಿಶ್ಯೀ V. 98.
 ಅಚ್ಚಿತಿ IV. 32, 110, 188.
 ಅಚ್ಚಿತ್ತಮಿಬತಾ V. 82.
 ಅಕ್ಮನ್ V. 64.
 ಅಕ್ರ IV. 188.
 ಅಕ್ರು IV. 188.
 ಅಕ್ರು II. 7; IV. 80; V. 57, 93.
 ಅಕ್ರುಕ್ರೇತೀ V. 95.
 ಅಕ್ರುಮಾಲಕ V. 94.
 ಅಕ್ರುಮಾಲಿಕಾ V. 94.
 ಅಕ್ರುಬಡಬ V. 99.
 ಅಕ್ರುಸನಿಂ II. 77.*
 ಅಣ್ಯಾ V. 93.
 ಅಪ್ಪಕಾ V. 98.
 ಅಪ್ಪನ್ IV. 32, 109; V. 46, 47,
 96, 125.
 ಅಪ್ಪಮ IV. 112.
 ಅಪ್ಪಕತಂ IV. 42.
 ಅಪ್ಪಕತಾನಿ IV. 42.
 ಅಪ್ಪಕಮಾಲ V. 80.

ಅ

ಅಪ್ಪಾಗವಂ V. 79.
 ಅಪ್ಪಾವದ IV. 187.
 ಅಪ್ಪಾವದೀ V. 98.
 ಅಪ್ಪಿಕಾ V. 98.
 ಅನಂಪ್ರತಿ V. 85.
 ಅನಕೃ V. 87.
 ಅನಕೃ V. 87.
 ಅನತೃ IV. 183.
 ಅನಾ IV. 182.
 ಅನಾಧು VI. 36.
 ಅನಿತಾ V. 93.
 ಅನು IV. 188.
 ಅನುಕ್ V. 145.
 ಅನೃಜ್ II. 59; V. 107.
 ಅನಾ IV. 27, 183.
 ಅನೇವಿತಿನೆ VI. 36.
 ಅನೃಂ IV. 181, 185.
 ಅನೃಂಕಾರ V. 83.

ಅನೃ I. 20.
 ಅನೃ IV. 188; V. 114.
 ಅನೃದ್ IV. 34, 35, 45, 71, 96,
 127; V. 134, 135, 136.
 ಅನೃದ್ಯತ V. 87.
 ಅನೃ IV. 188.
 ಅನ I. 19.
 ಅನನ್ II. 64 (b), 66; IV. 188;
 V. 58, 62, 72, 93, 122, 122.
 ಅನಮಹಮಿಕಾ V. 85.
 ಅನದಿವ V. 86.
 ಅನಲ V. 87.
 ಅನಲಿ V. 87.
 ಅನಸೃರ II. 64 (a).
 ಅನಹ IV. 185.
 ಅನಿ IV. 28.
 ಅನೇರಾತ್ರ V. 84.*
 ಅನೇ V. 93.

ಆ

ಆ (ಆಜ್) I. 18, 25; II. 47, 54,
 58, 61, 63; III. 288,* 293,
 294, 296, 297, 298, 300, 301,
 308, 357, 358, 382.*
 ಆ I. 21.
 ಆಕಾಶ IV. 188.
 ಆಕೇಂ I. 19.*
 ಆಕ್ರಮ್ಯ III. 275.*
 ಆಕ್ಲೀ IV. 184.
 ಆಕ್ಷಿಕ IV. 84.
 ಆಗ್ರಹಾಯಣೀ V. 61, 94.
 ಆಜವರಾಜಂ V. 82.
 ಆಚಾರ್ಯಭೋಗೀನ II. 70.
 ಆಚಾರ್ಯನೀ II. 70; V. 91.*
 ಆಚಾರ್ಯ V. 91.

ಆಜೇನವಜಂ V. 82.
 ಆಜಿ IV. 188.
 ಆಜ್ಞಾಯಿನ್ V. 43.
 ಆಜ್ಯ IV. 188.
 ಆಜಕ IV. 188.
 ಆಜಕೀ V. 94.
 ಆಜ್ಯಪದಿ V. 87.
 ಆತಃ IV. 184.
 ಆತಾವೀ IV. 183.
 ಆತ್ಮನ್ V. 43.
 ಆತ್ಮನೇಪದಂ V. 81.
 ಆತ್ಮನೇಭಾಷಾ V. 81.
 ಆದಹ I. 19.
 ಆದಿ IV. 96.
 ಆದಿಮ IV. 112.

ಆ

ಆದೇಶಂ V. 15.
 ಆದ್ಯ IV. 112.
 ಆದ್ಯನ್ತಾ V. 86.
 ಆದ್ಯವಸಾನೇ V. 87.
 ಆನಂದೀ V. 94.
 ಆನಿಜೇಯಾ V. 91.*
 ಆನಿಧೇಯಾ V. 91.
 ಆನುಷತ್ IV. 185.
 ಆಪಕೇ V. 94.
 ಆಪಚ್ಚಿ ಕೇ V. 94.
 ಆಪದ್ IV. 188.
 ಆಪನ್ನ V. 18, 40, 48, 72.
 ಆಭ್ಯಾಂ V. 141.*
 ಆಮಲಕೇ IV. 81; V. 94.
 ಆಮುಷ್ಯಕುಲಿಕಾ V. 86.
 ಆಮುಷ್ಯಪುತ್ರೀಕಾ V. 86.
 ಆಮುಷ್ಯಾಯಣಾ V. 86.
 ಆಮ್ನಾತಿ VI. 35.
 ಆಮ್ನಿವೃ II. 77.
 ಆಮ್ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ IV. 84.
 ಆಮ್ರ IV. 188.
 ಆಮ್ರವಣಾ II. 66.
 ಆಯತೀಗವಂ V. 85.
 ಆಯತೀಸವಂ V. 85.
 ಆಯುಕ್ತ VI. 39.
 ಆಯುಕ್ತಿ VI. 35.
 ಆಯುಧ IV. 188.
 ಆಯುಷ್ಯೋಮಾ II. 76.
 ಆಯುಷ್ಯ VI. 41.
 ಆರಗ್ವಾಯಸಬಂಧಕೇ V. 85.
 ಆರಜೇ V. 94.
 ಆರಭ್ಯ VI. 34.
 ಆರಾತ್ I. 20; V. 6; VI. 30, 34.
 ಆರಣ್ಯ IV. 62.
 ಆರಣ್ಯಕೃತಾ V. 90.
 ಆರಣ್ಯಕೃತೇ V. 90.

ಆರಣ್ಯಕಲಂ I. 20.
 ಆರ್ಗಯನ II. 67.
 ಆರ್ದೀ V. 94.
 ಆರ್ವ IV. 21, 198.*
 ಆರ್ವಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಆರ್ವಮಾ IV. 27, 183.
 ಆಲಕ್ಷೀ V. 94.*
 ಆಲಜೇ V. 93.*
 ಆಲಜ್ಜೀ V. 94.*
 ಆಲಗ್ವೀ V. 94.*
 ಆಲಾಸ IV. 188.
 ಆಲೋಪ್ಯೀ IV. 184.
 ಆವಟ್ಯಾ V. 94.
 ಆವಪನಿಷಿರಾ V. 82.
 ಆವಾರ IV. 188.
 ಆವಿಸ್ IV. 185.
 ಆಶಾ V. 53.
 ಆಶಿತ III. 275.
 ಆಶಿಸ್ IV. 26.
 ಆಶೀ V. 53.
 ಆಶೀರ್ IV. 188.
 ಆಶೋಕೇಯಾ V. 91.
 ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ V. 80.
 ಆಶ್ಚರಣ್ಯೀ V. 91.
 ಆಶ್ರಮ IV. 188.
 ಆಶ್ವತ್ಥೀ V. 94.
 ಆಶ್ವಪಥಿಕ IV. 74.
 ಆಶ್ವಮಾ IV. 112.
 ಆಸನ IV. 188.
 ಆಸನ್ನ IV. 41; V. 26, 41, 66.
 ಆಸನ್ನವಿಂಶ IV. 41.
 ಆಸೇವಿತನ್ VI. 36.
 ಆಸ್ತರಣೀ V. 94.
 ಆಸ್ಥಾ IV. 27, 182; V. 53.
 ಆಸ್ಥಿತ V. 53.
 ಆಸ್ತದ IV. 188; V. 80.

ಆ

ಆಸ್ಯ V. 107.
 ಆಸ್ಯನಿಕವಕ V. 83.
 ಆಹರಕರಟಾ V. 82.
 ಆಹರಚೇಲಾ V. 82.
 ಆಹರನಿವಶಾ V. 82.
 ಆಹರವನನಾ V. 82.

ಆಹರವಿತನಾ V. 82.
 ಆಹರಸೇನಾ V. 82.
 ಆಹವ IV. 188.
 ಆಹತಾಗ್ನಿ V. 87.
 ಆಹೋಪುರುಷಿಕಾ V. 85.

ಇ

ಇಂದ್ರ II. 58; IV. 27.
 ಇಂದ್ರನಾಹನ II. 66.
 ಇಂದ್ರಾಣೀ V. 97.
 ಇಂದ್ರಿಯ IV. 188.
 ಇಕ್ಷ್ವಾವಣ II. 66.
 ಇಕ್ಷ್ವಾವಾಹಣ II. 66.
 ಇತರ IV. 34; VI. 38.
 ಇತರೇತರ III. 10; IV. 35.
 ಇತಿ II. 60, 61, 62; * VI. 5, 52.
 ಇತ್ಯಂ III. 288.*
 ಇತ್ಯೇವ VI. 52.
 ಇದಂ I. 39, 40; II. 60; IV. 34,
 35, 45, 71, 93 to 96, 128; V.
 139, 140.
 ಇದ್ಧಾ I. 21.
 ಇಧ್ಧ IV. 183.

ಇಧ್ಧಾಚರ್ಚಿಸೀ V. 87.
 ಇಯತ್ IV. 33, 87, 111.
 ಇಯತ್ನಿ V. 96.
 ಇರಿಕಾವನ II. 66.
 ಇವ V. 24.
 ಇಪೀಕತೂಲ V. 83.
 ಇಪೀಕಾ V. 83.
 ಇಧು IV. 188.
 ಇಧುಧಿ IV. 188.
 ಇದ್ವ್ಯಕಚಿತ V. 83.
 ಇದ್ವ್ಯಕಾ V. 83.
 ಇಷ್ಟಿ VI. 35.
 ಇಷ್ಯಾನ IV. 198.*
 ಇಹದ್ವಿತ್ರೀಯಾ V. 82.
 ಇಹವಂಚವಿಠಾ V. 82.

ಈ

ಈದ್ಯಕ್ಷ II. 60.
 ಈದ್ಯಕ್ II. 60.
 ಈದ್ಯಕ II. 60.

ಈಶ್ವರ VI. 39.
 ಈಷತ್ I. 20.
 ಈಷದ್ IV. 5; V. 17, 36.

ಉ

ಉ (ಉಷ) II. 60, 61.
 ಉಕ್ IV. 27.
 ಉಕ್ IV. 188.
 ಉಷಾ V. 75.

ಉಚ್ಚ ನೀಜಂ V. 82.
 ಉಚ್ಚ ವಜಂ V. 82.
 ಉಚ್ಚೈಸ್ I. 20; IV. 71.
 ಉಷಾಪ IV. 188.

ಉ

ಉಣಿಠಿ V. 94.
 ಉತ್ I. 18; V. 56.
 ಉತ VI. 49.
 ಉತ್ಯಾಕಾದ V. 85
 ಉತ್ಯೃಷ್ಠ V. 35.
 ಉತ್ತರ IV. 34, 42, 100, 251; V. 38.
 ಉತ್ತರತ IV. 188.
 ಉತ್ತರನಕ್ಲ V. 84.
 ಉತ್ತರೀಯ IV. 188.
 ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಿಪಚಾ V. 82.
 ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಿಪಚಾ V. 82.
 ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಿಪಚಾ V. 82.
 ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಿಪಚಲಾ V. 82.
 ಉತ್ಪಲ IV. 188.
 ಉತ್ಪಲವಶಾಲಭಾರಿನ್ V. 83.*
 ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ V. 9.
 ಉತ್ಪುಕ V. 53; VI. 39.
 ಉದ್ II. 63; III. 295, 298, 300, 382.*
 ಉದಕ V. 56, 107.
 ಉದಕಗಾಹ V. 87.
 ಉದಕಬಿಸ್ತ V. 87.
 ಉದಕಭಾರ V. 87.
 ಉದಕಂ IV. 27, 183.
 ಉದಕಮನ್ಯ V. 86.
 ಉದಕವಜ್ರ V. 87.
 ಉದಕವೀವಧ V. 87.
 ಉದಕನಕ್ತ V. 86.
 ಉದಕಹಾರ V. 87.
 ಉದಕೌದನ V. 86.*
 ಉದಗಾಹ V. 87.
 ಉದಗೃಹ್ಯಮ V. 83.*
 ಉದಜ V. 118.
 ಉದಧಿ V. 86.
 ಉದನನಮಾಣ್ಯಕ V. 82.

ಉದಪೇಷ V. 87.
 ಉದಬಿಸ್ತ V. 87.
 ಉದಭಾರ V. 87.
 ಉದಮನ್ಯ V. 86.
 ಉದರ III. 288;* IV. 189; V. 53, 75.*
 ಉದವಜ್ರ V. 87.
 ಉದವಾಸ V. 86.
 ಉದವಾಹನ V. 86.
 ಉದವೀವಧ V. 87.
 ಉದಶ್ಚಿತ್ IV. 47, 188.
 ಉದನಕ್ತ V. 86.
 ಉದಹಾರ V. 87.
 ಉದಾರ IV. 188.
 ಉದಾರಾ V. 93.
 ಉದಾರೀ V. 93.
 ಉದಾಹೃತ IV. 27.
 ಉದಿತ IV. 27.
 ಉದುಂಬರಕೈಮಿ V. 82.
 ಉದುಂಬರಮಕಕ V. 82.
 ಉದೌದನ V. 86.
 ಉದ್ಗಾತ್ರ V. 102.
 ಉದ್ಗಾತು IV. 188.
 ಉದ್ಗಮವಿಧವಾ V. 82.
 ಉದ್ಗರಜೋಡಾ V. 82.
 ಉದ್ಗರಾವಸ್ಯಜಾ V. 82.
 ಉದ್ಗರೋತ್ಸೃಜಾ V. 82.
 ಉದ್ಯತ III. 275.
 ಉದ್ಯತಾಘ V. 87.
 ಉದ್ಯಮ IV. 188.
 ಉದ್ಯಾನ IV. 188.
 ಉದ್ಯೋಗ IV. 198.*
 ಉರ್ಧ್ವ V. 94.
 ಉದ್ಯರ್ತಕ V. 9.
 ಉನ್ನಿ IV. 219.
 ಉನ್ಯತ್ಸಗಂಗಂ V. 85.

ಉ

- ಉನ್ಮೃಜಾವಮೃಜಾ V. 82*
 ಉಪ I. 18, 24; III. 288,* 293,
 297, 298, 300, 301, 325, 326;
 IV. 41, 88;* VI. 30.
 ಉಪಕರ್ಷಂ V. 14.
 ಉಪಕೃತ IV. 27.
 ಉಪಕೃತಿನಿ VI. 36.
 ಉಪಕ್ರಮ V. 71.
 ಉಪಜ್ಞ V. 71.
 ಉಪದಂಕಂ V. 13.
 ಉಪದೇಶ IV. 41.
 ಉಪಧಾ I. 21; IV. 73.
 ಉಪನಿವೃತ್ತಿ IV. 183.
 ಉಪಪೀಡಂ V. 14.
 ಉಪವಾ VI. 42.
 ಉಪರತ V. 20.
 ಉಪರೈಪಂ I. 21; VI. 30.
 ಉಪರೋಧಂ V. 14.
 ಉಪಲ IV. 188.
 ಉಪವಾಸ IV. 188.
 ಉಪಕುಸ V. 86.
 ಉಪಸಾದಿತಿ VI. 35.
 ಉಪಾಂಕು I. 20.
 ಉಪಾಕೃತ IV. 27.
 ಉಪಾಕೃತಿ VI. 36.
 ಉಪಾಜ್ಞೆ IV. 182.
 ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಾ V. 91.
 ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಾನಿ V. 91.
 ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಿ V. 91.
 ಉಪಾಸಹ IV. 188 ; V. 61,* 69.
 ಉಪಾಸಾದಿತಿನಿ VI. 35.
 ಉಪಗಾಢಮ V. 85.
 ಉಭ IV. 34, 71, 186, 251.
 ಉಭಯ IV. 34, 71, 186, 251.
 ಉಭಯತಃ VI. 30.
 ಉಭಯಾಂಜಿಲಿ V. 87.
 ಉಭಯಾರ್ಕಣಿ V. 87.
 ಉಭಯಾದನಿ, V. 87.
 ಉಭಯಪಾಣಿ V. 87.
 ಉಭಯಬಾಹು V. 87.
 ಉಭಯಹಸ್ತಿ, V. 87,
 ಉಭಯಾ V. 94.
 ಉಭಾಂಜಿಲಿ V. 87.
 ಉಭಾರ್ಕಣಿ V. 87.
 ಉಭಾದನಿ, V. 87.
 ಉಭಾಪಾಣಿ V. 87.
 ಉಭಾಬಾಹು V. 87.
 ಉಭಾಹಸ್ತಿ, V. 87.
 ಉರೋ IV. 183; V. 62, 69.
 ಉರಸಿ IV. 182; V. 69.
 ಉರ್ದಿ V. 94.
 ಉಲೂಖಲ V. 84.
 ಉಲೂಖಲಮಾನಲಂ V. 87.*
 ಉಲೂಖಲಮಾನಲೇ V. 87.*
 ಉಲ್ಕುಕ IV. 188.
 ಉಕ್ತನಸಿ IV. 49, 74; V. 127.
 ಉಕ್ತೀರ IV. 188.
 ಉಕ್ತೀರಭಿಜಿಂ V. 86.
 ಉಕ್ತನಿ IV. 188; V. 55.
 ಉಪಾ IV. 185.
 ಉಕ್ತಪ್ಪುರ V. 87.*
 ಉಕ್ತಪ್ಪುಕಕ V. 87.*
 ಉಕ್ತ IV. 188.
 ಉಕ್ತಂ IV. 27, 183.
 ಉಕ್ತಂಕರಣ V. 83.
 ಉಕ್ತೀಕ IV. 188.
 ಉಕ್ತೀಹ II. 59.
 ಉಕ್ತೀಪಾ V. 93.

ಊ

ಊಡಭಾಯ್ V. 87.
ಊತಿ V. 53.
ಊಧನ್ V. 99.
ಊನ IV. 42, 43.
ಊನವಿಂಕತಿ IV. 43.
ಊರೀ IV. 183.
ಊರು V. 73, 79.*
ಊರುದಭೈ IV. 83.

ಊರುದ್ವಯನ IV. 83.
ಊರುವೂತ್ರ IV. 83.
ಊರ್ಣ IV. 188.
ಊರ್ಧ್ವ III. 288*; IV. 100.
ಊರ್ಧ್ವಜ್ಞ V. 87.*
ಊರ್ಧ್ವಜಾನು III. 288;* V. 87.*
ಊರ್ವ IV. 80, 188.
ಊರ್ವಪ್ಪೀವ V. 86.

ಋ

ಋಕ್ಷ V. 39.
ಋಕ್ಸಾಮೇ V. 187.*
ಋಗ್ಯಜುಷ್ಠ V. 86.
ಋಬ್ V. 60.
ಋಜ್ V. 79.*
ಋಣ III. 323*; IV. 188.
ಋಣಾರ್ಣ II. 63.
ಋಶ್ಲೇ VI. 34.

ಋತ್ವಿಜ್ II. 59; IV. 188.
ಋಧಕ್ I. 20.
ಋಭುಕ್ಷ IV. 188.
ಋಭುಕ್ತೀನ್ V. 124, 125.
ಋಷಭ V. 39.
ಋಷಿ IV. 189.
ಋಷ್ಯೀ V. 94.

ಋ

ಋಕ IV. 32, 34, 35, 38, 71, 94,
95, 101, 102, 112, 186; V. 24,
58, 96; VI. 3.
ಋಕತಮ IV. 34, 252; V. 101.
ಋಕತರ IV. 34, 252.
ಋಕಪತ್ನೀ V. 96.
ಋಕಪದಾ V. 92.
ಋಕಪದಿ V. 87.
ಋಕಪದೀ V. 98.
ಋಕಪದೇ IV. 184.
ಋಕಪುಷ್ಪಾ V. 94.
ಋಕವೀರ V. 85.
ಋಕೈಕ IV. 35.
ಋಡಕಾ V. 93, 98.
ಋಣೀಪದ V. 87*

ಋತದ್ II. 64 (a); IV. 34, 35, 44,
45, 71, 93, 94, 128; V. 137,
138.
ಋತಾದ್ಯಕ್ II. 60.
ಋತಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ II. 60.
ಋತಾದ್ಯಕ II. 60.
ಋತಾವತ್ IV. 33, 87, 111.
ಋನ I. 19; II. 62; V. 136.
ಋನಂ I. 19; III. 288;* IV. 185.
ಋಷಕ್ II. 64 (a).
ಋಷಕಾ V. 98.
ಋಷಣೀ V. 98.
ಋಷಿಕಾ V. 98.
ಋಹಿಕಟಾ V. 82.
ಋಹಿದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ V. 82.

ಎ

ವಹಿಯವಂವರ್ತತೇ V. 82.
ವಹಿರೇಯಣಕುರಾ V. 82.
ವಹಿವಾಣಿಜಾ V. 82.
ವಹಿವಿಘನಾ V. 82.

ವಹಿಸ್ವಾಗತಾ V. 82.
ವಹೀ V. 95.
ವಹೀಡಂವರ್ತತೇ V. 82.

ಐ

ಐರಾವತ IV. 189.

ಓ

ಓಂ I. 19; II. 58; IV. 185.
ಓಜನಂ V. 42.
ಓತು II. 62.
ಓದನ IV. 189.

ಓದನಕಾಕ್ಶಿ V. 95.
ಓಷಧ IV. 189.
ಓಷಧಿ IV. 189.
ಓಷ್ಠ II. 62; V. 75*

ಔ

ಔತ್ಸ IV. 83.
ಔದಸಾನೀ V. 91.
ಔದ್ಯಾಕವಾಣೀ V. 94.

ಔಪೇಗವ IV. 37, 67, 83.
ಔಷಧ IV. 198,

ಕ

ಕಂ I. 20.
ಕಂಜ V. 40.
ಕಂತಗಡು V. 87.
ಕಂಡು IV. 189.
ಕಂದೋಲ V. 57.
ಕಂದೋಲಕ V. 57.
ಕಂಥಾ V. 71.
ಕಂಬಲ V. 77.
ಕಂಬಲಾರ್ಣಿ II. 63.
ಕಂಬೋದಿಸುಂಡ W. 85.
ಕಂಸ II. 64; IV. 189.
ಕಕುಂದ IV. 189; V. 57.
ಕಕ್ಶಿತ್ I. 19; VI. 48.
ಕಟ IV. 37, 67, 189; V. 36.

ಕಟಕ IV. 189.
ಕಟದ್ರೂ IV. 56, 219.
ಕಟಾಹ IV. 189.
ಕಟೇ IV. 51, 52, 189; V. 88.
ಕಟೋಲ V. 57.
ಕಟೋಲಕ V. 57.
ಕಡಾಹ V. 39.
ಕಣೇ IV. 181.
ಕಣ್ಯಕ IV. 189.
ಕಣ್ವಿ IV. 189.
ಕತಮ IV. 34; V. 12, 101; VI. 58.
ಕತರ IV. 34, 71; V. 12, 101; VI. 58.

ಕ

- ಕೌ I. 41; IV. 33, 111, 186, 215, 217.
 ಕತಿವಯು IV. 35, 111, 252; V. 39; VI. 42.
 ಕಘಂ III. 288; * VI. 53, 54.
 ಕಘಕ IV. 7.
 ಕಘನ IV. 7.
 ಕವರೀ V. 94.
 ಕದರೀ V. 94.
 ಕದಾ VI. 57.
 ಕದೂ V. 88.
 ಕನ್ IV. 49, 60, 74.
 ಕನಿಷ್ಠಾ V. 93.
 ಕನ್ದ IV. 189.
 ಕನ್ದರ IV. 189,
 ಕನ್ದರೀ V. 94.
 ಕನ್ಯಕಾ V. 98.
 ಕನ್ಯಾ V. 93.
 ಕವಟ IV. 189.
 ಕವಟ IV. 189.
 ಕಪಿ IV. 189.
 ಕಪಿತ್ಥ IV. 198.*
 ಕಪಿಪ್ಪಲ II. 76.
 ಕವೋತ V. 57.
 ಕಘ IV. 189.
 ಕಬನ್ದ IV. 189.
 ಕಬಾ V. 90.
 ಕಬರೀ V. 90.
 ಕಮಂಡಲು IV. 189.
 ಕಮಂಡಲಾ IV. 56, 74; V. 88.
 ಕಮಲ IV. 189; V. 39.
 ಕಮಲಾ V. 92.
 ಕಮಲೀ V. 92.
 ಕಮ್ಬಲ IV. 189
 ಕರ II. 64; V. 54.
 ಕರಂಡ IV. 189.
 ಕಂಕಾ V. 98.
 ಕರಟ IV. 189.
 ಕರಧೂ V. 102.
 ಕಂನ್ IV. 49, 79.
 ಕಂಷ IV. 189.
 ಕಂಞಾ IV. 189.
 ಕರ್ಕನ್ದ II. 63; * IV. 681, 89.
 ಕರ್ಕರೀ V. 94.
 ಕರ್ಣ V. 46, 75; * 95.
 ಕರ್ಣೀ II. 64.
 ಕರ್ತೃ IV. 46, 63, 69, 76.
 ಕರ್ಪಟ IV. 189.
 ಕರ್ಪನ IV. 189.
 ಕರ್ಪನ್ IV. 198.
 ಕರ್ಮಾವನ II. 69.
 ಕರ್ಮರೀ V. 94.
 ಕರ್ಮ IV. 75.
 ಕರ್ಮ VI. 57.
 ಕಲತ್ರ IV. 189.
 ಕಲಶೀವರೀ V. 98.
 ಕಲಣ IV. 198; * V. 19.
 ಕಲಿತ IV. 27.
 ಕಲ್ಕ IV. 198.*
 ಕಲ್ಮಷ IV. 189.
 ಕಲ್ಮಷೀ V. 94.
 ಕಲ್ಮಣಾ V. 93.
 ಕಲ್ಮಣೀ V. 50, 93.
 ಕವಚ IV. 189.
 ಕವರ IV. 189.
 ಕವರಪುಷ್ಪೀ V. 93.
 ಕವಿ IV. 81, 215.
 ಕವ್ಯ IV. 189.
 ಕಶಿತ್ VI. 48.
 ಕಷಾಯ IV. 189.
 ಕಷ್ಯ III. 275, 314.
 ಕಸ್ಯ IV. 189.

ಕ

- ಕಸ್ಯ II. 64 (a).
 ಕಾಂಡ IV. 189; V. 77.
 ಕಾಂಡಪುಷ್ಪ V. 93.
 ಕಾಂತ II. 64; IV. 209, 251.
 ಕಾಂಡೀಕ V. 85.
 ಕಾಂನ IV. 189.
 ಕಾಂಸ್ಥಾನ II. 65.
 ಕಾಶ IV. 39.
 ಕಾಕಶೀ V. 94.
 ಕಾಕಮಾರ್ಧವ V. 24.
 ಕಾಕಣವ V. 85.
 ಕಾಕಾದನೀ V. 94.
 ಕಾಕೃರ್ಥಂ II. 3.
 ಕಾಣ IV. 74; V. 39.
 ಕಾಣೇರ IV. 83.
 ಕಾನ್ II. 65.
 ಕಾನನ IV. 189.
 ಕಾನ್ತ II. 64; III. 275.
 ಕಾನಾ V. 50.
 ಕಾವಟನೀ V. 91.
 ಕಾವಧ V. 99.
 ಕಾಮ II. 64; V. 44, 54.
 ಕಾಮಂ IV. 185.
 ಕಾಮಂಡಲೇಯಾ V. 91.
 ಕಾಮಾರ್ಥಂ V. 85.
 ಕಾಮುಕಾ V. 90.
 ಕಾಮುಕೇ V. 90.
 ಕಾರಂ V. 15, 16.
 ಕಾರ II. 64.
 ಕಾರಕ IV. 61, 63; V. 53.
 ಕಾರಭೂ V. 102.
 ಕಾರಸ್ಕರ V. 80.
 ಕಾರಿಕಾ IV. 183.
 ಕಾರೀನಗಂಧ್ಯ I. 34, 35; IV. 84.
 ಕಾರೀನಗಂಧ್ಯಾ I. 34, 35.
 ಕಾರ್ತವೀಣ II. 66.
 ಕಾಲ V. 45; VI. 49.
 ಕಾಲಾ V. 89.
 ಕಾಲೀ V. 89.
 ಕಾಲೇಜ V. 87.*
 ಕಾವ್ಯ IV. 189.
 ಕಾವ್ಯೇ V. 91.
 ಕಾಕ IV. 189; V. 47.
 ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ IV. 189.
 ಕಾಮಾಯಾ IV. 86.
 ಕಾವ್ಯ IV. 189.
 ಕಾನ IV. 189.
 ಕಾಸ್ತೀರ V. 80.
 ಕಂ I. 31, 45; IV. 34, 35, 71, 80,
 93 to 96, 107, 128; V. 12, 58,
 143, 144; VI. 55, 56.
 ಕಂಕಲುಕಾಗಿರಿ V. 79.
 ಕೆಂನ II. 77.*
 ಕೆಂನಕೆಂನಂ II. 77.*
 ಕೆಕಿ IV. 189.
 ಕೆತವ V. 21, 39.
 ಕೆಯತ IV. 33, 87, 111; V. 61.*
 ಕೆಯತೀ V. 96.
 ಕೆರೀಟ IV. 189.
 ಕೆಲ I. 19; VI. 55, 56.
 ಕೆಲ್ವಿದ IV. 189.
 ಕೆಪ್ಪಿಂಧಾ V. 81.
 ಕೆಸಲಯ IV. 189; V. 39.
 ಕೆಟ IV. 189.
 ಕೆದ್ಯುಕ್ತ II. 60.
 ಕೆದ್ಯುಕ್ತ II. 60.
 ಕೆದ್ಯುಕ್ತ II. 60.
 ಕು V. 53.
 ಕಂಕುಮ IV 189.
 ಕುಂಜ-IV. 190.
 ಕುಂಜರ V. 39.

ಕ

ಕಾಂಡಲ IV. 190.
 ಕಾಂಡಾ V. 39, 89.
 ಕಾಂಡೀ V. 89.
 ಕಾಂತ್ರಿ V. 97.
 ಕಾಂಭ II. 64.
 ಕಾಂಭಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಕಾಂಭಮೂಲಕ V. 82.
 ಕಾಕಾದ IV. 198.*
 ಕಾಕ್ಯಟ IV. 198.*
 ಕಾಕ್ಯಟಾಂಡ V. 85.
 ಕಾಕ್ಯಟಾಗರಿ V. 79.
 ಕಾಕ್ಷಿ IV. 190.
 ಕಾಟ IV. 190.
 ಕಾಟಿ IV. 190.
 ಕಾಪೀಕಾಟ V. 87.*
 ಕಾಪೀರ IV. 190.
 ಕಾಟುಂಬ IV. 190.
 ಕಾಟ್ಟಮ IV. 198.*
 ಕಾಡವ IV. 198.*
 ಕಾಡ್ಯ IV. 190.
 ಕಾಣವ IV. 190.
 ಕಾಣ್ಡ IV. 190.
 ಕಾಣ್ಣಲ IV. 190.
 ಕಾಣೆಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಕಾತವ IV. 190.
 ಕಾತವಸಾಕ್ರುತ V. 24.
 ಕಾಥ IV. 190.
 ಕಾದ್ತಾಲ V. 57.
 ಕಾನು IV. 190.
 ಕಾನ್ದ IV. 190.
 ಕಾಬೇರವನ II. 69.
 ಕಾಬ್ಬಕಿರಾತ V. 87.*
 ಕಾಬ್ಬವಾಮನ V. 87.*
 ಕಾಬ್ರಹ್ಮ V. 84.
 ಕಾಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ V. 84.
 ಕಾನಾರ IV. 54, 67; V. 40.

ಕಾನಾರೀ V. 40.
 ಕಾನಾದ IV. 80, 198.*
 ಕಾರು IV. 63, 68, 78, 220.
 ಕಾರುಚರ IV. 83.
 ಕಾರುತ V. 57.
 ಕಾಲಟಾ II. 63; V. 40.
 ಕಾಲಿಕ IV. 190.
 ಕಾಲೀರ IV. 190.
 ಕಾವಲೀ V. 94.
 ಕಾಪಿತ್ I. 19.
 ಕಾಕ IV. 190.
 ಕಾಕಲ IV. 27; V. 21, 40; VI. 39, 41.
 ಕಾಕಾ II. 64; V. 90.
 ಕಾಕಿಕ V. 57.
 ಕಾಕೀ V. 89.
 ಕಾಡ್ಡ II. 77.
 ಕಾಪ್ಪಲ II. 76.
 ಕಾಸಿತ V. 97.
 ಕಾಸಿತಾಮೀ V. 97.
 ಕಾಸಿದ V. 97.
 ಕಾಸಿದಾಮೀ V. 97.
 ಕಾನುಮ IV. 190.
 ಕಾನೂಲ IV. 190; V. 57.
 ಕಾನುಂಬುರು V. 80.
 ಕಾಹು IV. 190.
 ಕಾಟ IV. 190.
 ಕಾಪಕಜ್ಜಿಪ V. 82.
 ಕಾಪತ್ I. 19.
 ಕಾಪಮನೂಕ V. 82.
 ಕಾರ್ಬ IV. 190.
 ಕೃಂತವಿಜಕ್ಷಣಾ V. 82.
 ಕೃಜ್ಜಿ IV. 190; V. 43; VI. 42.
 ಕೃತ IV. 27; VI. 20.
 ಕೃತ್ಯ V. 16.
 ಕೃತ್ಯಾ V. 16.

ಕ

ಕೃನ್ದಿವಿಜಕ್ಷಣಾ V. 82.
 ಕೃಪಣ IV. 27.
 ಕೃಪಣಾ V. 92.
 ಕೃಪಣೀ V. 92.
 ಕೃಕ V. 79.*
 ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಕೃಷತ್ IV. 190.
 ಕೃಷಿ IV. 190.
 ಕೃಷ್ಣ IV. 53; VI. 3.
 ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಭೂಮಿ V. 83.
 ಕೃಷ್ಣಾರ್ಣವ V. 31.
 ಕ್ಷೇಪಾರ IV. 190.
 ಕ್ಷೇಪಾರ IV. 190.
 ಕ್ಷೇಲಿ IV. 190.
 ಕ್ಷೇವಲಾ V. 35, 90.
 ಕ್ಷೇವಲೀ V. 90.
 ಕ್ಷೇವಲೀ IV. 184; V. 94.
 ಕ್ಷೇವಲೀ IV. 184.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕಶ್ಚು V. 86.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 91.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀಲಾ V. 93.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀಲಾ II. 65; V. 79.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 33.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 190.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 190.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 198.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀಕೀ V. 94.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀಕೀ V. 84.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀಕೀ II. 64 (a).
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 54.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ II. 63.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ III. 275.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 189.

ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ V. 95.*
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ V. 93.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 190.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ V. 75.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ V. 93.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ V. 93.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ V. 97.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ V. 97, 112.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 190, 198.*
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 27, 67.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 63.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ V. 91.*
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ V. 91.*
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ V. 91.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ I. 20; V. 50.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ II. 63.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ V. 44.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ III. 275.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ V. 157, 158.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ V. 98.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 190; V. 79.*
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ V. 190.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ II. 67.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ II. 67.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 190.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 190; V. 79.*
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ III. 314.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 190.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 190.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 190.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV, 190.
 ಕ್ಷೇಕನೀ IV. 198*

ಖ

- ಖಂಜ V. 39.
 ಖಂಡ IV. 190.
 ಖಂಡಲ IV. 198.*
 ಖಟ್ಟಕ IV. 63.
 ಖಟ್ಟಾ IV. 52, 53, 56, 71, 81 ;
 V. 31.
 ಖದಿರವಣಿ II. 66.
 ಖನಿ IV. 190.
 ಖರಣಸ್ V. 84.
 ಖರಣನ V. 84.
 ಖರು V. 95.
 ಖರ್ವ IV. 33.
 ಖಲ IV. 198.*
 ಖಲತಿ V. 39.
 ಖಲೀನ IV. 198.*
 ಖಲಾ I. 19 ; III. 288*
 ಖಲೇಬುಸಂ V. 85.
 ಖಲೇಯವಂ V. 85.
 ಖದತವೋದತಾ V. 82*
 ಖದತಾಜನುತಾ V. 82.
 ಖಾರೀ IV. 190 ; V. 63.
 ಖಿಲ IV. 190.
 ಖಾರ V. 75.
 ಖಾರಣಸ್ V. 84.
 ಖಾರಣನ V. 84.
 ಖಾರಾ V. 93.
 ಖಾರೀ V. 93.
 ಖೋಡ V. 39.

ಗ

- ಗಂಗಕಾ IV. 62.
 ಗಂಗಾ IV. 63.
 ಗಂಗಾಕಾ IV. 62.
 ಗಂಗಿಕಾ IV. 62.
 ಗಂಡೋಲ V. 57.
 ಗಂಡೋಲಕ V. 57.
 ಗಂಧ IV. 190 ; V. 56.
 ಗಜ IV. 190.
 ಗಡು V. 41.
 ಗಡುಕಂಠ V. 87.*
 ಗಡುಲ V. 39.
 ಗಡುವೀ V. 94.
 ಗಣ IV. 33, 111 ; V. 69.
 ಗಣಪತಿ IV. 53, 73.
 ಗಣಿಕಾ V. 57.
 ಗಣಿತ VI. 35.
 ಗಣ್ಡ IV. 190 ; V. 57.
 ಗತ V. 18.
 ಗತಾರ್ಥ V. 87.
 ಗಭೀರ IV. 190.
 ಗಮಿ V. 18.
 ಗರಿಯಸ್ IV. 69, 245.
 ಗರುತ್ IV. 79, 190.
 ಗರ್ಭಣೀ V. 40.
 ಗರ್ಭೇತ್ಯಪ್ಪ V. 83.*
 ಗಲ V. 75.
 ಗಲಾ V. 92.
 ಗಲೀ V. 92.
 ಗವಯ IV. 67.
 ಗವಯಿಡ V. 87.*
 ಗವಯಿಾ V. 94.
 ಗವಾಂಚ್ I. 20 ; V. 118.
 ಗವಾಕ್ಷ V. 81.*
 ಗವಾದನೀ V. 94.
 ಗವಾವಿಕ V. 87.*
 ಗವಾಕ್ಯ V. 87.*
 ಗವಿಷ್ಟರ II. 76 ; V. 85.
 ಗವ್ಯಾತಿ II. 63.
 ಗಹ್ಯರ IV. 190.
 ಗಾಂಡೀವ IV. 190.

ಗ

ಗಾಥ IV. 190.
 ಗಾಥಾ V. 75.
 ಗಾಮಿ V. 18.
 ಗಾನ್ಯ IV. 84, 86.
 ಗಿರ II. 64 (b).
 ಗಿರಿ V. 61.
 ಗಿರಿನಖ II. 67.
 ಗಿರಿನಗರ II. 69.
 ಗಿರಿಣದೀ II. 67.
 ಗಿರಿನದೀ II. 67.
 ಗಿರಿನದ್ಧ II. 67.
 ಗಿರಿನಿತಂಬ II. 67.
 ಗಿಲ V. 52.
 ಗಿಲಗಿಲ V. 52.
 ಗಿಲ್ವೆ IV. 19.
 ಗುಡ IV. 70.
 ಗುಣಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಗುಣವೃದ್ಧೀ V. 86.
 ಗುದಾ V. 93.
 ಗುದೀ V. 93.
 ಗುಪ್ತೆ IV. 233.
 ಗುಫೆ IV. 233.
 ಗುರು IV. 76; V. 79.
 ಗುರ್ದೀ V. 94.
 ಗುಲುಗುಧಾ IV. 183.
 ಗುಲ್ಮ IV. 190.
 ಗೂಢ IV. 198*
 ಗೃಹ IV. 190.
 ಗೃಹನಮನ II. 70.
 ಗೃಹಸ್ಥಣ IV. 191.
 ಗೃಹೀರ್ತಿ VI. 35.
 ಗೋಪೇಶ್ವರೀತಿ V. 83.
 ಗೋಪೇದಾಹನ V. 88.
 ಗೋಪೇಧ್ಯವ್ಯ V. 83*
 ಗೋಪೇಸರ್ದಿನ್ V. 83.
 ಗೋಪೇನಿಜಿತಿ V. 83.

ಗೋಪೇವ್ಯಾಥ V. 83.
 ಗೋಪೇಶೂರ V. 83.
 ಗೋ II. 57; IV. 58, 71, 75, 76,
 78, 80, 191, 231; V. 52, 53, 62.
 ಗೋಪವಂಜಮ V. 86.
 ಗೋಪಾಣಾ V. 89.
 ಗೋಪಣೀ V. 52,* 89.
 ಗೋಪತವಿಣಾ V. 94.
 ಗೋಪತ್ರ IV. 191; V. 48; VI. 20.
 ಗೋಪದಾವರೀ V. 60.
 ಗೋಪಧಂಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಗೋಪ IV. 67.
 ಗೋಪಾಲಕ V. 94*
 ಗೋಪಾಲಧಾನೀವೃಲಾಸಮ V. 86.
 ಗೋಪಾಲಿಕ V. 94.
 ಗೋಪಮತ್ IV. 47.
 ಗೋಪಮಯ IV. 191.
 ಗೋಪಾವಲೀ V. 95.*
 ಗೋಪ್ಯಕೃತ V. 86.
 ಗೋಪ್ಯ II. 77.
 ಗೋಪ್ಯೋಕ್ತೀತಿ V. 83.
 ಗೋಪ್ಯೋಪಂತಿತ V. 83.
 ಗೋಪ್ಯೋಪಟು V. 83.
 ಗೋಪ್ಯೋಪಗಲ್ಪ V. 83.
 ಗೋಪ್ಯೋವಿಜಿತ V. 83.
 ಗೋಪ್ಯೋಶೂರ V. 83.
 ಗೋಪ್ಯದ V. 80.
 ಗೋಪನಿ II. 77.*
 ಗೋಪನಿಮಾಕ್ಯನನಿ II. 77.*
 ಗೌಗ್ಗಲವೀ V. 91.
 ಗೌತವಿಣಾ V. 91.
 ಗೌರ V. 39.
 ಗೌರಮತೀ V. 92.
 ಗೌರವ್ಯ II. 75.
 ಗೌರೇ V. 94.
 ಗ್ರನ್ಥಿ IV. 190.

ಗ

ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ IV. 219.
ಗ್ರಾಮತಕ್ಷ V. 84.
ಗ್ರಾಹಂ V. 15.

ಗ್ಲಾನವತ್ IV. 64, 69.
ಗ್ಲಾನಿ II. 8.
ಗ್ಲಾಂ IV. 80, 232.

ಘ

ಘಟೋದ್ಧೀ V. 99.*
ಘ IV. 78.
ಘೃತ IV. 191.

ಘೃತಪೀತ V. 87.
ಘೋಣ V. 75.

ಚ

ಚ I. 19.
ಚಂಚಾ IV. 80.
ಚಂಡಾ V. 92.
ಚಂಡಾವೀ V. 91.
ಚಂಡೀ V. 92.
ಚಂದನ IV. 191 ; V. 39.
ಚಂದನಲಿಪ್ತಾ IV. 58.
ಚಂದ್ರಭಾಗಾ V. 90.
ಚಂದ್ರಬಾಗೀ V. 90.
ಚಕಾಸತ್ V. 101.
ಚಕ್ರ IV. 191.
ಚಕ್ರನದೀ II. 67.
ಚಕ್ರನಿತಂಬ II. 67.
ಚಕ್ರಿನ್ IV. 50, 76,
ಚಕ್ರೇಸ್ IV. 61.
ಚಟಕಕಾ IV. 62.
ಚಟಕಾ V. 93, 98,
ಚಟಕಿಕಾ IV. 62.
ಚಣ್ I. 19.
ಚತಸ್ರ IV. 191.
ಚತುರ್ II. 64 ; IV. 32, 38, 102,
108 ; V. 61,* 129, 130, 131.
ಚತುರಶ್ರ V. 87.
ಚತರ್ಥ V. 11, 40.
ಚತುರ್ಥಯಣೀ V. 97.

ಚತುರ್ಥಾಯನ II. 70.
ಚತ್ವರ IV. 191.
ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ I.V 32, 38, 110.
ಚಪಲ IV. 27 ; V. 21, 40.
ಚಪಲಾ V. 50.
ಚಮನ IV. 191.
ಚರಂ IV. 198.
ಚರಕಾ V. 98.
ಚರಣ IV. 191.
ಚರಮ IV. 35, 252 ; V. 35.
ಚಲ್ IV. 233.
ಚಷಕ IV 198*
ಚಷಾಲ IV. 198.
ಚರಿತ VI. 20.
ಚರ್ಮ III. 288*
ಚಸಕ IV. 191.
ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶ IV. 32, 38.
ಚಾಮರ IV. 191.
ಚಿತ V. 83.
ಚಿತ್ರರಥವಾಚ್ಛಿಕಮ V. 85.
ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಖ್ II. 5 ; IV. 233.
ಚಿತ್ರಸ್ವಾತೀ V 86.
ಚಿನ್ಮಾ IV. 27, 182.
ಚಿನ್ಮಯ IV. 22.
ಚಿನ್ಮಾತ್ರಂ V. 85.

ಚ

ಚಿನ್ನ IV. 191.
 ಚಿರಂ I. 20; IV. 185.
 ಚಿರರಾತ್ರಯ IV. 185.
 ಚಿರಸ್ಯ IV. 185.
 ಚಿರಂತ IV. 185.
 ಚಿರಾಯ IV. 185.
 ಚಿರೇಣ IV. 185.
 ಚಿವುಕ IV. 191.
 ಚುಳ್ಳಿ IV. 191.

ಚಾರ್ಣ III. 288; * IV. 191.
 ಚೂತ IV. 191.
 ಚೇತ 1. 19.
 ಚೇತಸಃ V. 61.*
 ಚೇತ್ಯನ್ IV. 64.
 ಚೇಲ (ಚೇಲತಃ) V. 48.
 ಚೋರಯುತ IV. 237.
 ಚೌರ IV. 84.

ಛ

ಛತ್ರ IV. 191.
 ಛದಿಸಃ IV. 191.
 ಛಲ IV. 198.*
 ಛವಿ IV. 191.
 ಛಾತ್ರ IV. 191.
 ಛಾತ್ರವ್ಯಂಸಕ V. 85.

ಛಾಯಾ V. 72.
 ಛಾಲ IV. 198.*
 ಛವ್ರ IV. 191; V. 46.
 ಛನ್ನ V. 46.
 ಛನ್ನವಾಸಃ V. 22.
 ಛೇದೀ V. 94.

ಜ

ಜ V. 44.
 ಜಂಘೆ V. 75.*
 ಜಂವತೀ V. 86.
 ಜಕ್ಷತಃ V. 101.
 ಜಗತ್ IV. 191; V. 121.
 ಜಘನ IV. 191.
 ಜಘಸ್ಯ V. 35.
 ಜಗರ IV. 191; V. 40.
 ಜತು IV. 48, 191.
 ಜತ್ಯ IV. 191.
 ಜನಪದ IV. 191.
 ಜನುಷಾಂಧ V. 85.
 ಜಯ್ಯ II. 63.
 ಜತಃ V. 35.
 ಜನ್ಮಾ I. 36, 38, 39, 40; V. 61.*
 109.

ಜರ್ಝ IV. 233.
 ಜಲಕ್ರೀ IV. 56, 219.
 ಜಲಪೀ IV. 56.
 ಜಲಮುಚ್ IV. 47, 233.
 ಜಲಾಪಾಹ II. 76.
 ಜಹು V. 3.
 ಜಹಿಸ್ತುಂಽ V. 3.
 ಜಾಂಬೇಯ IV. 83.
 ಜಾಗ್ರತ್ V. 101.
 ಜಾಜ್ಞತಃ IV. 236.
 ಜಾಜ್ಞೇಸ್ಯತಃ IV. 198.
 ಜಾತದಂತ V. 87.
 ಜಾತವುತ್ರ V. 87.
 ಜಾತಕೃಶ್ಚು V. 87.
 ಜಾತು VI. 53, 55, 56.
 ಜಾತೋಕ್ತೆ V. 86.

ಜ

ಜಾನಪದೀ V. 89.
 ಜಾನು IV. 191.
 ಜಾಯಾ V. 56.
 ಜಾಯಾವತೀ V. 86.
 ಜಾಲ V. 57.
 ಜಾಲಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಜಿಹ್ವಾಸ್ಥಿ V. 86.
 ಜೀನೂತ V. 84.
 ಜೀವ IV. 233.
 ಜೀವ I.I. 288*
 ಜೀವಿಕಾ IV. 183.
 ಜಗುಪ್ಪಿತ V. 20.
 ಜಜ್ಜತ IV. 236.
 ಜೃಂಭ IV. 191.

ಜೋದ IV. 191.
 ಜವೃ III. 275.
 ಜೋಷಂ I. 20.
 ಜ್ಯೋಬ್ IV. 191.
 ಜ್ಯೋತಸ್ನಿ IV. 191.
 ಜ್ಞಕಾ V. 98.
 ಜ್ಞಾನ IV. 47, 54; VI. 3.
 ಜ್ಞಾನವತ್ IV. 83.
 ಜ್ಞಾನವತೀ IV. 83.
 ಜ್ಞಕಾ V. 98.
 ಜ್ಯೋಷ್ಠಾ V. 93*
 ಜ್ಯೋಕ್ I. 20.
 ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ್ಠೋಮ II. 76.
 ಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ IV. 61.

ಝ

ಝಕ್ IV. 185.

ಝಟಿತಿ IV. 185.

ಞ

ಞೋಪೀ V. 94.

ಡ

ಡಂಢ್ IV. 238.

ಡ

ತಂಡಕ IV. 198*
 ತಂತ್ರೀ V. 70.
 ತಕ್ರ IV. 191.
 ತಕ್ಷನ್ IV. 76.
 ತಕ್ಷೀ V. 94.
 ತಟ IV. 37; VI. 3.

ತಟಾಕ IV. 191.
 ತಟ IV. 191.
 ತಟೀ VI. 3.
 ತಡಾಗ IV. 198*
 ತಣ್ಣಲ IV. 198.
 ತಣ್ಣಲಕಿಣ್ಣಮ್ V. 85*

ಅ

- ತತಮ IV. 34, 252; V. 101.
 ತತರ IV. 34, 252; V. 101.
 ತತಿ IV. 33, 111, 186, 215, 217.
 ತತ್ರ I. 19; V. 22.
 ತಥಾ III. 288*
 ತಥಾಹಿ I. 19.
 ತದ್ II. 64 (a); IV. 34, 35, 44,
 71, 93 to 96, 128; V. 61,* 13.,
 133.
 ತದ್ವ್ಯಂಚ್ V. 119.
 ತನಯಾ V. 50.
 ತನು IV. 191, 217; V. 40
 ತನ್ಮ IV. 191.
 ತನ್ಮರಹಸ V. 84.
 ತಮಸ್ V. 42.
 ತಮಸ್ಕಾಂಡ II. 64 (a).
 ತಮಾಲ IV. 198*
 ತರಂಗ IV. 191.
 ತರಲ IV. 191.
 ತರಸಾ IV. 185.
 ತರಿಷ್ಯತ್ IV. 49.
 ತರಾ V. 39.
 ತರಾಣೀ V. 92.
 ತರಾಕಾರೀ V. 94.
 ತರ್ದಂ V. 15.
 ತಲ IV. 191.
 ತಲಭ IV. 191.
 ತಲನೀ V. 92.
 ತಲ್ಪ IV. 191.
 ತನ್ಕರ V. 81.
 ತಸ್ತೀ IV. 183.
 ತಾಂಡವ IV. 198*
 ತಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ III. 60. ,
 ತಾದ್ಯಕ್ II. 60.
 ತಾದ್ಯಕ II. 60.
 ತಾಪನೀ V. 40.
 ತಾರ IV. 191.
 ತಾರಕಾ V. 93.
 ತಾರಿಕಾ V. 98.
 ತಾರ್ತೀಯೀಕ IV. 113.
 ತಾಲ IV. 191.
 ತಾಲಕ IV. 191.
 ತಾಲ್ಪೀ IV. 183.
 ತಾಲು IV. 191.
 ತಾವತ್ I. 19; IV. 33, 87, 111.
 ತಾವತ್ಪೀ V. 96.
 ತಾಥಿ IV. 191.
 ತಾವೀರ IV. 191, 198*
 ತಾವೀರವನ II. 69.
 ತಾವೀರಾವನ II. 66, 69.
 ತರನ್ I. 21; II. 64 (a); IV. 182.
 ತರೈಕ್ III. 288*; V. 15.
 ತರೈಚ್ V. 119.
 ತಿಷ್ಠದ್ವಿ V. 85*
 ತಿಷ್ಠೈನರ್ವನಾ IV. 74; V. 100.
 ತಿಸ್ಮ IV. 191, 196.
 ತೀರ IV. 191; V. 54.
 ತೀರ್ಥ IV. 191.
 ತುಂ I. 19.
 ತುಡ್ IV. 233.
 ತನ್ಮಾ IV. 191.
 ತ.ದರ್ಶಿ IV. 49, 64, 237.
 ತುರಾವಾಪ್ತೀ V. 80.
 ತುರೀಯಾ V. 11.
 ತುರ್ಯಾ V. 40.
 ತುಲಾ VI. 42.
 ತುಷ್ಟಿ III. 275.
 ತುತನ IV. 191.
 ತೂಣೀ V. 94.
 ತೂರ್ಯ IV. 192.
 ತೂರ್ಯವಾಸನ II. 66.
 ತೂಲ IV. 192; V. 83.
 ತೂಷ್ಟೀಂ I. 20; III. 288;* V. 16.
 ತುಣ IV. 192.

ತ

ತೃಣಜವ್ಯಾ V. 87.
 ತೃಣವದೀ V. 98.
 ತೃಣೋಲವ V. 87.
 ತೃತೀಯ IV. 112, 113; V. 11, 40.
 ತೃಪ್ತ III. 75; V. 79.*
 ತೃಷ್ IV. 192.
 ತ್ಸ V. 135.
 ತ್ಸೇಜಸೀ V 94.
 ತ್ಸೈಲ-ವಂತ V. 87.*
 ತ್ಸೈಲಸೀತ V. 87.
 ತ್ಸೋಸ್ವಿತೆ IV. 61.
 ತ್ಸೋನುರ IV. 192.
 ತ್ಸೋಣ IV. 191.
 ತ್ಯೋ IV. 34, 35, 44, 71, 93 to
 96, 128; V. 61,* 132, 133,
 134.
 ತ್ಯಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ II. 60.
 ತ್ಯಾದ್ಯಶ್ II. 60.
 ತ್ಯಾದ್ಯಶ್ II. 60.
 ತ್ರವು IV. 191.

ತ್ರ II. 64; IV. 32, 38, 101, 102,
 108; V. 63, 67, 96, 129, 130,
 131.
 ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್ IV. 32, 38, 110, 191.
 ತ್ರಿಕಕುಡ್ V. 81.
 ತ್ರಿಜತುರ V. 86.
 ತ್ರಿವದೀ V. 98.
 ತ್ರಿಫಲಾ V. 94.
 ತ್ರಿವಿಷ್ಟಪ IV. 191.
 ತ್ರಿಷ್ಠ II. 77.
 ತ್ರಿಸ್ತಾವಾ V. 81.
 ತ್ರಿಹಾಯಣೀ V. 97.
 ತ್ರುಪಿ IV. 192.
 ತ್ರ್ಯನೀಕಾ V. 94.
 ತ್ರ್ಯಯಾಷ V. 86.
 ತ್ಯ IV. 34.
 ತ್ಯಚ್ IV. 191.
 ತ್ಯಷ್ಠಾ V. 102.
 ತ್ಯೈ I. 19.

ದ

ದಂಡ IV. 192.
 ದಂಡಕ IV. 192.
 ದಂಡಸಾಣಿ V. 87.
 ದಂಡಿನ್ IV. 59, 64, 69.
 ದಂಪತೀ V. 86.
 ದಂಪತೀವ II. 62.
 ದಂಪ್ಪ IV. 192.
 ದಂಪ್ಪಾ V. 94.
 ದಕ್ಷ I. 34; IV. 53, 54.
 ದಕ್ಷಿಣ IV. 34, 100, 251.
 ದಕ್ಷಿಣೋರ್ವಾ V. 87.
 ದತ್ತವತ್ IV. 69.
 ದತ್ತಾ IV. 52, 81.
 ದದತ್ IV. 47, 236.

ದಧಿ IV. 192; V. 69, 114.
 ದಧಿವಯುಷೀ V. 87.
 ದಧ್ಯಶ್ II. 59.
 ದಧ್ಯಕ್ಕುಪ್ಪಾ V. 94.
 ದನ್ತ V. 57, 75,* 108.
 ದನ್ತಜಾತ V. 87.
 ದಯ್ IV. 233.
 ದರ IV. 198.*
 ದರಿದ್ರತೆ V. 101.
 ದರ್ಮ IV. 192.
 ದರ್ಭವೂತಿಕ V. 87.*
 ದರ್ಭಮೂಲೀ V. 95.
 ದರ್ಭವಾಹಣ II. 66.
 ದರ್ಭಕರ V. 87.*

ದ

- ದರ್ಭಾನೂಪ II. 69.
 ದರ್ವಿ IV. 192.
 ದರ್ಶನೀಯಾ IV. 51, 52.
 ದಲಿತ IV. 27.
 ದಶತ್ IV. 114.
 ದಶನ್ IV. 32, 38, 109; V. 96.
 ದಶಮ IV. 112.
 ದಶಾರ್ಣ II. 63.
 ದಾಕ್ಷಿ IV. 63, 68.
 ದಾಡಿಮ IV. 192.
 ದಾಣ್ಡ IV. 84.
 ದಾಣ್ಡ IV. 84.
 ದಾತ್ರೇಣ V. 22.
 ದಾಮನ್ IV. 49, 64, 69, 80; V. 96.
 ದಾಯಾದ VI. 39.
 ದಾರ IV. 192.
 ದಾರಗವ V. 87.*
 ದಾರಗವಮ್ V. 87.
 ದಾರಾ IV. 185.
 ದಾರು IV. 192; V. 47.
 ದಾಸೀ V. 40, 57.
 ದಾಸೀದಾಸ V. 87.*
 ದಾಸೀಪದೀ V. 98.
 ದಾಸೀಫಲೀ V. 95.
 ದಾಸೀವಾಣಿವಕ್ V. 87.*
 ದಾಸ್ಯತ್ IV. 237.
 ದಿತೈಹೀ V. 99.
 ದಿನ IV. 192,
 ದಿವ್ IV. 192; V. 55, 61,* 126.
 ದಿವನ್ I 45.
 ದಿವಸ IV. 198.*
 ದಿವಿಜ V. 87.*
 ದಿನಾ I. 20.
 ದಿವಿಷ್ಠ II. 77.
 ದಿವೋದಾಸ V. 86.
 ದೀಃ II. 59; IV. 70, 192; V. 61.*
 ದಿಶೋದಂಡ V 86.
 ದೀಕ್ಷಾತವಸ್ತೀ V. 87.
 ದೀರ್ಘ V. 79*
 ದೀರ್ಘಾಕನ್ V. 122, 123.
 ದೀರ್ಘಾಕ್ಷ II. 70.
 ದೀಧಿತಿ IV. 192.
 ದೀರ್ಘತ್ V. 101.*
 ದೀನ್ಯತ್ IV. 49, 64, 237.
 ದಂದವಿಭಿ IV. 192.
 ದಂದವಿಭಿವೇಷಣ II. 76.*
 ದುಃಖ IV. 192; VI. 20.
 ದುಃಷಂಧಿ II. 76.*
 ದುಃಪಾಮನ್ II. 76.*
 ದುಃಪೇಧ II. 76.*
 ದುಃಸಮಂ V. 85.*
 ದುಃ I. 18; II. 48, 75; IV. 5.
 ದುರಕ್ಷ II. 66.
 ದುರ್ಭಗಾ V. 50.
 ದುರ್ಮೇಧ V. 87.
 ದುರ್ಹಲ V. 87.
 ದುರ್ಹಲಿ V. 87.
 ದುಲಿ IV. 55.
 ದುಶ್ಯಕ್ತ V. 87.
 ದುಷ್ಪ III. 275.*
 ದುಷ್ಠ II. 76*; IV. 185.
 ದುಷ್ಪ್ರಜ V. 87.
 ದುಸ್ I. 18.
 ದುಸ್ಸಕ್ತ V. 87.
 ದುಸ್ಸಕ್ತಿ V. 87.
 ದುಹಿತೈ IV. 192, 206; V. 50,* 96.
 ದುಕೃತ್ V. 82.
 ದೂಡಭ V. 84.
 ದೂಡಾಶ V. 84.*
 ದೂಡ್ಯ V. 84.
 ದೂಣಾಶ V. 84.

ದ

ದೂತ IV. 192.
 ದೂರ IV. 192; V. 79.*
 ದೂರ್ವಾಪಣ II. 66.
 ದೃಢ III. 314; IV. 192; V. 79.*
 ದೃಣ್ಣಿ V. 102.
 ದೃತಿ IV. 192.
 ದೃನೂಭಿ V. 102.
 ದೃನುಣ್ಣಿ V. 102.
 ದೃಶ್ V. 61.*
 ದೃಷದ.ಪಲಮ V. 85.
 ದೃಷ್ಟಿ IV. 27.
 ದೇಹಶಿಲಿ V. 94.
 ದೇಹೀ V. 94.
 ದೇವ IV. 27.
 ದೇವದತ್ತ IV. 37, 68.
 ದೇವದಾರುಪನ II. 66.
 ದೇವಪ್ರಯಾಣ V. 119.
 ದೇವಪ್ರಾಚ್ಛಣ V. 24.
 ದೇವಲ IV. 192.
 ದೇವವಿಣಿ V. 93.
 ದೇವಾನಾಂಪ್ರಿಯ V. 81.
 ದೇವಿದ್ಯುತ IV. 64.
 ದೇಹ IV. 192.
 ದೈವ IV. 192.
 ದೈವತ IV. 198.
 ದೈವ್ಯ IV. 84.
 ದೈವ್ಯ IV. 84.
 ದೋಷ V. 108.
 ದೋಷಣೀ V. 108.
 ದೋಷಾ I. 20; IV. 54, 73.
 ದ್ಯು V. 44.
 ದ್ಯೂತ IV. 198.
 ದ್ಯೋ IV. 192, 231.,
 ದ್ರವ್ಯಾಸ್ತರಮ V. 85*
 ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಾ IV. 80.

ದ್ರೋಣೀ V. 94.
 ದ್ರೂಪದೀ V. 98.
 ದ್ರೋಣ IV. 192; VI. 3, 20.
 ದ್ರೋಣಪದೀ V. 98.
 ದ್ರೋಣೀ V. 94.
 ದ್ವಂದ್ವ IV. 192; VI. 63.
 ದ್ವೀಪೇ V. 98.
 ದ್ವಾರ IV. 192.
 ದ್ವಾರ IV. 192.
 ದ್ವಿ II. 64; IV. 32, 34, 35, 38,
 44, 71, 93, 96, 101, 102, 108;
 V. 57, 63, 67, 129, 130; VI.
 20.
 ದ್ವಿತೀಯ IV. 112, 113; V. 11, 40.
 ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ IV. 85.
 ದ್ವಿತ್ರ IV. 41.
 ದ್ವಿದಂಡಿ V. 87*
 ದ್ವಿದೋಣ VI. 20,
 ದ್ವಿಪ IV. 192.
 ದ್ವಿಪದ್ IV. 193.
 ದ್ವಿಪದೀ V. 92, 98.
 ದ್ವಿಪಾದ್ V. 92*
 ದ್ವಿಮೂಲಿ V. 87.
 ದ್ವಿವಿಧೋಧೀ V. 99.
 ದ್ವಿಪ್ IV. 233.
 ದ್ವಿಷತ್ V. 46.
 ದ್ವಿಷ್ಠ II. 77.
 ದ್ವಿಸ್ತಾವಾ V. 81.
 ದ್ವೀಪ IV. 192.
 ದ್ವೈತಿ I. 19.
 ದ್ವೈತೀಯಾಕ IV. 84, 113.
 ದ್ವೈರಾ IV. 84.
 ದ್ವೈಯ.ಷ V. 86.
 ದ್ವೈಯಧೀ V. 99*

ಧ

ಧನತ್ರೇತಾ V. 94.
 ಧನವತ್ IV. 252.
 ಧನ.ಪ್ಪುಪಾಲ II. 64 (a).
 ಧನುಸ್ IV. 75, 79, 198*; V. 56.
 ಧರ್ನು IV 198*; V. 68.
 ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥ V. 85*
 ಧಾಕಾ IV. 62.
 ಧಾತಕೀ V. 94.
 ಧಾತೃ IV. 47, 48, 59, 71, 229.
 ಧಾ IV. 243.
 ಧಾನ್ಯ IV. 193.
 ಧಾರ IV. 192.
 ಧಿಕ್ I. 21 ; IV. 59, 71; VI. 30.
 ಧಿಷ್ಣ್ಯ IV. 192.
 ಧೀ IV. 56, 221.
 ಧೀಮತ್ IV. 59.
 ಧುನ IV. 33.
 ಧುರ್ II. 64 (b) ; V. 60.

ಧೂರ್ IV. 192.
 ಧೂರ್ತ IV. 192; V. 21, 39.
 ಧೂಲಿ IV. 192.
 ಧೂಲೀ IV. 183.
 ಧೂನೀ IV. 183.
 ಧೃಪ್ಪ III. 347.
 ಧೇನು IV. 63, 69, 80, 192, 217 ;
 V. 39.
 ಧೇನುಂಭವ್ಯಾ V. 83.
 ಧೇನ್ವನಡಾಹ V. 86.
 ಧ್ರುವಕಾ V. 98.
 ಧ್ಯಂಸಕಲಾ IV. 183.
 ಧ್ವಜ IV. 192, 198.*
 ಧ್ವಜಲೂ IV. 219.
 ಧ್ವಜಾ V. 93.
 ಧ್ವಜೇ V. 93.
 ಧ್ವನಿ IV. 192.
 ಧ್ವಾನ್ತ III. 347.

ನ

ನ (ನಜ್) I. 19, 21 ; II. 64 (a) ;
 IV. 17 ; V. 3, 12, 25, 35, 59,
 71, 75 ; VI. 57.
 ನಕಾಲ V. 86.
 ನಕಿ I. 19.
 ನಕ್ರಂ I. 21.
 ನಕ್ರಂದಿವ V. 86.*
 ನಕ್ರ V. 86,
 ನಕ್ರತ್ರ IV. 192 ; V. 86.
 ನಬು IV. 198* ; V. 75, 86.
 ನಬುಪ್ರಚಂ V. 82.
 ನಬುರ IV. 198.*
 ನಬುಃ V. 93.
 ನಬೀ V. 93.
 ನಗ V. 81.

ನಗರಕಾಕ V. 82.
 ನಗರನಾಯಕ V. 82.
 ನಗರೀ II. 58; IV. 34.
 ನಗ್ನಮುಷಿತಮು V. 85.
 ನಟ IV. 192.
 ನಟೀ V. 94.*
 ನಡ IV. 53.
 ನಡಗಿರಿ V. 79.
 ನಪ (ನಪಕ್) IV. 66 ; V. 74.
 ನದೀ II. 75; IV. 46, 80, 220 ; V.
 60, 61.
 ನದೀಪ್ಪಾತ II. 75.
 ನದೀಸ್ಪಾತ II. 75.
 ನನಾಂದ್ಯ IV. 192; V. 96.
 ನನು VI. 57.

ಪ

- ಪಟಪಟತ IV. 49, 74.
 ಪಟಕ IV. 193.
 ಪಟರೀ V. 94.
 ಪಟೀ V. 94.
 ಪಟು I. 16; IV. 27, 49, 68, 70,
 71, 74; V. 21,* 40.
 ಪಟ್ಟ IV. 193.
 ಪಟ್ಟೀ IV. 51.
 ಪಣ್ಣಿತ IV. 27; V. 21, 40.
 ಪಣ್ಯ IV. 193.
 ಪರ್ಣ IV. 193.
 ಪತಂಜಲಿ II. 63.
 ಪತಿ II. 64 (b); V. 44, 48, 96,*
 104.
 ಪತಿತ V. 18, 21, 22.
 ಪತಿನತ್ತೀ V. 97.
 ಪತ್ಯರ್ಪಿ V. 86.*
 ಪತ್ರಿಗಣಕ V. 9.*
 ಪತ್ತೀ V. 96.*
 ಪತ್ರ IV. 193.
 ಪಥಿ IV. 193.
 ಪಥಿನ್ IV. 75; V. 58, 59, 60, 71,
 124.
 ಪದ IV. 193.
 ಪದಂ II. 64.
 ಪದಗ V. 86.
 ಪದಪ್ಪೀವ V. 86.
 ಪದಾಜಿ V. 86.
 ಪದಾತಿ V. 86.
 ಪದೀ II. 64.
 ಪದೋಪಹತ V. 86.
 ಪದ್ವೋಷ V. 86.
 ಪದ್ಧತಿ V. 86,* 91.
 ಪದ್ಧತೀ V. 91.
 ಪದ್ಧಿಮಮಿ V. 86.
 ಪದ್ಮ IV. 193; V. 39.
 ಪದ್ಮನಾಭ V. 83.
 ಪನನ IV. 193.
 ಪನ್ನಿಕ್ಕ V. 86.
 ಪನ್ನಿಕ್ತ V. 86.
 ಪಪೀ IV. 221.
 ಪಯಸಿ IV. 28, 47, 49, 79; V.
 68.
 ಪರ IV. 27, 34, 100, 251; VI.
 38, 47.
 ಪರಂ IV. 185.
 ಪರಮ V. 35.
 ಪರಮಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀವೃತ್ತ I. 35.
 ಪರಮದ್ವಯೇ V. 98.
 ಪರಮಲೂ IV. 56.
 ಪರಮೋಷ್ಯನ್ V. 125.
 ಪರಮೋಷ್ಯ II. 77.
 ಪರಸ್ಪರ III. 10; IV. 35.
 ಪರಸ್ಮೈಪದಂ V. 81.
 ಪರಸ್ಮೈಭಾಷಾ V. 81.
 ಪರಾ I. 18; III. 291, 292, 293,
 295; VI. 22, 38, 47.
 ಪಂ I. 18, 24; II. 63, 71, 72, 74,
 75; III. 293, 294, 297, 298,
 299, 326; IV. 94, 96; V. 17,
 32, 41; VI. 32, 35, 36, 39.
 ಪಂಕಲಿತಿ VI. 35.
 ಪಂಗದಿತಿ VI. 35.
 ಪಂಗಕನ II. 69.
 ಪಂಚಾರಕ V. 9.
 ಪರಿತಃ VI. 30.
 ಪನಂದನ II. 69.
 ಪನನರ್ತನ II. 69.
 ಪರಿಪಂ I. 21.
 ಪರಕ್ಷಿತಿ VI. 35.
 ಪರಿವಾದಿತಿ VI. 35.
 ಪರಿವೃಥೆ III. 314; V. 79.*
 ಪರಿವ್ರಾಟ್ಯಾಶಿಕಾ V. 87.
 ಪರಿಷದ್ IV. 193.

ಪ

- ಪರಿಷ್ಕೇಷಕ V. 9.
 ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ II. 76.
 ಪರೈಯೋಗ V. 95.
 ಪರ್ಣ V. 95.
 ಪರ್ಣಧ್ವಜ IV. 64, 69.
 ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಿಧಿ IV. 184.
 ಪಲ IV. 193.
 ಪಲಾಲ IV. 193.
 ಪಲಾಕ V. 39.
 ಪಲಿತ IV. 193; V. 35.
 ಪಲಿತಾ V. 93.
 ಪಲ್ಯವರ್ಜನ V. 84.
 ಪಲ್ಲವ IV. 193.
 ಪಲ್ಯಲ IV. 193.
 ಪಕು IV. 184.
 ಪವಿತ್ರ IV. 193.
 ಪಣಾ ತ್ V. 6.
 ಪಕ್ವತೋದರ V. 86.
 ಪಾಂಡು IV. 68.
 ಪಾಂಡೀ V. 94.
 ಪಾಕ IV. 85; V. 96.
 ಪಾಚಿಕಾ IV. 85.
 ಪಾಟಿ IV. 184.
 ಪಾಟಲಿ IV. 193.
 ಪಾಣಿ IV. 193.
 ಪಾಣಿಗೃಹೀತಾ V. 91.
 ಪಾಣಿಗೃಹೀತೀ V. 91.
 ಪಾಣಿದಂಡ V. 87.
 ಪಾಣ್ಯಭೂಮಿ V. 83.
 ಪಾಣಿ IV. 183.
 ಪಾತನೀ V. 94.
 ಪಾತ್ರ II. 64; IV. 193; V. 71.
 ಪಾತ್ರೇಬಹುಲ V. 82.
 ಪಾತ್ರೇನಮಿತ V. 82.
 ಪಾದ್ V. 92, 122.
 ಪಾದ IV. 43; V. 56, 108.
 ಪಾದಗೃಹ್ಯ V. 85.
 ಪಾದಘೋಷ V. 81.
 ಪಾದನಿಷ್ಠ V. 86.
 ಪಾದಮಿತ್ರ V. 86.
 ಪಾದಕೃಪ್ತ V. 86.
 ಪಾನ II. 67.
 ಪಾನಪೀ V. 94.
 ಪಾಪ IV. 193; V. 39.
 ಪಾಪನಮಂ V. 85.
 ಪಾಪಾ V. 90.
 ಪಾಪೀ V. 90.
 ಪಾರ್ಣ IV. 240.
 ಪಾರ IV. 193.
 ಪಾರಂ V. 6.
 ಪಾರಕೀ V. 94.
 ಪಾರಸ್ಕರ V. 81.
 ಪಾರೇ V. 6, 38.
 ಪಾಲಕ IV. 198*; V. 94.
 ಪಾರ್ಕ್ಯ IV. 96, 193.
 ಪಾಪೆಂಡ IV. 193.
 ಪಿಂಗ V. 40.
 ಪಿಂಗಲ V. 40.
 ಪಿಂಗಲೀ V. 94.
 ಪಿಂಡ V. 96.
 ಪಿಂಡಗ್ರಹ IV. 60, 248.
 ಪಿಂಡಪತ್ನೀ V. 96.
 ಪಿಂಡಫಲಾ V. 93.
 ಪಿಂಡೀ V. 94.
 ಪಿಂಡೀಕೂರ V. 83.
 ಪಿಚ್ಚೆ IV. 193.
 ಪಿಟಕ IV. 193.
 ಪಿಣ್ಯಾಕ IV. 198.*
 ಪಿತಾಮಹೀ V. 94.
 ಪಿತುನಿವೃತ್ತಿ II. 76.
 ಪಿತುದ್ವಯ II. 76.
 ಪಿತೃ IV. 58, 75, 78, 80, 206.

೨

- ಸೆಪಾತ್ V. 86.*
 ಸಪ್ತಂಸಕ V. 86.
 ಸಪ್ತ V. 102.
 ಸಭಾಟ್ V. 86.
 ಸಮಸ್ I. 21; II. 64 (a); IV. 28,
 183; VI. 21,
 ಸಮುಚಿ V. 86.
 ಸಮೇರು V. 4.
 ಸರ V. 97.
 ಸರ್ತಕ IV. 67.
 ಸರ್ತಿ IV. 242.
 ಸಲಿನ IV. 192.
 ಸವ V. 35.
 ಸವತಿ II 58; IV. 33, 110, 192.
 ಸವನ್ IV. 32, 109; V. 96.
 ಸವನೀತ IV. 192.
 ಸವಮ IV. 112.
 ಸವೇದಸ್ V. 86.
 ಸಹ I. 19.
 ಸಾಂತರೀಯ V. 4.
 ಸಾಕ V. 86.*
 ಸಾಗ V. 39.
 ಸಾಗಾ V. 89.
 ಸಾಗ್ಗಿ V. 89.
 ಸಾಟ IV. 198.*
 ಸಾಡಿ IV. 192.
 ಸಾಡೀ V. 70.
 ಸಾಡೀವೃಣಿ IV. 192.
 ಸಾನಾ I. 20; III. 2:8*; V. 16;
 VI. 39.
 ಸಾಬಿ IV. 193.
 ಸಾಮನ್ III. 288*; VI. 20.
 ಸಾರ IV. 193.
 ಸಾರಾಜ V. 4.
 ಸಾರೀ V. 97.
 ಸಾಲ IV. 198.*
 ಸಾಲಿ IV. 193.
 ಸಾಸತ್ಯ V. 86.
 ಸಾಸಿಕಾ II. 67; V. 56, 67, 68, 75 *
 ನಿ I. 18; II. 48, 71, 72, 74, 75;
 III. 299, 301, 318; V. 10;
 VI. 30, 40.
 ನಿಷ್ಕಧಿ II. 76.*
 ನಿಷಾಮನ್ II. 76.*
 ನಿಷ್ಕೃಕಾ V. 99.
 ನಿಃಸ್ವಿಕಾ V. 99.
 ನಿಕಟ IV. 193.
 ನಿಕಥಿರ್ತಿ VI. 35.
 ನಿಕಮಾ I. 20; V. 6; VI. 30.
 ನಿಕಃಜ್ಯಕರ್ಣಿ V. 87.
 ನಿಖರ್ವ IV. 33.
 ನಿಗದಿರ್ತಿ VI. 35.
 ನಿಗಡ IV. 198.*
 ನಿಗಲ IV. 193.
 ನಿಜೆಯ IV. 27.
 ನಿತಂಬ IV. 193.
 ನಿತ್ಯಂ IV. 185.
 ನಿತ್ಯದಾ IV. 185.
 ನಿಃಘ್ನಿ IV. 193.
 ನಿಪರಿರ್ತಿ VI. 35.
 ನಿಪತ್ಯಲೋಽಽಣೀ V. 82.
 ನಿವೃಣಿ IV. 27; V. 19, 21, 40;
 VI. 36.
 ನಿಪ್ತ (ನಿ+ಪ್ತ) V. 10; VI. 40.
 ನಿಮಿತ್ರ, IV. 193; VI. 25, 26.
 ನಿಮ್ಮ IV. 193.
 ನಿವೂಲ III. 288.*
 ನಿರ್ I. 18; II. 66, 74, 75; III.
 382; V. 17.
 ನಿರಾಕೃತ IV. 27.
 ನಿರಾಕೃತಿರ್ತಿ VI. 36.
 ನಿರ್ಗತ V. 20.
 ನಿರ್ಜರ V. 109, 110, 111.
 ನಿರ್ಭಸ್ತ್ರಕಾ V. 99.
 ನಿರ್ಭಸ್ತ್ರಕಾ V. 99.

ನ

ನಿಯೂಸ IV. 193.
 ನಿಯೂಸಕ IV. 193.
 ನಿರ್ವಣ II. 66.
 ನಿರ್ವಿಣ್ಣ II. 70.
 ನಿವಚನೇ IV. 182.
 ನಿಶ್ IV. 70.
 ನಿಶಾ V. 72, 108.
 ನಿಶ್ವಪ್ರಚಂ V. 82.
 ನಿಶ್ಚೇಯನ V. 86.
 ನಿಷಣ್ಣ ಶ್ಯಾವಾ V. 82.*
 ನಿಷಾದಿತಿ VI. 35.
 ನಿಷ್ಕೇಧ II. 76.*
 ನಿಷ್ಕ IV. 193.
 ನಿಷ್ಕಲೀ V. 94.
 ನಿಷ್ಪದೀ V. 98.
 ನಿಷ್ಪಾತ II. 75.
 ನಿಷ್ಪವಂ V. 85.
 ನಿಷ್ಪ್ರವಾಣಿ V. 85.
 ನಿನ I. 18; II. 75.
 ನಿಸ್ಸಚ್ಚಿ II. 77.*
 ನೀ V. 101.

ನೀಚೈವ I. 20.
 ನೀಡ IV. 198.*
 ನೀರ IV. 193.
 ನೀಲಾ V. 89.
 ನೀಲೀ V. 89.
 ನು VI. 57.
 ನೂನಂ I. 19.
 ನೃ V. 97.
 ನೃತೂ IV. 225.
 ನೃನಮನ II. 70.
 ನೃನ್ II. 64 (b).
 ನ್ನೇತ್ I. 19.
 ನ್ನೇತ್ಯ V. 67.
 ನ್ನೇತ್ರ IV. 193.
 ನ್ನೇಮ IV. 34, 71, 251.
 ನ್ನೇವೃತ್ತಿ V. 102.
 ನ್ನೇವೃತ್ತಿ V. 4.*
 ನ್ನೇವೃತ್ತಿ V. 94.
 ನಾ IV. 59, 71, 75, 80, 193, 232;
 V. 63, 64, 135; VI. 39.
 ನಾಸ್ತೇಷಾಂ II. 76.
 ನೈವಿ I. 19.

ಪ

ಪಂಕ IV. 198.*
 ಪಂಗು IV. 63.
 ಪಂಗೂ IV. 57, 68.
 ಪಂಚಕ IV. 198.*
 ಪಂಚತ್ IV. 114.
 ಪಂಚತಮ IV. 83.
 ಪಂಚನ IV. 32, 59, 64, 69, 102,
 109, 242; V. 46, 96.
 ಪಂಚನು IV. 112.
 ಪಂಚನಿವಾ IV. 85.
 ಪಂಚಾಶತ್ IV. 32, 110, 193.
 ಪಂಜರ IV. 193.
 ಪಕ್ವ V. 21.

ಪಕ್ವೇದ್ಯಕಚಿತ V. 83.
 ಪಕ್ಷ V. 74.
 ಪಕ್ಷ್ಯತ್ IV. 64.
 ಪಚ್ಚಿ IV. 193.
 ಪಚತ್ IV. 47, 49, 64, 75, 81,
 238.
 ಪಚತಭೃಜ್ಜತಾ V. 82.
 ಪಚತ್ತೀ IV. 52, 81.
 ಪಚಪ್ರಕೂಟ V. 82.
 ಪಚಲವಣ V. 82.
 ಪಚ್ಚಿ V. 86.
 ಪಚತ್ II. 60.

ಪ

ಪ್ರವಾಹಿಕಾ I. 20.
 ಪ್ರವಾಹುಕಂ I. 20.
 ಪ್ರನೀಣ V. 21.
 ಪ್ರವ್ರಜಿತಾ V. 40.
 ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ I. 21; II. 64 (b); IV.
 80, 81.
 ಪ್ರಶಂ IV. 233.
 ಪ್ರಶಾಸ್ತೃ V. 102.
 ಪ್ರಶಿಸರ IV. 198.*
 ಪ್ರಷ್ಠ II. 77.
 ಪ್ರಷ್ಠಾಹೀ V. 99.
 ಪ್ರಸಹನೇ IV. 28, 183.
 ಪ್ರಸಿತ VI. 39.
 ಪ್ರಸೂತ VI. 39.
 ಪ್ರಸ್ಕಣ್ಯ V. 80.
 ಪ್ರಸ್ಥ IV. 193.
 ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಸುಪ್ಪಾ V. 94.
 ಪ್ರಾಚ್ V. 115, 116, 117
 ಪ್ರಾಚೇ V. 96.*
 ಪ್ರಾಜಯಾ IV. 27, 182.
 ಪ್ರಾಜನುಹಾ IV. 27, 182.
 ಪ್ರಾತರ್ I. 20; IV. 49.
 ಪ್ರಾತಿಪದಿಕ IV. 193.
 ಪ್ರಾತ್ರೀರ IV. 198.*
 ಪ್ರಾತ್ರೀವ IV. 198.*
 ಪ್ರಾದುನ್ II. 51, 74; IV. 28, 185.
 ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಂ IV. 183.
 ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತವುಪ್ಪಾ V. 94.
 ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ V. 18, 40, 48, 72.
 ಪ್ರಾಯ VI. 20.
 ಪ್ರಾಯಶ್ಚಿತ್ತ V. 81.
 ಪ್ರಾಯಶ್ಚಿತ್ತಿ V. 81.

ಪ್ರಾಯಸ್ I. 20.
 ಪ್ರಾವೃಷಿಜ V. 87.*
 ಪ್ರಾರ್ಣ II. 63.
 ಪ್ರಾವೃಷ್ IV. 193.
 ಪ್ರಾಸಾದಾತ್ V. 22.
 ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಷಂ V. 85.*
 ಪ್ರಿಯಾ IV. 81, 82; V. 36, 41, 79.*
 ಪ್ರಿಯಾಗಾ IV. 193.
 ಪ್ರಿಯಕ್ರೋದ್ಭೃತ V. 112.
 ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ರ V. 131.
 ಪ್ರಿಯಚತುರ್ V. 131.
 ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸೃ V. 130; 131.
 ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ರಿ V. 130, 131.
 ಪ್ರಿಯದ್ವಿ V. 130.
 ಪ್ರಿಯಪ್ರಿಯೇಣ I. 21.
 ಪ್ರಿಯಾ V. 50.
 ಪ್ರೀತ IV. 198.*
 ಪ್ರೀಷ್ II. 63.
 ಪ್ರೀಷ್ಯ II. 63; VI. 37.
 ಪ್ರೀಹಿಕಟಾ V. 82.
 ಪ್ರೀಹಿಕರ್ದವಾ V. 82.
 ಪ್ರೀಹಿದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ V. 82.
 ಪ್ರೀಹಿನಾಣಿಜಾ V. 82.*
 ಪ್ರೋಥ IV. 193.
 ಪ್ರೋಷ್ಮಪವ V. 87.*
 ಪ್ರೋಷ್ಯಸಾಪೀಯಾನ್ V. 82.
 ಪ್ರೋಷ್ಯಪದಿ V. 87.
 ಪ್ರಾಥ II. 63.
 ಪ್ರಾಥಿ II. 63.
 ಪ್ರಾಹ II. 63.
 ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಷವಣ II. 66.

ಫ

ಫಲ IV. 183, 198*; V. 95.
ಫಲಕ IV. 194.
ಫಲೀ IV. 183.

ಫಲಗ್ನೀ V. 100.
ಫಾಂಟ III. 351.

ಬ

ಬಂಧ V. 21, 45.
ಬಂಧಕೇ V. 40.
ಬಂಧು V. 48.
ಬಡಿಕ IV. 194.
ಬದರೀ V. 94.
ಬಧಿರ V. 40.
ಬರ್ಬರ V. 40.*
ಬರ್ಬಡ್ಡ II. 77.
ಬರ್ಬಡ್ಡಲ II. 64 (a).
ಬಲ IV. 198.*
ಬಲನತ್ IV. 185.
ಬಲಾಕಾ IV. 54, 67.
ಬಲಾಹಕ V. 84.
ಬಲಿ IV. 194; V. 20
ಬಲಿನ V. 35.
ಬಸ್ತಿ IV. 194.
ಬಹಿರ್ಲೋಮ V. 84.
ಬಹಿಸ್ I. 20; IV. 73; V. 32; VI.
34.
ಬಹು IV. 33, 51, 79, 93, 94, 96,
103, 111; V. 69, 70,* 92;
VI. 3.
ಬಹುನೌ IV. 78.
ಬಹುಪೂಜನ V. 103.
ಬಹುಭಾಷಿನ್ IV. 77.
ಬಹುನಧು IV. 225.
ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ IV. 75, 78, 80, 221.
ಬಹುಳ V. 79.*
ಬಹೂರ್ಜ್ V. 100.
ಬರ್ಹ IV. 194.
ಬಹ್ಯರ್ಯಮನ್ V. 103.

ಬಹ್ಯೀ IV. 52; V. 92.*
ಬಹ್ಯೈಕ್ V. 81.
ಬಹ್ಯೈಜೆ V. 60.
ಬಾಡಂ IV. 185.
ಬಾಣ IV. 194.
ಬಾಲ IV. 194; V. 75, 95.
ಬಾಲಾ V. 93.
ಬಾಲೀ V. 93.
ಬಾಹು IV. 194; V. 74.
ಬಿಂಬ IV. 198.*
ಬಿಂಬೀ V. 94.
ಬಿಡಾಲ IV. 194.
ಬಿನ IV. 194.
ಬಿಸ್ತ V. 77.*
ಬೀಜ IV. 194.
ಬೀಜವರ್ಣ IV. 27, 183.
ಬೀಜರುಹಾ IV. 27, 183.
ಬುದ್ಬುದ IV. 194.
ಬುಧ್ IV. 233.
ಬುಧುಕ್ಷು V. 18.
ಬುಬೋಧಿವತ್ IV. 237.
ಬುಸ IV. 194.
ಬುಸ್ತ IV. 194.
ಬೃಂದಾರಕ IV. 194; V. 39.
ಬೃಂದಾರಕಾ V. 98.
ಬೃಹತ್ V. 121.
ಬೃಹತ್ತೀ V. 94.
ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿ V. 81.
ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿಸಮಂ II. 77.*
ಬೇಭಿದ್ಧ IV. 7.
ಬೇಭಿದಿನ IV. 7.
ಬೋಧಯತ್ IV. 237.

ಪ

- ಪಿತ್ರ, IV. 193.
 ಪಿಧಾನ IV. 198.*
 ಪಿನಾಕ IV. 193.
 ಪಿಪ್ಪಲಿ V. 94.
 ಪಿಕಂಗಾ V. 92.
 ಪಿಕಂಗೀ V. 92.
 ಪಿಕಾಜ V. 84.
 ಪೀಠ IV. 193.
 ಪೀತಭೃತ V. 87.
 ಪೀತತ್ರೈಲ V. 87.
 ಪೀತಮಧ್ಯ V. 87.
 ಪೀತ್ಯಾಸ್ಥಿರಕ V. 82.
 ಪೀಯೂಹ್ರಾವಣ II. 66.
 ಪೀಯೂಷ IV. 193.
 ಪೀಲಾ IV. 48; V. 47.
 ಪೀವನ್ IV. 60, 64, 69.
 ಪುಂಕ್ಷೀರ II. 65.
 ಪುಂಜ IV. 193.
 ಪುಂಜವ II. 65.
 ಪುಂಜ IV. 193.
 ಪುಂಜಿವ್ಯ II. 77.
 ಪುಂಡರಿಕ V. 39.
 ಪುಂದಾಸ II. 65.
 ಪುನ್ V. 127.
 ಪುಂಸಾನುಜ V. 85.
 ಪುಂಸ್ಯೋಕಿಲ II. 65.
 ಪುಂಸ್ಪುತ್ರ II. 65.
 ಪುಂಸ್ಪಲಂ II. 65.
 ಪುಷ್ಪ IV. 193; V. 74.
 ಪುಷ್ಪಿ V. 94.
 ಪುಣ್ಯರಾತ್ರ V. 84.
 ಪುಣ್ಯಸಮಂ V. 85.
 ಪುಣ್ಯಹ V. 99.
 ಪುತ್ರ IV. 194, 206; V. 44, 48,
 55, 71,* 96.
 ಪುತ್ರಕಾ V. 98.
 ಪುತ್ರಜಾತ V. 87.
 ಪುತ್ರಪತ್ನೀ V. 86.
 ಪುತ್ರಪತ್ನೀ V. 96.
 ಪುತ್ರಪಕೂ V. 86.
 ಪುತ್ರಸೌತ್ರ V. 87.*
 ಪುತ್ರಕಾ V. 98.
 ಪುನರ್ I. 20; IV. 48.
 ಪುನರ್ದಾಯ V. 85.
 ಪುನರ್ಭೂ V. 102.
 ಪುಟ II. 65.
 ಪುನ್ವನ್ V. 63.
 ಪುರ್ V. 60.
 ಪುರ IV. 198.*
 ಪುರಂದರ V. 87.*
 ಪುರಗಾವಣ II. 65; V. 79.
 ಪುರಸ್ II. 64 (a); IV. 181
 ಪುರಾ I. 20; VI. 57, 58.
 ಪುರಾಣ V. 93.
 ಪುರಾಣೀ V. 93.
 ಪುರಂದಂಕನ V. 127.
 ಪುರ.ದ III. 288*; V. 77.
 ಪುರುಷಾಯುಷ V. 86.
 ಪುರಿ IV. 34.
 ಪುರೀಷ IV. 194.
 ಪುರೋಡಾಕ IV. 194.
 ಪುಲಾಕ IV. 194.
 ಪುಲಿನ IV. 194.
 ಪುಷ್ಕರ IV. 194.
 ಪುಷ್ಕರೀ V. 94.
 ಪುಷ್ಕಲೀ V. 94.
 ಪುಷ್ಪ IV. 194; V. 94, 95.
 ಪುಸ್ತ IV. 198.*
 ಪುಸ್ತಕ IV. 194.
 ಪೂಗ IV. 27, 111, 194.
 ಪೂಜಕ V. 9.
 ಪೂತಕೃತಾಯಾ V. 97.

ಪ

ಪೂತಿ V. 56.
 ಪೂತಿವಾದ್ಯ IV. 84.
 ಪೂರ್ IV. 194.
 ಪೂರ್ವ VI. 35.
 ಪೂರ್ಣಕಾಕುದ V. 85.
 ಪೂರ್ಣಕಾಕುದ V. 85.
 ಪೂರ್ವ IV. 34, 70, 71, 99, 198,*
 251; V. 19, 35, 38.
 ಪೂರ್ವ III. 288;* V. 13.
 ಪೂರ್ವಸಕ್ಲಿ V. 84.
 ಪೂರ್ವಾಕ್ಷಿ II. 66; IV. 252.
 ಪೂಲಾಸಕಕುರಣ್ಣಂ V. 86.
 ಪೂಲಾಸಂ V. 86.
 ಪೂಷನ್ V. 102, 103.
 ಪೃಥು V. 79.*
 ಪೃತನಾ V. 108.
 ಪೃತನಾಪಾಟ V. 80.
 ಪೃಥಕ್ I. 20; IV. 70, 71.
 ಪೃಥಿವೀ V. 55, 94.
 ಪೃಥತ್ IV. 194; V. 39, 121.
 ಪೃಷೋತ್ಥಾನ V. 84.
 ಪೃಷೋದರ V. 84.
 ಪೃಷ್ಠ IV. 96; 194.
 ಪೈಚಿವಸ್ IV. 245.
 ಪೈಶೀ V. 94.
 ಪೋಟಾ V. 39.
 ಪೋತಾನೀ V. 94.*
 ಪೋತೃ IV. 194; V. 102.
 ಪಾಂಸ್ನೀ V. 95.
 ಪಾರ್ಣವಾಸೀ V. 61.
 ಪ್ಯಾಟ್ IV. 184.
 ಪ್ರ I. 18; II. 61; III. 293, 298,
 299, 300; V. 10, 17, 25, 57;
 VI. 40.
 ಪ್ರಕಾಸಂ IV. 185.
 ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ VI. 20.
 ಪ್ರಗ್ರೇವ IV. 198.*

ಪ್ರಜಪ್ರಕಾಟಾ V. 82.
 ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ V. 87.*
 ಪ್ರಜನ II. 67.
 ಪ್ರಣಿ (ಪ್ರ + ನಿ) VI. 40.
 ಪ್ರತಪನೇ IV. 28, 183.
 ಪ್ರತಾಂ I. 21.
 ಪ್ರತಾನ್ I. 21.
 ಪ್ರತಿ I. 18, 24; II. 63, 71; III.
 325; IV. 97, 294, 295; V. 5,
 32, 41; VI. 30, 34, 36.
 ಪ್ರತಿಪದ್ IV. 193.
 ಪ್ರತಿಭೂ VI. 39.
 ಪ್ರತಿಲೋಮ V. 83.
 ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಕುಕ V. 80.
 ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾತ II. 75.
 ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿಕಾ II. 76.
 ಪ್ರತಿನಾಮ V. 83.
 ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ತುಚ್ಚಿ II. 77.*
 ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಾಪ್ಪಾ V. 94.*
 ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇವರೋಹಿಣೀ V. 94.*
 ಪ್ರತ್ಯರಸ V. 81.
 ಪ್ರಥಕ್ IV. 71; VI. 39.
 ಪ್ರಥಮ IV 35, 112, 252; V. 35.
 ಪ್ರಥಮಂ III. 288*; V. 13.
 ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣ V. 85.
 ಪ್ರದಿಷ್ಟಾತ II. 75.
 ಪ್ರಧೀ IV. 56, 221.
 ಪ್ರಜೃತಿ V. 53; VI. 34.
 ಪ್ರವಾಣೀ V. 65.
 ಪ್ರಮೃಗಂ V. 85.
 ಪ್ರಯುತ IV. 33, 193.
 ಪ್ರರಥಂ V. 85.
 ಪ್ರವಕ್ತೃ V. 39.
 ಪ್ರವಣ II. 66.
 ಪ್ರವರ್ಗೋಪಸದಾ V. 87.
 ಪ್ರವಾಲ IV. 198.*

ಮ

ಮಧ್ಯೇ V. 6, 38.
 ಮಧ್ಯೇಗುರು V. 85.
 ಮಧ್ಯೇಪದೇ IV. 182.
 ಮನಸ್ IV. 182; V. 43, 54, 61.*
 ಮನಾಕ್ I. 20.
 ಮನಾಯಾ V. 97.
 ಮನಾವಿ V. 97.
 ಮನೀಷಾ II. 63.
 ಮನು V. 97.
 ಮನುಷ್ಯೇ V. 91.
 ಮನೋಜ್ಞೇ V. 50.
 ಮನ್ತ್ರ IV. 194.
 ಮನ್ಥರೀ V. 94.
 ಮನ್ಥರ IV. 194.
 ಮನ್ಥರ IV. 194.
 ಮನ್ಯು IV. 194.
 ಮಯೂರ V. 84.
 ಮಯೂರವ್ಯಂಸಕ V. 85.
 ಮರೀಚಿ IV. 75, 76, 83, 194.
 ಮರುತ್ IV. 195.
 ಮಲಯ IV. 195.
 ಮಸಮಸಾ IV. 184.
 ಮಸಿ IV. 194.
 ಮಸ್ಕರ V. 80.
 ಮಸ್ಕರಿನ್ V. 80.*
 ಮಸ್ತಕ IV. 195; V. 44.
 ಮಸ್ತು IV. 195.
 ಮಸ್ತುನಾ IV. 184.
 ಮಹತ್ V. 35, 54, 121, 122.
 ಮಹತೀ V. 54, 94.
 ಮಹಾಕ್ಷೌಹೀಣೀ IV. 33.
 ಮಹಾಧನ IV. 33.
 ಮಹಾಪದ್ಮ IV. 33.
 ಮಹಾಬ್ರಹ್ಮ V. 85.
 ಮಹಾಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ V. 85.
 ಮಹಾರ್ಬುದ IV. 33.
 ಮಹಾಕಂಬ IV. 33.

ಮಹಾಕೂಪ್ರೀ V. 88.*
 ಮಹಾಹಾಹಾ IV. 33.
 ಮಹೀ V. 94.
 ಮಹೇಲಾ V. 57.
 ಮಹೋಕ್ಷು V. 86.
 ಮಾ (ಮಾಜ್) I. 19, 20; II. 63;
 III. 54; VI. 61.*
 ಮಾಂಸ IV. 195; V. 108.
 ಮಾಂಸವಚನ V. 85.
 ಮಾಂಸಪಾಕ V. 85.
 ಮಾಂಸಕೋಣಿತ V. 87.*
 ಮಾಂಸಪಚನ V. 85.
 ಮಾಂಸಪಾಕ V. 85.
 ಮಾಕೇಂ I. 19.
 ಮಾಕೇಂ I. 19.
 ಮಾತರಪಿತರೌ V. 85.
 ಮಾತರಿಪುರಂದ್ರ V. 83.
 ಮಾತೃಪಿತರೌ V. 85.
 ಮಾತಾಮಹೀ V. 94.
 ಮಾತುಸ್ಯನಾ II. 76.
 ಮಾತುಲಾನೀ V. 93.
 ಮಾತುಪೀ V. 93.
 ಮಾತುಪ್ಯನಾ II. 76.
 ಮಾತೃ IV. 58, 75, 195, 206; V.
 48, 57, 66, 96.
 ಮಾತೃಪ್ಯನಾ II. 76.
 ಮಾತ್ರ IV. 195.
 ಮಾನ IV. 195.
 ಮಾನಿಕ IV. 195.
 ಮಾನಿನ್ V. 49.
 ಮಾನಿನೀ V. 49.
 ಮಾನುಷೀ V. 97.
 ಮಾಮಕೇ V. 89.
 ಮಾಮಿಕಾ V. 89.
 ಮಾತರ್ಥ II. 63.
 ಮಾಲಕೇ V. 94.
 ಮಾಲತೀ V. 94.

ಮ

ಮಾಲಭಾರಿನ್ V. 83.*
 ಮಾಲಾ IV. 28, 80; V. 83.
 ಮಾಷ IV. 198.*
 ಮಾಮೋನ II. 67.
 ಮಾಸ IV. 111, 195; V. 108.
 ಮಿತ IV. 27.
 ಮಿತ್ರ IV. 195.
 ಮಿಥು IV. 185.
 ಮಿಥುನ IV. 195.
 ಮಿಥುಸ್ I. 20.
 ಮಿಥೋ I. 20.
 ಮಿಥ್ಯಾ I. 20; IV. 27, 182.
 ಮಿರಿಕಾವನ II. 66.
 ಮಿಶ್ರ V. 19.
 ಮಿಶ್ರಕಾವಣ II. 65; V. 79.
 ಮಿಷ IV. 195.
 ಮುಂಜ IV. 195.
 ಮುಂಜೇಷೀಕತೂಲ V. 83.
 ಮುಕಯ IV. 67.
 ಮುಕಯಾ V. 94.
 ಮುಕುಟ IV. 195.
 ಮುಕುಂದ IV. 27.
 ಮುಕುಲ IV. 198.*
 ಮುಕ್ತ V. 21, 22.
 ಮುಖ IV. 198*; V. 75.
 ಮುಣ್ಣಿ IV. 27, 195.
 ಮುಂದ್ IV. 195.
 ಮುಧಾ I. 20.
 ಮುನಿ IV. 195.
 ಮುನಿಪದೀ V. 98. .
 ಮುಷ್ಟಿ IV. 195.
 ಮುಸಲ IV. 195.
 ಮುಸಲಮುಸಲಂ II. 77.*
 ಮುಸ್ತ IV. 195.

ಮುಹುಸ್ I. 20; II. 56.
 ಮುಹೂರ್ತ IV. 195.
 ಮೂತ್ರಕಕ್ಯತ್ V. 87.*
 ಮೂತ್ರಪುರೀಷ V. 87.
 ಮೂರ್ಘನ್ V. 44, 53, 67.
 ಮೂಲ IV. 195; V. 95.
 ಮೂಲಕ IV. 198.*
 ಮೂಲ್ಯ IV. 195.
 ಮೂಲಾಪೀ V. 94.
 ಮೂಷಿಕ IV. 198.*
 ಮೂಷಿಕಕ IV. 63.
 ಮೂಷಿಕಾ V. 93.
 ಮೃಗಕ್ಷೀರಂ V. 85.
 ಮೃಗಪದ V. 85.
 ಮೃಗಸಕ್ಥಿ V. 84.
 ಮೃಡಾಣೀ V. 97.
 ಮೃಣಾಲ IV. 195.
 ಮೃದಂಗ IV. 195.
 ಮೃದು IV. 47, 48, 55, 63; V. 40,
 79.*
 ಮೃಷಾ I. 20.
 ಮೃಷ್ಣಲಂಚಿತಮ್ V. 85.
 ಮೇಥೀ V. 94.
 ಮೇದಸ್ಪಿಂಡ II. 64 (a).
 ಮೇದೀ V. 94.
 ಮೇಧಾತಪಸೀ V. 87.
 ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್ IV. 50, 76.
 ಮೇಥೀ V. 94.
 ಮೇಹ IV. 195.
 ಮೋದಕ IV. 195.
 ಮೌಂಜಾಯನೀ V. 91.
 ಮೌಲಿ IV. 195.
 ಮ್ಲೇಚ್ಛ IV. 233.
 ಮ್ಲೇಚ್ಛಿ III. 314.

ಬ

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ II. 7; IV. 80, 77, 82, 194; V. 64.	ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ IV. 27.
ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಪ್ರಜಾಪತೀ V. 87.	ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಕೃತೇಯಾ V. 91.*
ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬಸೂ IV. 75, 78, 80, 81.	ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಭಂಸೀ V. 85.
ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವರ್ಷನ V. 83.	ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ IV. 56, 81; V. 91.
	ಬ್ರುವ V. 48.

ಭ

ಭಂಜನಾಗಿರಿ V. 79.	ಭಾಂಡಕ IV. 194.
ಭಕ್ತಿ V. 50.	ಭಾಂಡೀ V. 94.
ಭಗ IV. 194; V. 75.	ಭಾಗಧೇಯಾ V. 90.*
ಭಗಾ V. 92.	ಭಾಗಧೇಯಾ V. 90.*
ಭಗೀ V. 92.	ಭಾಗವತೀ ಭಾಗವತ V. 87.*
ಭಗೋಸ್ II. 64 (b).	ಭಾಜಿ V. 89.
ಭದ್ರ V. 96; VI. 41.	ಭಾಜಾ V. 89.
ಭದ್ರಂಕರಣ V. 83.	ಭಾನು IV. 217.
ಭದ್ರಪತ್ನೀ V. 96.	ಭಾರ್ತಿ V. 83.*
ಭದ್ರಾ IV. 27, 182.	ಭಾರ್ಯಾಪತಿ V. 86.
ಭಯ IV. 194; V. 20.	ಭಾರ್ಯಾಡ V. 87.
ಭರಂಡ IV. 194.	ಭಾವಂ V: 15, 16.
ಭರಣಿ IV. 194.	ಭಾಸ್ IV. 194.
ಭರುಜಾ V. 93.	ಭಾಸ್ಕರ II. 64 (a).
ಭರುಜೇ V. 93.	ಭಿಕ್ಷುಕ V. 39.
ಭರ್ತೃ V. 9.	ಭಿನ್ನಿಲವಣಾ V. 82.
ಭಲತ್ರ IV. 194.	ಭಿನ್ನ V. 46; VI. 36.
ಭವತ್ (ಭವತು) IV. 34, 35, 47, 59, 64, 69, 71, 128, 252.	ಭೀ V. 20.*
ಭವತ್ (ಕೃತ್ಯ) IV. 69.	ಭೀತ V. 20.
ಭವತೀ (ಭವತು) IV. 51, 71, 79.	ಭೀತಿ V. 20.
ಭವನ IV. 194.	ಭೀರ IV. 194.
ಭವಾನೀ V. 97.	ಭೀರುಷ್ಮಾನ II. 76.
ಭವಿಸ್ಯತ್ IV. 237.	ಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾನುಹಿತ V. 82.
ಭಸ್ತ್ರ IV. 194.	ಭುವನ V. 71.
ಭಸ್ತ್ರಕಾ V. 99.	ಭುವರ IV. 185.
ಭಸ್ತ್ರಫಲಾ V. 93.	ಭೃ V. 102.
ಭಸ್ತ್ರಕಾ V. 99.	ಭೂತ IV. 27, 194.
	ಭೂತ್ಯಾ V. 16.
	ಭೂಯಿ V. 16.

ಭ

ಭೂಯಸ್ I. 19; IV. 185.
 ಭೂರ್ IV. 185.
 ಭೂಮಿವ್ಯಂ II. 77.
 ಭೂವಣ IV. 198.*
 ಭೃಗೀ V. 94.
 ಭೃಕ V. 79.*
 ಭೃತ್ರ IV. 194.
 ಭೇಷಜಾ V. 90.
 ಭೇಷಜೇ V. 90.
 ಭೋ II. 62.*
 ಭೋಗವತೀ V. 92.
 ಭೋಜನಾತ್ V. 27.
 ಭೋಸ II. 64 (b); IV. 184.
 ಭೌರಿಕೀ V. 95.
 ಭೌಲಿಂಗೀ V. 95.

ಭೌರಿಕೀ V. 95.
 ಭೃಂಗಾರ IV. 194.
 ಭೃಗುಸಕಲಾ IV. 183.
 ಭೃಕುಂಸ V. 87.
 ಭ್ರಾಜಕ್ IV. 185.
 ಭ್ರಾತುಷ್ಪುತ್ರ II. 64 (a).
 ಭ್ರಾತೃ IV. 206; V. 69, 96.
 ಭ್ರಾತೃಪತ್ನೀ V. 96.
 ಭ್ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮಿಂಧ V. 83.
 ಭ್ರಿ IV. 194.
 ಭ್ರುಕುಟ IV. 194; V. 87.
 ಭ್ರೂಕುಂಸ V. 87.*
 ಭ್ರೂಕುಟ V. 87.*
 ಭ್ರೂವಿಕ್ಷೇಪ IV. 36.*

ಮ

ಮಂಗಲ IV. 194.
 ಮಂಗಲೀ V. 94.
 ಮಂಚಕ IV. 198.*
 ಮಂಜಿಷ್ಠ II. 77.
 ಮಂಡ IV. 194.
 ಮಂಡಪ IV. 198.*
 ಮಂಡಲ IV. 198.
 ಮಂಡಲೀ V. 94.
 ಮಂದಾ V. 93.
 ಮಕ IV. 198.*
 ಮಘವತೀ V. 98.
 ಮಘವನ್ V. 123.
 ಮಘೋನೀ V. 98.
 ಮಜ್ಜಾ IV. 185.
 ಮತ IV. 194.
 ಮತರ V. 40.
 ಮರೀ V. 94.
 ಮಣಿ IV. 194; V. 46.
 ಮಣಿಪುಷ್ಪೀ V. 94.*

ಮಣೀವ II. 62.
 ಮತ IV. 27; V. 48.
 ಮತಿ IV. 55, 63, 68, 215.
 ಮತ್ಸೀ V. 97.
 ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ V. 97.
 ಮಥಿ IV. 194.
 ಮಥಿನ್ V. 124, 125.
 ಮಥ್ನ IV. 194.
 ಮಧ್ಯ IV. 194.
 ಮಧ್ಯಪೀತ V. 87.
 ಮದ್ರ VI. 41.
 ಮದ್ರರಾಜ್ಞೀ V. 84.
 ಮಧು IV. 80, 194, 217; V. 69, 99,
 ಮಧುಸರ್ಪಿಣೀ V. 87.*
 ಮಧ್ಯ IV. 96, 198*; V. 35.
 ಮಧ್ಯಂ V. 6.
 ಮಧ್ಯಮ V. 35.
 ಮಧ್ಯಮಾ IV. 85; V. 93.

ಲ

ಲಾಂಗವೀಸಾ II. 63.
 ಲಾಂಗೂಲಗೃಹ್ಯ V. 85.
 ಲಾಜ IV. 196.
 ಲಾವಣಕ IV. 84.
 ಲಿಂಗ IV. 196.
 ಲಿಪ್ತ, III. 275.
 ಲಿಪ್ತವಾಸಿತ V. 85.
 ಲಿಹ್ IV. 233.
 ಲುಠ್ IV. 233.
 ಲೂ IV. 55, 56, 76, 225.
 ಲೂನಯವ V. 85.
 ಲೂನವತ್ IV. 81.

ಲೂನವತ್ನಿ IV. 52, 81.
 ಲೂನವಾನ್ V. 22.
 ಲೂನೀ V. 157, 158.
 ಲೂಯವಜನಯವ V. 85.
 ಲೋಕಂಪೃಣ V. 83.
 ಲೋಮಕಾಖ್ಯಾ V. 48.
 ಲೋಮಕ IV. 198.*
 ಲೋಷ್ಯ IV. 198.
 ಲೋಹ IV. 198.*
 ಲೋಹಾಂಡೀ V. 94.*
 ಲೋಹಿತ IV. 196.
 ಲೋಹಿತಗಿರಿ V. 79.*

ವ

ವಂಶ IV. 196.
 ವಕ್ರ IV. 196.
 ವಕ್ರ IV. 196.
 ವಜ್ರ IV. 196.
 ವಜ್ರ IV. 196.
 ವಜ್ರ IV. 196.
 ವತಂಡೀ V. 91.
 ವತ್ಸ V. 53.
 ವತ್ಸರಾರ್ಣ II. 63.
 ವತ್ಸ V. 98.
 ವದಾನ್ಯ IV. 27.
 ವದಿ IV. 185.
 ವಧೂ IV. 46, 71, 76, 80.
 ವಧೂಟ IV. 67.
 ವನ II. 65, 66; IV. 196.
 ವನಸ್ಪತಿ V. 81.
 ವನ್ಯಾ IV. 184.
 ವನ್ಯಿ IV. 196.
 ವಕ್ರ IV. 196.
 ವರ V. 44.
 ವರಂ IV. 185.
 ವರಂಚ IV. 196.

ವರತ್ರ IV. 196.
 ವರವಾಣ IV. 198.*
 ವರಾಪ V. 39, 57.
 ವರೀ V. 94.
 ವರಾಣ V. 55.
 ವರಾಣಾನೀ V. 97.
 ವರ್ಚಸ್ಕ IV. 196.
 ವರ್ಣ IV. 198.*
 ವರ್ಣಕಾ V. 98.
 ವರ್ಣಿಕಾ V. 98.
 ವರ್ಣೇಟಿಗಿಟಿರಾ V. 83.
 ವರ್ಣೇಚುರುಚುರಾ V. 83.
 ವರ್ಣ್ಯ IV. 196.*
 ವರ್ತಕಾ V. 98.
 ವರ್ತಿ IV. 196.
 ವರ್ತಿಕಾ V. 98.
 ವರ್ವರ V. 40.
 ವರ್ವ IV. 185, 196; V. 44.
 ವರ್ವಾಭೂ V. 102.
 ವರ್ವಾಳಿ IV. 184.
 ವಲಯ IV. 198.*

ಬ

- ವಲಲ IV. 198.*
 ವಲ್ಮೀಕ IV. 198.*
 ವಲ್ಲಕೇ V. 94.
 ವಣಾ V. 39.
 ವಕೇ IV. 27, 183.
 ವಕ್ರಸಾ IV. 184.
 ವದಪ್ಪ I. 19; IV. 184; VI. 21.
 ವದ್ವಯಃಣೀ V. 39.
 ವಸನ IV. 196.
 ವಸನಾರ್ಣ II. 63.
 ವಸಸ್ತ IV. 198.*
 ವಸಿಷ್ಠ IV. 76.
 ವಸು IV. 196.
 ವಸ್ತಿ IV. 196.
 ವಸ್ತು IV. 196.
 ವಸ್ತ್ರ IV. 196.
 ವಹ V. 47.
 ವಹದ್ಗ V. 85.
 ವಾ I. 19.
 ವಾಗರ್ಥಾವಿವ V. 4.
 ವಾಜ್ಞನಕೇ V. 87.*
 ವಾಚ್ IV. 70, 196.
 ವಾಚೆಯಮ V. 87.*
 ವಾಚೋಯುಕ್ತಿ V. 86.
 ವಾಢೆ III. 314; V. 79.*
 ವಾತ IV. 196.
 ವಾತ್ಸ್ಯಯನೀ V. 91.*
 ವಾಮು V. 73.
 ವಾಮಾ V. 50.
 ವಾಮೋರೂ V. 95.
 ವಾಯು IV. 46; V. 55.
 ವಾರಿ IV. 48, 55, 215.
 ವಾಸ IV. 196; V. 45.
 ವಾಸಿನ್ V. 45.
 ವಾಹ್ V. 99, 128, 129.
 ವಾಹನ II. 66.
 ವಾ I. 18; II. 71, 72, 74, 75; III. 292, 293, 294, 295, 298, 300, 301, 318; VI. 40.
 ವಾಂಕತಿ IV. 32, 38, 110, 196, 251.
 ವಿಕಟಾ V. 92.
 ವಿಕಟೇ V. 92.
 ವಿಕಲೀ V. 94.
 ವಿಕಸನೇ IV. 27, 183.
 ವಿಕಾಕುದ್ V. 85.
 ವಿಕಿರ V. 80.
 ವಿಕೀ IV. 184.
 ವಿಖ್ಯ V. 82.
 ವಿಗ್ರ V. 82.
 ವಿಚತುರ V. 86.
 ವಿಚಿತ್ರ IV. 196.
 ವಿಟಜ್ಞ IV. 198.*
 ವಿಟಪ IV. 196.
 ವಿಡಂಕ IV. 198.*
 ವಿತ್ರ III. 364; IV. 196.
 ವಿದಿ IV. 196.
 ವಿದುಷೀ IV. 52, 57.
 ವಿದ್ಯವಾಸನ V. 75.
 ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ IV. 28.
 ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ IV. 22, 61, 64, 69, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 244.
 ವಿಧನುಚೋಡಾ V. 82.
 ವಿಧಾನ IV. 27.
 ವಿನತಾ IV. 74.
 ವಿನಾ I. 20; III. 288;* V. 16; VI. 39.
 ವಿಪಥ V. 99.
 ವಿಪದ್ IV. 196.
 ವಿಪದೀ V. 98.
 ವಿಪಾಕ್ V. 61.*
 ವಿಪಿನ IV. 196.
 ವಿಪ್ರುಷ್ IV. 196.
 ವಿಭಾವನ IV. 196.

ಯ

ಯಂತ್ರ IV. 195.
 ಯಕ IV. 62.
 ಯಕೃತ್ IV. 195; V. 108.
 ಯಕೃನ್ಮೇದಸಃ V. 87.*
 ಯಜ್ಞ VI. 54, 55, 56.
 ಯಜುಷ್ಪಾತ್ರ II. 64 (a).
 ಯಜ್ಞಿನ್ IV. 60, 69.
 ಯತಮ IV. 34, 252; V. 101.
 ಯತರ IV. 34, 252; V. 101.
 ಯತಿ IV. 33, 111, 186, 215, 217.
 ಯತ್ರ I. 19; VI. 54, 55, 56.
 ಯಥಾ III. 288*; V. 5.
 ಯಥಾಕಥಾ IV. 184.
 ಯಥಾಯಥಂ I 21.
 ಯದ್ III. 288*; IV. 34, 35, 44,
 93 to 96, 128; V. 61,* 143,
 144; VI. 49, 56, 60, 61.
 ಯದಾ VI. 55, 56.
 ಯದಿ VI. 55, 56.
 ಯದೃಚ್ಛಾ V. 85.
 ಯದ್ಯುಜ್ಞಿಃ V. 119.
 ಯಯಿವಸಃ IV. 61, 64, 75, 76, 78.
 ಯವ IV. 80.
 ಯವನಾನೀ V. 97.
 ಯವಲೂ IV. 56.
 ಯವಾಗೂ IV. 195.
 ಯವಾನೀ V. 97.
 ಯಕಸಃ IV. 61, 79, 80.
 ಯಷ್ಟಿ IV. 195.
 ಯಾಜ್ಞ IV. 195.
 ಯಾಜಕ V. 9.
 ಯಾತ IV. 49, 64, 237.

ಯಾತ್ಯ V. 96.
 ಯಾತ್ರ IV. 195.
 ಯಾತಸಃ IV. 195.
 ಯಾದೃಕ್ಶ್ಚ II. 60.
 ಯಾದೃಕ್ II. 60.
 ಯಾದೃಕ II. 60; IV. 84.
 ಯಾನ IV. 195.
 ಯಾನೀ V. 94.
 ಯಾವತ್ III. 288*; IV. 33, 87,
 111; V. 5; VI. 57.
 ಯಾವತೀ V. 96.
 ಯಾಸ್ಯತ್ IV. 64.
 ಯುಕ್ತ IV. 27.
 ಯುಗ V. 71.
 ಯುಗಪತ್ I. 19, 20.
 ಯುಗ್ಮ IV. 195.
 ಯುಜ್ಞ V. 120.
 ಯುತ್ IV. 184.
 ಯುಧ್ IV. 195.
 ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರ II. 76.
 ಯಾವತ್ IV. 64.
 ಯಾವತಿ V. 35, 39, 98.*
 ಯಾವನ್ V. 35, 79, 98,* 124.
 ಯಾವೃದ್ IV. 34, 35, 44, 45, 71,
 96, 127; V. 134, 135, 136.
 ಯೂಥ IV. 195.
 ಯೂಥೀ V. 94.
 ಯೂಥ IV. 195; V. 108.
 ಯೂಷೀ V. 94.*
 ಯೋನಿ IV. 195.
 ಯೌವನ IV. 198.*

ರ

ರಂಡ IV. 195.
 ರಕ್ತವತ್ IV. 64.
 ರಕ್ಷಿತ III. 275 ; V. 20.
 ರಜತ IV. 195.
 ರಜನೀ V. 94.
 ರಜ್ಜು IV. 68, 195.
 ರಣ IV. 195.
 ರತ್ನ IV. 195.
 ರಥಂತರ II. 64, (b).
 ರಥಕಟ್ಟೆ IV. 62.
 ರಥಗಣಕ V. 9.
 ರಸ್ತೆ IV. 195.
 ರವಣ IV. 46.
 ರವಿ IV. 80, 195.
 ರಾಗ V. 53.
 ರಾಗಾ V. 92.
 ರಾಗೀ V. 92.
 ರಾಜದಂತ V. 85.
 ರಾಜನ್ I. 47 ; IV. 21, 22, 50, 59
 60, 64, 69 ; V. 62, 72.
 ರಾಜವರ್ಷನ V. 84.
 ರಾಜಾಸ್ತರಂ V. 85.
 ರಾಜಿ IV. 195.
 ರಾತ್ರ II. 64, (b).
 ರಾತ್ರಿ II. 64, (b) ; IV. 68, 195 ;
 V. 52, 63, 72, 91.
 ರಾತ್ರಿಯಿವ V. 86.
 ರಾತ್ರೀ IV. 252 ; V. 91.
 ರಾತ್ರಿ I. 20.
 ರಾಧಿ V. 91.

ರಾಧೀ V. 91.
 ರಾನು IV. 44, 46, 53, 59.
 ರಾವೋಜಾಮದಗ್ನೈಃ V. 23.
 ರಾಶಿ IV. 27, 195.
 ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ IV. 198.*
 ರಿಕ್ತ IV. 195.
 ರುಕ್ IV. 195.
 ರುಕ್ಮ IV. 195.
 ರುಚಿ IV. 195.
 ರುಥ IV. 196.
 ರುದ್ರಾಣೀ V. 97.*
 ರುರು V. 39.*
 ರುಷ್ IV. 196.
 ರುಷಿತ III. 275.
 ರೂಕ್ಷ III. 288.*
 ರೂಪ II. 64, (b) ; IV. 37, 196.
 ರೂಪ್ಯ IV. 196.
 ರೇಣು IV. 196.
 ರೇಫ್ IV. 196.
 ರೇವತೀ V. 88.
 ರೈ I. 19 ; IV. 71 ; V. 114.
 ರೋದನೀ IV. 185.
 ರೋಚತಾ IV. 27, 182.
 ರೋಷಣೀ IV. 51, 74, 82 ; V. 90.*
 ರೋಷಣೀಪೇಣ II. 76.
 ರೋಹಿತ IV. 61, 63, 67.
 ರೋಹಿತಗಿರಿ IV. 74.
 ರೋಹಿತಾ V. 90.*

ಲ

ಲಂಬ್ IV. 233.
 ಲಕ್ಷ IV. 33, 196.
 ಲಕ್ಷಣ V. 73.
 ಲಕ್ಷಣೋರೂ V. 95.
 ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ IV. 71, 76, 81 ; V. 68.

ಲಗ್ನ III. 314.
 ಲಲಾಟ IV. 196.
 ಲವಣಂ IV. 27, 183, 196.
 ಲವಣೀ V. 94.
 ಲಹಕಾ V. 98.

ವ

ವಿಮಲದಿವ್ V. 126.
 ವಿಮಾನ IV. 196.
 ವಿಯತ್ IV. 196,
 ವಿರೋಧ III. 814.
 ವಿಲಕ್ಷಣ VI. 38.
 ವಿಲಾತಾ V. 93.
 ವಿಲಾ IV. 225.
 ವಿಶ್ IV. 233; V. 61.*
 ವಿಕಂಕಟಾ V. 93.
 ವಿಕಂಕಟೇ V. 93.
 ವಿಕಸ್ತ III. 368.
 ವಿಕಾಲ IV. 198.*
 ವಿಕಾಲಾ V. 93.
 ವಿಶಾಲೀ V. 93.
 ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ IV. 27; V. 54.
 ವಿಕೇಷ IV. 27.
 ವಿಕೃತ IV. 27.
 ವಿಕೃತ IV. 34, 196, 252.
 ವಿಕೃತಿ IV. 233.
 ವಿಕೃತಿ IV. 54, 75, 76, 78, 80, 81,
 211.
 ವಿಕೃತೃ II. 59.
 ವಿಶ್ವಾನರ V. 79.
 ವಿಶ್ವಾಮಿತ್ರ V. 79.
 ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾತ್ V. 83.*
 ವಿಶ್ವಾಸು V. 83.*
 ವಿಷ IV. 196.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು IV. 93.
 ವಿಷಮ IV. 20; V. 85.
 ವಿಷಾಣ IV. 196.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು IV. 184.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು V. 80.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು V. 46.*
 ವಿಷ್ಣು II. 75.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು II. 76.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು V. 55.

ವಿಷ್ಣುಪದೇ V. 98.
 ವಿಷ್ಣುಸ್ಥಾನಾರ್ಜುನಾ V. 85.
 ವಿಷ್ಣುಪ್ರಯೋಗ V. 119.
 ವಿಷಾರ IV. 198.
 ವಿಷಾಯಸಾ I. 20.
 ವಿಚಿ IV. 196.
 ವಿಚಿ IV. 196.
 ವಿಚರ V. 35, 96.
 ವಿಚರಪತ್ನೀ V. 96.*
 ವಿಚರಬಂಧೂ IV. 54.
 ವಿಷದಾರಕ V. 79.*
 ವಿಷ್ಣು V. 39.
 ವಿಷ್ಣುಕಾ IV. 68.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು IV. 28, 80.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು IV. 196.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು IV. 196.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು IV. 197.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು, III. 367; IV. 197.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು IV. 197.
 ವಿಷ್ಣುಕನ್ V. 104.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು I. 20.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು V. 39, 79.*
 ವಿಷ್ಣುಪತಿ V. 96.*
 ವಿಷ್ಣುಪತ್ನೀ V. 96.*
 ವಿಷ್ಣುಗುಣಾ V. 86.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು IV. 81.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು V. 39, 57.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು IV. 197.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು IV. 197.
 ವಿಷ್ಣುಕಾಮೀ V. 97.
 ವಿಷ್ಣುಕಪೀ V. 97.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು V. 84, 94.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು IV. 197.
 ವಿಷ್ಣು IV. 197.

ವ

ವ್ಲೆತಸೀ V. 94.
 ವ್ಲೆತನ IV. 197.
 ವ್ಲೆತಾಲೀ IV. 183.
 ವ್ಲೆವಿ IV. 197.
 ವ್ಲೆವಕ V. 9.
 ವ್ಲೆವ್ಯತ್ V. 101.
 ವ್ಲೆವಿ IV. 197.
 ವ್ಲೆವತ V. 39.
 ವ್ಲೆವಾ VI. 49.
 ವ್ಲೆವಾರಿಮತಂ V. 86.
 ವ್ಲೆವ IV. 84.
 ವ್ಲೆವೀ V. 91.

ವ್ಲೆನತೀಯ IV. 83.
 ವ್ಲೆರ IV. 197.
 ವ್ಲೆಪ್ಪ I. 14; IV. 184.
 ವ್ಲೆವ (ವಿ+ಅವ) VI. 40.
 ವ್ಲೆವ್ಕ್ V. 123.
 ವ್ಲೆವಕಾಲಿತಿ VI. 36.
 ವ್ಲೆವ್ಫು V. 39.
 ವ್ಲೆವ್ಡೆ V. 21.
 ವ್ಲೆವಿ IV. 196,
 ವ್ಲೆವಿ IV. 196.
 ವ್ಲೆವಿ VI. 3.

ಶ

ಶಂ I. 20; IV. 28.
 ಶಂಕು IV. 33, 56.
 ಶಂಕುಕರ್ಣೀ V. 95.*
 ಶಂಕುಷ್ಠ II. 77.
 ಶಂಖ IV. 33, 198.*
 ಶಂಖವೃಷ್ಟಿ V. 95.*
 ಶಕ IV. 61, 63.
 ಶಕಂಧು II. 63.
 ಶಕಟ IV. 193.*
 ಶಕಟ IV. 63, 68.
 ಶಕಪಾರ್ಥಿವ V. 24.
 ಶಕಲ IV. 198.
 ಶಕಲಾ IV. 183.
 ಶಕುನಿಸವನಂ II. 77.*
 ಶಕೃತ್ IV. 197.
 ಶಕೃತ್ಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಶಕ್ತಿ V. 88.
 ಶಕ್ತೀ V. 88.
 ಶಣ್ಣಲಾ V. 93.
 ಶತ IV. 33, 39, 41, 99, 111, 197.
 ಶತಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಶತಪ್ರಭಾ V. 94.

ಶತಮಾನ IV. 198.*
 ಶಸ್ತ್ರಂ I. 20.
 ಶಖಾ IV. 198.
 ಶಖ V. 73, 75.
 ಶಖಾ V. 93.
 ಶಖೀ V. 93.
 ಶಖೀರೂ V. 95.
 ಶಖಿ IV. 197.
 ಶಖಾರ್ಥಿ V. 85.
 ಶಖಿಷ್ಠಲ II. 76.
 ಶಖಿ IV. 28, 80; V. 94.
 ಶಯ V. 45.
 ಶಯನ IV. 197.
 ಶಯಿತ III. 275.
 ಶರ V. 44.
 ಶರದ್ IV. 197; V. 61.*
 ಶರದಿಜ V. 87.*
 ಶರನಿವಾಸ II. 69.
 ಶರನಿವೇಶ II. 69.
 ಶರಪ್ರಾಪ್ತೀ V. 93.
 ಶರವಾ II. 66.
 ಶರವಾಹಿನಿ II. 66.

ಕ

ಕರಗ್ನಿ II. 69.
 ಕರಾವ IV. 198.*
 ಕರೀ V. 94.
 ಕರೀರ IV. 197.
 ಕರ್ಕಾರೀ V. 94.
 ಕರ್ನಾಟೀ V. 97.
 ಕಲಾಕ IV. 197.
 ಕಲ್ಯ IV. 197.
 ಕವ IV. 197.
 ಕರ್ಣಾರ್ಣ IV. 197.
 ಕಶ್ಯತ್ J. 19; VI. 59.
 ಕಷ್ಯಂಶೀ V. 94.
 ಕಷ್ಯುಶೀ IV. 197; V. 94.
 ಕಷ್ಯ IV. 197.
 ಕಸ್ಯ IV. 197.
 ಕಾಂತವತ್ IV. 235, 252.
 ಕಾಪ್ತೀಪಪೀರ V. 87.*
 ಕಾಪ್ತೀಪಪ್ಪದ V. 87.*
 ಕಾಪ್ತೀಪಪ್ಪಕ V. 87.*
 ಕಾತನೀ V. 94.
 ಕಾಧಿ V. 91.
 ಕಾಧೀ V. 91.
 ಕಾನಿ IV. 197.
 ಕಾರಿಕಾವಣಿ II. 65.
 ಕಾರಿಕುಕ್ಷು V. 87.
 ಕಾರ್ಜುರವೀ V. 91.
 ಕಾಲ IV. 198.*
 ಕಾಲಮರ್ಣೀ V. 95.*
 ಕಾಲಾ V. 72.
 ಕಾಲಿ V. 69.
 ಕಾಲಕ IV. 197.
 ಕಾಲ್ಮಲಿ IV. 197.
 ಕಾವಗಿರಿ V. 79.
 ಕಾಸತ್ V. 101.
 ಕಾಸನ IV. 197.
 ಕಾಸ್ಯ IV. 197.

ಕಿಕ್ಯ IV. 197.
 ಕಿಖಂಡ IV. 197.
 ಕಿಖಂಡೀ V. 94.
 ಕಿಖರ IV. 198.*
 ಕಿಖಾ V. 75, 93.
 ಕಿಖೀ V. 93.
 ಕಿತಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಕಿರರ್ II. 64.
 ಕಿರೀಷ IV. 197.
 ಕಿರೀಷವಣಿ II. 66.
 ಕಿರೀಷವನ II. 66.
 ಕಿರೋಜಾನು V. 86.
 ಕಿರೋಜೀಜಮು V. 86.
 ಕಿಲ್ಪ IV. 197.
 ಕಿವವ್ಯಕ್ರವಣೌ V. 87.
 ಕಿಶಿರ IV. 197.
 ಕೀಕರ IV. 198.*
 ಕೀತಮು IV. 27, 183.
 ಕೀಧು IV. 197.
 ಕೀಲ IV. 197.
 ಕೀಲಿತ III. 275.
 ಕೀಕ V. 75; VI. 39.
 ಕುಕಂ IV. 184.
 ಕುಕ್ರ IV. 197.
 ಕುಕ್ಲ IV. 37, 71, 75, 78.
 ಕುಕ್ಲಕೃಷ್ಣಾ V. 87.
 ಕುಕ್ಲಾ IV. 52.
 ಕುಚಿ IV. 47, 48, 71, 215.
 ಕುಚಿಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಕುದ್ಧ V. 57.
 ಕುದ್ಧಧೀ IV. 56, 219.
 ಕುನೀವೃಷ್ಟಿ V. 86.
 ಕುನೀಕೇಘ V. 86.
 ಕುನಸ್ಯರ್ಣ II. 64 (a).
 ಕುನೀ V. 98.
 ಕುನೋಲಾಂಗೂಲ V. 86.

ಕ

- ಕುಭ್ IV. 233.
 ಕುಭಂಯಕ IV. 62.
 ಕುಬ್ಜ V. 57.
 ಕುಬ್ಜಕ IV. 62.
 ಕುಲ್ಕ IV. 198.*
 ಕುಷ್ಠ III. 288; * IV. 197; V. 21.
 ಕೂಕ IV. 198.*
 ಕೂಕರಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಕೂದ್ರಾ IV. 51, 52, 81; V. 88.
 ಕೂದ್ರಾಯಾಮ V. 85.
 ಕೂದ್ರೀ V. 88.
 ಕೂರ್ಪ IV. 197-
 ಕೂರ್ಪೀ V. 94.
 ಕೂಲ IV. 197.
 ಕೂಲಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಕೃಂಗ IV. 197; V. 75.*
 ಕೃಂಗಾಟ IV. 197.
 ಕೃಂಗಾರ IV. 197.
 ಕೃಂಗೀ V. 94.
 ಕೃಗಾಲ VI. 39.
 ಕ್ಲಕು II. 77.
 ಕ್ಲಕುಷ್ಠ II. 77.
 ಕ್ಲವಾವೀ IV. 184.
 ಕ್ಲೈವ್ಯೀ V. 91.
 ಕ್ಲೋಣಾ V. 92.
 ಕ್ಲೋಣೀ V. 92.,
 ಕ್ಲೌಂಡ V. 21.
 ಕ್ಲೈ IV. 54.
 ಕ್ಲೈಕನ IV. 197; V. 84.
 ಕ್ಲೈಕು IV. 197.
 ಕ್ಲೈಕುಜಾತ V. 87.
 ಕ್ಲೈವ V. 57.
 ಕ್ಲೈ IV. 49, 54, 74.
 ಕ್ಲೈದ್ಧತಪಗೀ V. 87.
 ಕ್ಲೈದ್ಧಮೇಧೇ V. 87.
 ಕ್ಲೈಮಣ IV. 27.
 ಕ್ಲೈಮಣಾ V. 40.
 ಕ್ಲೈದ್ಧ IV. 197.
 ಕ್ಲೈತ V. 18.
 ಕ್ಲೈ IV. 55, 76, 78; VI. 3.
 ಕ್ಲೈರ್ತಿ VI. 35.
 ಕ್ಲೈಣಿ IV. 27.
 ಕ್ಲೈಯಸ IV. 47, 57, 61.
 ಕ್ಲೈಣಿ IV. 197.
 ಕ್ಲೈತ್ರಿಯ V. 39.
 ಕ್ಲೈವಟಿ I. 19; IV. 184.
 ಕ್ಲೈವ್ಣಿ V. 19.
 ಕ್ಲೈಶ್ರೇಯಸ V. 83.
 ಕ್ಲೈನ್ V. 64, 98, 124.
 ಕ್ಲೈಬ್ಜ IV. 197.
 ಕ್ಲೈವಿಕ II. 2.
 ಕ್ಲೈಕುರ IV. 206; V. 97.
 ಕ್ಲೈಕೂ IV. 206; V. 97
 ಕ್ಲೈಕರ್ಣ V. 79.
 ಕ್ಲೈಕುನ್ದ V. 79.
 ಕ್ಲೈದಂತ V. 79.
 ಕ್ಲೈದಂತಪ್ರಾ V. 79.
 ಕ್ಲೈವದ V. 79.
 ಕ್ಲೈವುಚ್ಛೈ V. 79.
 ಕ್ಲೈವರಾಹ V. 79.
 ಕ್ಲೈವಗೀಯ V. 83.

ಬ

ಬಂಡ IV. 197.
 ಬಂಡೀ V. 94.
 ಬಟ್ಟದೀ V. 98.
 ಬಷ್ I. 36; IV. 22, 32, 46, 102,
 109, 250; V. 96.
 ಬಟ್ಟಕ IV. 198.*

ಬಟ್ಟ IV. 32, 110, 197.
 ಬಟ್ಟ I. 36; IV. 112.
 ಬಾಂಡೀ V. 94.
 ಬಾಟ್ಟ IV. 112.
 ಬೇಡಕ IV. 32.

ನ

ಸಂಕೃತಿ II. 65.
 ಸಂಖ್ಯತ V. 58.
 ಸಂಖ್ಯತರಾತ್ರ V. 84.
 ಸಂಗ IV. 197.
 ಸಂಗಮ IV. 198.*
 ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮ IV. 197.
 ಸಂಘ IV. 111.
 ಸಂಜ್ಞೆ V. 87.*
 ಸಂತತ V. 85.
 ಸಂಪದ್ IV. 197.
 ಸಂಪ್ರತಿ V. 85.
 ಸಂಘಲಾ V. 93.
 ಸಂಪದ್ಯ IV. 197.
 ಸಂಭಾವನ IV. 197.
 ಸಂಭಾವಿತ IV. 27.
 ಸಂಯತ III. 275.
 ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತಿ VI. 35.
 ಸಂವತ್ IV. 185.
 ಸಂವತ್ಸರ IV. 111.
 ಸಂವತ್ಸರೇಸಂವತ್ಸರೇ II. 77.*
 ಸಂವೀತ V. 21.
 ಸಂಕಕಲಾ IV. 183.
 ಸಂಸದ್ IV. 197.
 ಸಂಸರ್ಯಾ IV. 27, 183.
 ಸಂಸೇವಿತ IV. 27.
 ಸಂಸ್ಕರ್ತಾ II. 65.
 ಸಂಪತಪ್ಪಟ್ಟಿ V. 87.

ಸಂಹಿತ V. 73, 84.
 ಸಂಹಿತೋರಾ V. 95.
 ಸಂಹೃತಬುಸಂ V. 85.
 ಸಂಹೃತಯಾವಂ V. 85.
 ಸಂಹಿಯಮಾಣಬುಸಂ V. 85.
 ಸಂಹಿಯಮಾಣಯಾವಂ V. 85.
 ಸಕ II. 64 (a); IV. 62.
 ಸಕರ್ನಕ V. 26.
 ಸಕೃತ್ IV. 102, 198.
 ಸಕೃಲ್ಲಾ IV. 219.
 ಸಕ್ತಾ IV. 198.
 ಸಕ್ತಿ V. 64, 67, 114, 197.
 ಸಖಿ IV. 55; V. 62, 113.
 ಸಖೀ V. 98, 157, 158.
 ಸಜ್ಜಲಿತಿ VI. 35.
 ಸಜಿವಾ V. 50.
 ಸಜುಷ್ II. 59.
 ಸಜುಸ್ IV. 183.
 ಸತ IV. 183; V. 35.
 ಸತತ V. 84.
 ಸತತಂ IV. 185.
 ಸತ್ಪುಷ್ಪಾ V. 93.
 ಸತ್ಯಂ IV. 185, 198.
 ಸತ್ಯಂಕಾರ V. 83.
 ಸತ್ರಂ IV. 185.
 ಸದಾ IV. 185.
 ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಷ II. 60.
 ಸದ್ಯಕ್ II. 60.

ಸ

- ಸದ್ಯಕ II. 60; V. 19.
 ಸದ್ಯಸ್ಯಾಲ II. 64 (a).
 ಸದ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಲ II. 64 (a).
 ಸದ್ರ್ಯಚ್ V. 119.
 ಸನಂದೀ V. 94.
 ಸನತ I. 21.
 ಸನಾ I. 21:
 ಸನಾತ I. 21.
 ಸನುತರ್ I. 20.
 ಸನ್ತಮಸ V. 83.
 ಸಪತ್ನೀ V. 96.
 ಸಪದೀ IV. 185; V. 87.
 ಸಸಾದ IV. 43.*
 ಸಪ್ತತಿ IV. 32, 110, 198.
 ಸಪ್ತನ್ IV. 32, 64, 102, 109; V. 96.
 ಸಪ್ತಮ IV. 112.
 ಸಭಾ V. 72.
 ಸಮ I. 18; II. 65; III. 291, 294 to 301, 318, 326; VI. 32, 38, 42.
 ಸಮ IV. 34, 198, 252; V. 19; VI. 20.
 ಸಮಪದಾತಿ V. 85.
 ಸಮಭೂಮಿ V. 85.
 ಸಮಯ VI. 40
 ಸಮಯಾ I. 20; VI. 30.
 ಸಮರ IV. 198.*
 ಸಮಾ V. 50.
 ಸಮಾಖ್ಯಾತ IV. 27.
 ಸಮಾಕ್ಷಾತ IV. 27.
 ಸಮಾನ V. 35, 53, 90.
 ಸಮಾನದತಿ V. 96.
 ಸಮಾನಾ V. 90.
 ಸಮಾನೀ V. 90.
 ಸಮಾನೋತ IV. 27.
 ಸಮಿಧ್ IV. 198.
 ಸಮಿವ IV. 198.
 ಸಮಿರವನ II. 69.
 ಸಮುದ್ರ IV. 198.
 ಸಮೂಲ III. 288.*
 ಸಮ್ಯಾನ IV. 198.
 ಸಮ್ರಾಟ್ II. 63.
 ಸಮ್ಯಂಚಿ V. 119.
 ಸಮ್ಯಿದ್ IV. 198.
 ಸಯ II. 75.
 ಸರಕ IV. 198.
 ಸರಜಸ V. 81, 86.
 ಸರಯು IV. 198.
 ಸರಸ IV. 198.
 ಸರಸಿ V. 64.
 ಸರ್ಪಿಮಧುನೀ V. 87.*
 ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಕಂಡಿಕಾ II. 64 (a).
 ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ IV. 27, 75; V. 69.
 ಸಸ್ಯಶ್ಚ II. 77.
 ಸರ್ವ I. 22; IV. 34, 71, 79, 94, 95, 209; V. 35, 58.
 ಸರ್ವತಃ VI. 30.
 ಸರ್ವನಾಮನ್ II. 67
 ಸರ್ವರಾತ್ರ V. 84.
 ಸರ್ವಕಕ್ IV. 233.
 ಸರ್ವಾ IV. 51, 54, 71, 79.
 ಸಲೋಮಕ V. 26.
 ಸಲ್ಲಕೀ V. 94.
 ಸವನೋಸವನೇ II. 77.*
 ಸವನಮುಖೀಸವನಮುಖೀ II. 77.*
 ಸವಣಿ IV. 198.*
 ಸಸ್ಯ IV. 198
 ಸಹ IV. 43, 185; V. 26, 52, 53, 75; VI. 19.
 ಸಹಯುಧ್ಯನ್ IV. 64, 69.

ನ

ಸಹನ V. 42.
 ಸಹಸಾ I. 20.
 ಸಹಸ್ರ IV. 33, 198.
 ಸಹಿತ V. 84.
 ಸಹಿತೋರೂ V. 95.
 ಸಹೋರೂ V. 95.
 ಸಾಂಕಾಕ್ಯಕ IV. 62.
 ಸಾಂಪ್ರತಂ IV. 185.
 ಸಾಕಂ VI. 19.
 ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ IV. 27, 182, 185.
 ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ VI. 39.
 ಸಾಚಿ IV. 185.
 ಸಾಧ್ II. 70.
 ಸಾಧ್ಯಸ್ಯ II. 64 (a).
 ಸಾಧು VI. 36.
 ಸಾನು IV. 198; V. 108.
 ಸಾಮನ್ I. 36; IV. 22, 60.
 ಸಾಮಿ I. 21; V. 13.
 ಸಾಮೇಸಾಮೇ II. 77.*
 ಸಾಯಂ I. 20.
 ಸಾಯಾಹನ್ V. 123.
 ಸಾರ II. 63; IV. 198.
 ಸಾರಂಗ II. 63; IV. 63, 67.
 ಸಾರಥಿ IV. 198.
 ಸಾರಿಕಾ II. 65.
 ಸಾರಿಕಾವಣಂ V. 79.
 ಸಾರ್ಥ IV. 43.
 ಸಾರ್ಥಂ VI. 19.
 ಸಾಲ IV. 198.
 ಸಾಲ್ಪಕೇ V. 94.
 ಸಾಹ್ II. 70.
 ಸಾಹಸ IV. 198.
 ಸಂಜಾಕ್ಯತ್ಥಂ V. 86.*
 ಸಿಂಧು IV. 198.
 ಸಿಂಹ V. 39.

ಸಿಕತಾ IV. 185, 198.
 ಸಿಕ್ತಸಂವ್ಯವೃತ್ತಂ V. 85.
 ಸಿತ II. 75.
 ಸಿದ್ಧ V. 21, 45.
 ಸಿದ್ಧ IV. 198.
 ಸಿದ್ಧಕಾವಣಂ II. 65; V. 79.
 ಸಿಮ IV. 34, 252.
 ಸಿದ್ಧಂ IV. 198.
 ಸೀಮಾನ್ತ್ರ (from ಸೀಮನ್) II. 63.
 ಸೀಮಾನ್ತ್ರ (from ಸೀಮನ್) II. 63.
 ಸೀರ IV. 198.
 ಸು I. 18, 24; II. 75; IV. 5,
 185; V. 56, 57, 58; VI. 31.
 ಸುಂದರೀ V. 94.
 ಸುಖ I. 21; V. 20, 36; VI. 20,
 41.
 ಸುಖೀನ I. 21.
 ಸುಖಾರ್ತ II. 63.
 ಸುಗಣ್ IV. 70, 71, 75, 76, 78, 81,
 233.
 ಸುಗೋ IV. 76.
 ಸುಜಹ್ನುನ್ IV. 60, 249.
 ಸುಜತುರ V. 86.
 ಸುಜರ್ಮಣ IV. 240.
 ಸುಜಮ್ನಾ V. 87.
 ಸ.ಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ IV. 60, 249.
 ಸುತುಸ್ IV. 249.
 ಸುತ್ನಿ V. 157.
 ಸುತ್ವನ್ IV. 50, 76.
 ಸುದಿ IV. 185.
 ಸುದಿನಾಹ V. 99.
 ಸುದಿವ V. 87.
 ಸುಧೀ V. 192.
 ಸುನಯಕ IV. 62.

ಸ

ಸುನೌ IV. 76.
 ಸುನ್ವೃತ್ IV. 237.
 ಸುಪದೀ V. 98.*
 ಸುಪಾಕಕ IV. 62.
 ಸುಪಾದ್ V. 122.
 ಸುಪಿಸ್ IV. 249.
 ಸುಪುಂಸ್ V. 127.
 ಸುಪ್ತ III. 275.
 ಸುಪ್ರಜ V. 87.
 ಸುಪ್ರಾತ V. 87.
 ಸುಭಗಾ V. 50.
 ಸುಮಂಗಲಾ V. 90.*
 ಸುಮಂಗಲೀ V. 90.
 ಸುಮದ್ರಂ V. 85.
 ಸುಮನಸ್ IV. 64, 69, 198, 247.
 ಸುಮೇಧ V. 87.
 ಸುಯುಕ್ತ IV. 60.
 ಸುಯುಜ್ IV. 233.
 ಸುರಭಿ V. 56.
 ಸುರಾ V. 72.
 ಸುಲೂ IV. 56.
 ಸುವರ್ಣ IV. 198.
 ಸುವಲ್ಗ್ II. 3, 233.
 ಸುಶಂಸ್ IV. 249.
 ಸುಶಕ್ತ V. 87.
 ಸುಶಕ್ತಿ V. 87.
 ಸುಶ್ಲಾಘೆ IV. 233.
 ಸುಶ್ವ V. 87.
 ಸುಷಂಧಿ II. 76.
 ಸುಷಮಂ V. 85.
 ಸುಷವಿಣಾ V. 94.
 ಸುಷವೀ V. 94.
 ಸುಷಾಮನ್ II. 76; IV. 50, 76.
 ಸುಷೇಧ II. 76.

ಸುಶ್ಯು I. 19; II. 76;* IV. 185.
 ಸುಸಕ್ಠ V. 87.
 ಸುಸಕ್ಠಿ V. 87.
 ಸುಸಖಿ V. 113.
 ಸುಹಲ V. 87.
 ಸುಹಲಿ V. 87.
 ಸುಹಿನ್ಸ IV. 61.
 ಸುಹ್ಯದ್ IV. 233; V. 82.
 ಸೂಚೀ V. 94.
 ಸೂಚೀಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಸೂತ IV. 198.
 ಸೂತಕಾ V. 98.
 ಸೂತಿಕಾ V. 98.
 ಸೂತೇಸೂತೇ II. 77.*
 ಸೂತ್ರ IV. 198.
 ಸೂತ್ರಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಸೂಪೀ V. 94.*
 ಸೂಪತ I. 19.
 ಸೂಪೀ V. 94.
 ಸೂರೀ V. 91, 97.
 ಸೂರೈ V. 91, 97.
 ಸೂರ್ವಿಣಾ V. 94.
 ಸ್ಯಗ್ IV. 198.
 ಸ್ಯಗ್ವಿನ್ IV. 81.
 ಸ್ಯಜ್ II. 59.
 ಸ್ಯಪಾಪೀ V. 94.
 ಸ್ಯಪನೀ V. 94.
 ಸ್ಯೇನಾ V. 72.
 ಸ್ಯೇವಕಾ V. 98.
 ಸ್ಯೇಂಧವ IV. 198.
 ಸ್ಯೈಸ್ಯ IV. 198.
 ಸೋಡ್ II. 72.
 ಸೋಮಾನ IV. 198.
 ಸೋಮಾ V. 39, 55.

ಸ

ಸೋಮಜಮ್ಬಾ V. 87.
 ಸೋಮಾ V. 94.
 ಸೋಮೋಸೋಮೇ II. 77.*
 ಸೂಧ IV. 198.*
 ಸೂಧವಿರ್ಣಿ V. 94.
 ಸ್ತಂಬ IV. 197.
 ಸ್ಕಂದವಿಶಾಖೌ V. 87.
 ಸ್ಕನ್ಧ IV. 197.
 ಸ್ತನ IV. 198.*
 ಸ್ತನಂಧಯ IV. 66.
 ಸ್ತೋನ IV. 198.*
 ಸ್ತೋಕ್ V. 39; VI. 42.
 ಸ್ತ್ರೀ IV. 57, 81; V. 104, 105.
 ಸ್ತ್ರೀಕುವಾರ V. 87.*
 ಸ್ತ್ರಂಪಂಸ V. 86.
 ಸ್ತ್ರೈಣೀ V. 95.*
 ಸ್ಥ V. 45.
 ಸ್ಥಲಾ V. 89.
 ಸ್ಥಲೀ V. 89.
 ಸ್ಥಾನ IV. 198.
 ಸ್ಥಾನು IV. 198.*
 ಸ್ಥಾನೇ IV. 185.
 ಸ್ಥಿರ V. 79.*
 ಸ್ಥೂಣ IV. 198.
 ಸ್ಥೂಣಾಪದೀ V. 98.
 ಸ್ಥೂಲ IV. 198;* V. 79.*
 ಸ್ಥೂಲನಾಸಿಕ V. 82.
 ಸ್ಥೂಲಪತಿ V. 96.*
 ಸ್ಥೂಲಪತ್ನೀ V. 96.*
 ಸ್ಥೂಲವೂಲಾಸಂ V. 86.
 ಸ್ನಾತಕರಂಜಾನೌ V. 85.
 ಸ್ನಾತ್ವಾಕಾಲಕ V. 82.
 ಸ್ನಾಪಕ V. 9.

ಸ್ನೇಹ IV. 198.*
 ಸ್ಪಾರ IV. 198.
 ಸ್ಪಿಚ್ IV. 198.
 ಸ್ಪಿರ V. 79.*
 ಸ್ಮ I. 19; VI. 48, 57, 58, 61.*
 ಸ್ಪಜ್ IV. 74, 198.
 ಸ್ಪುಚ್ IV. 74.
 ಸ್ಪುವ V. 46.
 ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತೀ IV. 86.
 ಸ್ಪ III. 288;* IV. 34, 44, 251.
 ಸ್ವಕಾ V. 98.
 ಸ್ವಚಂಡಾಲ V. 87.*
 ಸ್ವಧಾ I, 19; IV. 184; VI. 21.
 ಸ್ವರ್ಣ IV. 198.
 ಸ್ವನಡುಹ್ V. 128.
 ಸ್ವಪ್ V. 126.
 ಸ್ವಯಂ I. 20; V. 13.
 ಸ್ವರ್ I. 20.
 ಸ್ವರ IV. 198.*
 ಸ್ವಸ್ I. 20.
 ಸ್ವಸೃ IV. 198, 206; V. 44, 96, 102.
 ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ I. 20; VI. 21.
 ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಕ V. 46.
 ಸ್ವಾಮಿ III. 288;* IV. 198.
 ಸ್ವಾಮಿನ್ VI. 39.
 ಸ್ವಾಹಾ I. 19; VI. 21.
 ಸ್ವಿಕಾ V. 98.
 ಸ್ವೈರ II. 63.
 ಸ್ವೈರೀಶೀ II. 63.
 ಸ್ವೈರಿನ್ II. 63.

ಹ

ಹ I. 19; V. 136; VI. 59.

ಹಂತ I. 19.

ಹತ V. 48.

ಹನ V. 103, 104.

ಹನು IV. 68, 198.

ಹಯ VI. 67.

ಹಯಾ V. 94.

ಹು IV. 44. 59.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 94.

ಹುತಜಿವ್ಯಾ V. 87.

ಹುನಂದನ II. 69.

ಹುನಂದಿನ V. 69.

ಹುವನ II. 69.

ಹುಕ್ತಂದ್ರ V. 80.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 76.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 94.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ IV. 19.

ಹು IV. 198*; V. 53.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ II. 63.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ IV. 198.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ IV. 198.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 85.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 39, 57.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ IV. 51.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 83.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ IV. 183.

ಹು IV. 30.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ IV. 33, 212.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 20; VI. 20, 41.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ IV. 198.*

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 61.*

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 97.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ I. 21; IV. 71.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 86.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ IV. 198.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ IV. 198; V. 44, 108.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 86.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 86.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 86.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 86.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 86.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 86.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ III. 275.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ II. 60; IV. 184.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ VI. 25.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ I. 21.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ II. 60; IV. 184.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ IV. 86.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 93.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 102.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ IV. 198.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ I. 20.

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 94.*

ಹುಣ್ಣಿ V. 79.*

SUPPLEMENT.

INDEX II.

AFFIXES.

ಔ V. 153.*	ಯಕ್ V. 153.
ಔತ್ IV. 29,* 208.*	ಯಜ್ IV. 84.
ಕೃಜ್ V. 153.	ವೃಜ್ V. 148.*
ಕೃಚ್ V. 153.	ವೃಙ್ V. 148.*
ಚಜ್ V. 153.	ಕಪ್ V. 153.
ಣಿಜ್ V. 153.*	ಸಿಚ್ V. 154.
ಣಿಚ್ V. 150.*	

INDEX III.

ROOTS AND VERBS.

ಅ V. 153.*	ಇಲಾ III. 289.*
ಅಟ್ವ III. 382.*	ಈದ್ಯೈ VI. 37.*
ಅಭ್ರಾಯ V. 155.	ಉತ್ಪಚ್ಚಾಯ V. 155.
ಅಭ್ರ III. 48.*	ಉದಸ್ಯ V. 154.
ಅರ್ಥಾಯ V. 155.	ಉಸ್ಮನಾಯ V. 156.
ಅರ್ಹ III. 288.*	ಉಬ್ಜ III. 382.*
ಅಕನಾಯ V. 154.	ಉಷ್ಮಾಯ V. 155.
ಅನೂಯ VI. 37.*	ಎಧ್ III. 60.*
ಅಕೃಯ V. 155.*	ಕಣ್ವಾಯ V. 155.
ಅಕೃಸ್ಯ V. 154.	ಕರುಣಾಯ V. 156.
ಅಸ್ಮದ್ಯ V. 157.*	ಕಲಹಾಯ V. 155.
ಅಸ್ಮಿ V. 157.*	ಕಷ್ಮಾಯ V. 154.
ಆಹ್ಯಧಯ V. 155.*	ಕೃಚ್ಚಾಯ V. 154.

ಕೃತಯ V. 155.
 ಕೃಪಾಯ V. 156.
 ಕ್ಷೇರಸ್ಯ V. 154.
 ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ III. 382.*
 ಖವ್ III. 86.*
 ಗರ್ವಾಯ V. 156.
 ಗಹನಾಯ V. 154.
 ಗಾಲೋಡಯ V. 155.*
 ಘಟ III. 288.*
 ಚರ್ವಾಯ V. 156.
 ಚಿತ್ರಿಯ V. 155.
 (ಸಂ) ಚೀವರಯ V. 155.
 ಚೋರ್ಣಯ V. 157.
 ತಕ್ಷ III. 6.*
 ತಪಸ್ಯ V. 155.
 ತಿರಾಯ V. 157.*
 ತೂಲಯ V. 156.
 ತ್ವಚಯ V. 156.
 ತ್ವದ್ಯ V. 157.*
 ತ್ವಾದಿ V. 157.*
 ತ್ವಾಪಿ V. 157.*
 ದಂಕ್ III. 382.*
 ದಮ III. 382.*
 ದೀಪ್ III. 382.*
 ದ್ಯ III. 382.*
 ದುಃಖಾಯ V. 156.
 ದುರ್ಧನಾಯ V. 155.
 ದುರ್ಮನಾಯ V. 156.
 ಧನಾಯ V. 154.
 ಧೂಮಾಯ V. 156.
 ಧ್ವಜ III. 314.*
 ನಮಸ್ಯ V. 154.
 ನಾಥ್ VI. 39.*
 ನಿತ್ಯಾಯ V. 156.

ನಿದ್ರಾಯ V. 156.
 ನೀಲಾಯ V. 156.
 ನೀಹಾರಾಯ V. 156.
 ಪಂಡಿತಾಯ V. 156.
 ಪರಿವೃಚ್ಛಾಯ V. 155.
 (ಎ) ಪಾಕಯ V. 155.
 ಪೀತಾಯ V. 156.
 ಪೈ III. 382.*
 ಪ್ರಥಂ III. 382.*
 ಪ್ರಕಸ್ಯ V. 157.*
 ಪ್ರೀ III. 382.*
 ಫೇನಾಯ V. 155.
 ಬಹಿ V. 157.*
 ಬಾಷ್ಪಾಯ V. 155.
 (ಸಂ) ಭಾಂಡಾಯ V. 155.
 ಭಾವಿ V. 157.*
 ಭೃಣಾಯ V. 156.
 ಮಂದಾಯ V. 156.
 ಮದ್ಯ V. 157.*
 ಮದ್ರಾಯ V. 156.
 ಮನ್ III. 315.*
 ಮಾದಿ V. 157.*
 ಮಾಪಿ V. 157.*
 ವಿಶ್ರಯ V. 155.
 ಮುಂಡಯ V. 155.
 ಮೂರ್ಚ್ಛಾಯ V. 156.
 ಮೂತ್ರ III. 382.*
 ಮೇಘಾಯ V. 155.
 ಮ್ರದ್ III. 382.*
 ಯುಜ್ III. 382.*
 ಯುಕ್ತದ್ಯ V. 157.*
 ಯುಕ್ತಿ V. 157.*
 ರಭ್ III. 288.*
 ರುಟ್ III. 310

ರೋಮನ್ಯಾಯ V. 154.
 ಲಭ್ III. 288,* 382.*
 ಲವಣಯ V 155.
 ಲವಣಸ್ಯ V. 154.
 ಲುಪ್ III. 382.*
 (ಅನು) ಲೋಮಯ V. 156.
 ಲೋಹಿತಾಯ V. 156.
 ಲೋಹಿನೀಯ V. 156.
 ವಂದ್ III. 90.*
 ವರಯ V. 157.*
 ವರಿವಸ್ಯ V. 155.*
 ವರ್ಣಯ V. 157.
 ವಸ್ತ್ರಯ V. 157.*
 ವಹ್ III. 288,* 382.*
 ವಾರಯ V. 157.*
 ವಿತೂಸ್ತಯ V. 155,
 ವಿಪುಚ್ಛಾಯ V. 155.
 (ಉಪ) ವಿಣಯ V. 156.
 ವೃತಯ V. 157.*
 ವೃಷಸ್ಯ V. 154.
 ವೇದ III. 289.*
 ವೇದಾಪಯ V. 155.
 ವೈರಾಯ V. 155.
 ವ್ಯಚ್ III. 382.*
 ವ್ಯಧ್ III. 382.*

ವಿಲ್ಲೇ III. 382.*
 ಕಕ್ III. 288.*
 ಕಮ್ III. 382.*
 ಕಬ್ಬಾಯ V. 155.
 ಶೀಘ್ರಾಯ V. 156.
 ಶುಭ್ III. 382.*
 ಶ್ಯಾಮಾಯ V. 156.
 ಶ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಯ V. 155.
 (ಉಪ) ಶ್ಲೋಕಯ V. 156.
 ಶ್ಲೋತಯ V. 155.*
 ಷ್ವಕ್ II. 50.*
 ಸಂಜರ್ಮಯ V. 157.
 ಸತ್ಯಾಪಯ V. 155.
 ಸುಖಾಯ V. 156.
 ಸುದಿನಾಯ V. 155.
 ಸೂ III. 382.*
 ಸುಮನಾಯ V. 156.
 ಸೂಚ್ III. 382.*
 ಸೂತ್ರ III. 382.*
 ಸೃಜ್ III. 382.*
 (ಅಭಿ) ಶ್ಲೇನಯ V. 156.
 ಹರಿತಾಯ V. 156.
 ಕರ್ಪಾಯ V. 156.
 ಹಲಯ V. 155.

INDEX IV.

NOUNS.

ಅಂಕತಿ V. 93.*
 ಅಂಕತಿ಼ V. 93.*
 ಅಂಚತಿ V. 93.*

ಅಂಚತಿ಼ V. 93.*
 ಅಂತರಯನ II. 67.
 ಅಂಹತಿ V. 93.*

ಅಂಕತೀ V. 93.*
 ಅಜೈಡಕ V. 87.*
 ಅದವ್ಯುಂಚ್ V. 119.
 ಅಗ್ನಿಪೋಮೌ II. 75.*
 ಅಜಿರವತಿ V. 87.*
 ಅಧರೋತ್ತರ V. 84.*
 ಅನುಗವ V. 81.
 ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯುಖ್ II. 60.*
 ಅನ್ಯಕ್ಷ V. 84.*
 ಅಪ್ಪರಸ V. 151.
 ಅಮೂದ್ಯುಖ್ II. 60.*
 ಅರ್ಥಗೌರವ V. 8.*
 ಅರ್ಹ V. 123.
 ಅಹೀವತಿ V. 87.*
 ಆಕ್ರೂಷ್ಯ III. 275.*
 ಆಲಜೀ V. 94.*
 ಇಸತ್ಯಕ IV. 62.*
 ಈದ್ಯುಖ್ II. 60.*
 ಉದ್ಯು V. 39.*
 ಉಪ V. 88.*
 ಉರಸಿ IV. 182.*
 ಉರು V. 79.*
 ಉರ್ವ್ಯವೌಹೂತಿಕ V. 87.*
 ಋಕ್ಷಮೇ V. 87.*
 ಓಜಸ V. 151.
 ಕಂಠ V. 75.*
 ಕಪೀವತಿ V. 87.*
 ಕರುಣಿ V. 157.*
 ಕರ್ಕನ್ದು IV. 68, 189.
 ಕವರಪುಟ್ಟೀ V. 94.*
 ಕಾಕ VI. 39.
 ಕಾರಂಡವತಿ V. 87.*
 ಕೇದ್ಯುಖ್ II. 60.*
 ಕುಂಠ V. 39.*

ಕೃಕವಾಕು IV. 68.*
 ಕೃಕಾ V. 157.*
 ಕೈಕಸೀ V. 91.
 ಖದಿರವತಿ V. 87.*
 ಗರ್ವ V. 157.*
 ಗವ್ಯಡಕ V. 87.*
 ಗಂತ್ರ V. 75.*
 ಗೃಹಸ್ಥೋ IV. 191.
 ಗೋಹೇಮೋರ್ವ V. 83.*
 ಗೋಚರ V. 87.*
 ಚಕ್ರವಾಕವತಿ V. 87.*
 ಚತಸ್ತ್ರ IV. 32.*
 ಚರ IV. 233.
 ಚರ್ಮನ್ V. 157.*
 ಜರಾ I. 36, 39, 40; V. 61.*
 ಜಾಜ್ಞಿಸ್ಯತ್ IV. 236.
 ಜಾತ V. 76.*
 ಜೀವಕ IV. 62.*
 ತಲ್ಲಜ V. 39.*
 ತಾದ್ಯುಖ್ II. 60.
 ತಾದ್ಯುಖ್ II. 60.*
 ತಿಸ್ಯ V. 96.
 ತೋರಣ IV. 192.
 ಮುಪ್ರಜ V. 87.*
 ದ್ರವ್ಯಾನ್ತರಂ V. 85.*
 ಧಾನ್ಯ IV. 192.
 ಧೂಮ V. 157.*
 ಧೂಮವತಿ V. 87.*
 ನರಿಕಾ V. 98.*
 ನಿತ್ಯ V. 157.*
 ನಿದ್ರಾ V. 157.*
 ಪದೇ IV. 182.*
 ಪದ್ಧತಿ V. 93.*
 ಪದ್ಧತೀ V. 93.*

ಪದಮೃಷಕಾ V. 98.*
 ಪರಿವ್ರಾಜ್ II. 59.*
 ಪರೋಕ್ಷಂ V. 87.*
 ಪಾತ್ರೀರ IV. 198.*
 ಪಾತ್ರೀನ IV. 198.*
 ಪಿಪಲಿಸ್ IV. 47.*
 ಪುಲಿನವತಿ V. 87.*
 ಸೂರ್ವಾಪರ V. 84.*
 ನೋತನೀ V. 94.*
 ಪ್ರಕಾಂಡ V. 39.*
 ಪ್ರಗ್ರೀನ IV. 198.*
 ಪ್ರತಿ III. 294, 295.
 ಪ್ರತಿಸರ IV. 198.*
 ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ V. 84.*
 ಪ್ರತ್ಯವರೋಹಿಣೀ V. 94.*
 ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮ್ I. 36.*
 ಪ್ರಕಸ್ಯ V. 79.*
 ಪ್ರಿಯೇಣ I. 21.*
 ಪ್ರೋಹಕರ್ದಮಾ V. 82.*
 ಬಹು V. 93.*
 ಏಷ್ಯೀ V. 93.*
 ಬುದ್ಧಿವಶಾದ್ಯ V. 8.*
 ಬೇಭಿನ್ IV. 47.*
 ಭೂತವೇರ್ವ V. 87.*
 ಭೂಮಿ V. 60.*
 ಭೃಂಗಾರ IV. 194.
 ಭ್ರೂ V. 102.*
 ಮಚರ್ಚಿಕಾ V. 39.*
 ಮಣೀವತಿ V. 87.*
 ಮತಲ್ಲಿಕಾ V. 39.*
 ಮಹಾಕರ V. 83.*
 ಮುಷಾಘಾಸ V. 83.*
 ಮಹಾವಿಶ್ವ V. 83.*
 ಮುನೀವತಿ V. 87.*

ಮೂರ್ಚ್ಚಾ V. 157.*
 ಮೃಡಾನೀ V. 97.*
 ಯಾದೃಖ್ II. 60.*
 ಯೇತಾದೃಖ್ II. 60.*
 ರಾತ್ರಿ V. 93.*
 ರಾತ್ರಿ V. 93.*
 ರಾಧಿ V. 93.*
 ರಾಧೀ V. 93.*
 ರುಷ್ವ III. 275.*
 ಲೋಷ್ವ IV. 196.
 ವಂಶಾವತಿ V. 87.*
 ವಲ್ಕಲ IV. 198.*
 ವಾರವಾಣ IV. 198.*
 ವಿಷಪುಷ್ಪೀ V. 94.*
 ವಿಷಮ VI. 20.
 ವೃಣ IV. 197.
 ವೌಷಟ್ I. 19.
 ಕರಪುಷ್ಪೀ V. 94.*
 ಕರಾವತಿ V. 87.*
 ಕಾಕ IV. 198.*
 ಕಾಧಿ V. 93.*
 ಕಾಧೀ V. 93.*
 ಕುಚೀವತಿ V. 87.
 ಕುಲ್ಪ IV. 200.*
 ಕೃನಂಪಾತ V. 87.*
 ಕೃಚಂಡಾಲ V. 87.*
 ಮೋರ್ಡ್ V. 87.*
 ಸಂಜ್ಞಾಪ್ರವಾಣಾತ್ಯ V. 8.*
 ಸಂಜ್ಞಾ V. 87.*
 ಸಗೋತ್ರ V. 87.*
 ಸಜನಪದ V. 87.*
 ಸಜ್ಜೋತಿಸ್ V. 87.*
 ಸತೀರ್ಥ್ಯ V. 87.*
 ಸದೃಖ್ II. 60.*

ಸನಾಭಿ V. 87.*
 ಸನಾಮ್ V. 87.*
 ಸಬನ್ಧು V. 87.*
 ಸಬ್ರಹ್ಮಚಾರಿ V. 87.*
 ಸಮಕ್ಷ V. 84.*
 ಸಮಯ VI. 49.
 ಸಮರ್ಥ II. 63.*
 ಸಮಾನೋದರ್ಯ V. 87.
 ಸರಾತ್ರಿ V. 87.*
 ಸರೂಪ V. 87.*

ಸವಚನ V. 87.*
 ಸವಯಸ್ V. 87.*
 ಸಸ್ಥಾನ V. 87.*
 ಸುಖ V. 157.*
 ಸುಖಸುಖೀನ I. 21.*
 ಸೋದರ್ಯ V. 87.*
 ಸ್ಥಾನು IV. 198.*
 ಹಂಸವತಿ V. 87.*
 ಹಾ VI. 30.
 ಹ್ರದ IV. 198.*

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY
 Calcutta—700 019

